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A
NEW DISPLAY
OF THE
BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND.

HAVING in our first Volume described the most remarkable places about twenty miles round London, and then proceeded to those which were at a greater distance from the capital, and given an account of what seemed most worthy of note in KENT, ESSEX, MIDDLESEX, and SURREY, (London and Southwark excepted), and also in BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE, SUSSEX, OXFORDSHIRE, and BEDFORDSHIRE; we now proceed to the most curious and striking particulars in other parts of the kingdom, and shall treat distinctly and separately of all the remaining counties.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

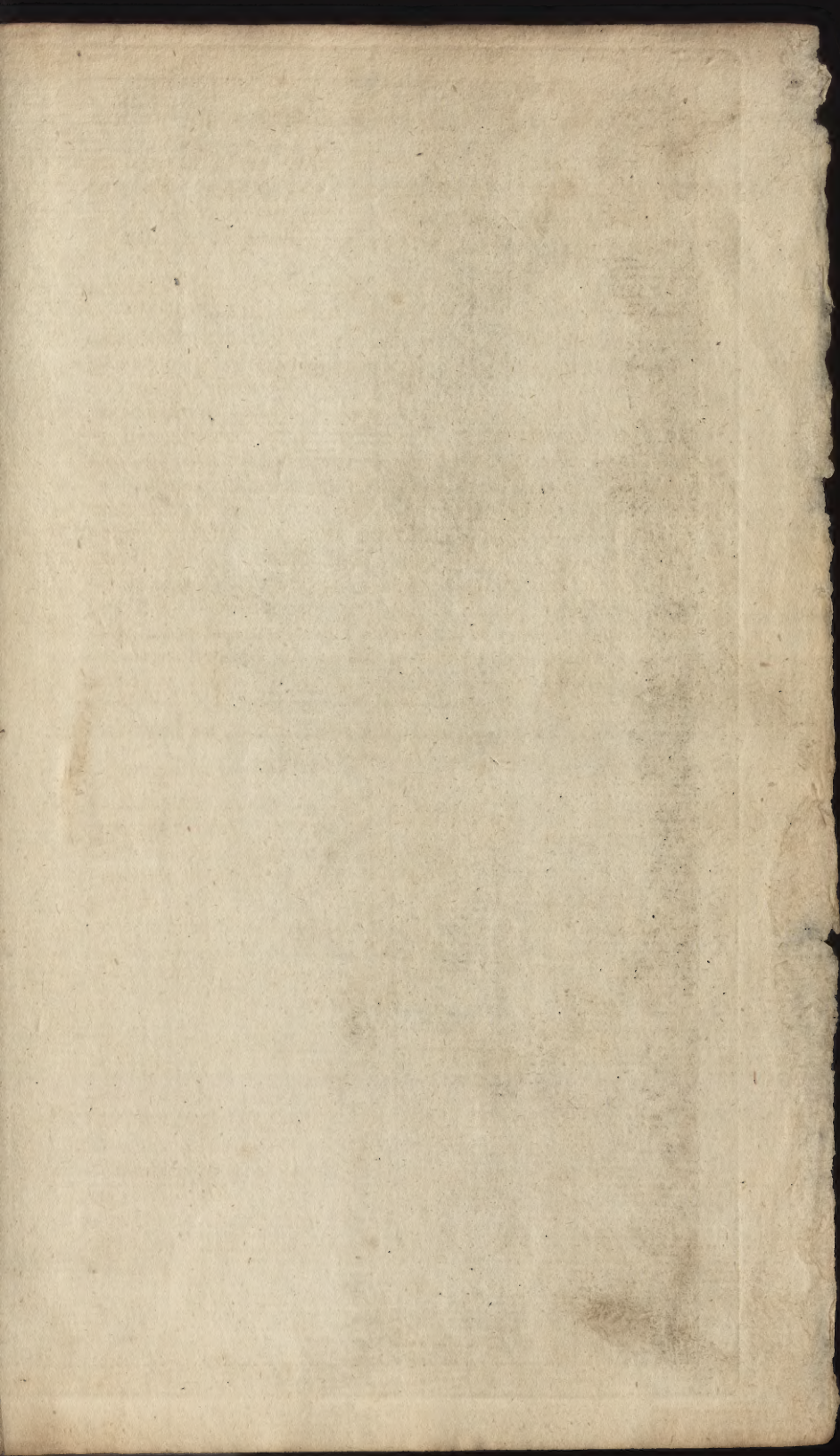
This county is bounded on the west by Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire; on the south by Hertfordshire and Essex; on the north by Lincolnshire; and on the east by Norfolk and Suffolk. It extends about forty miles from
VOL. II. A 2 north

north to south, and from east to west about twenty-five. It is divided into seventeen hundreds, and contains one city and eight market towns, one hundred and sixty-three parishes, about two hundred and seventy-nine villages, and five hundred and seventy thousand acres.

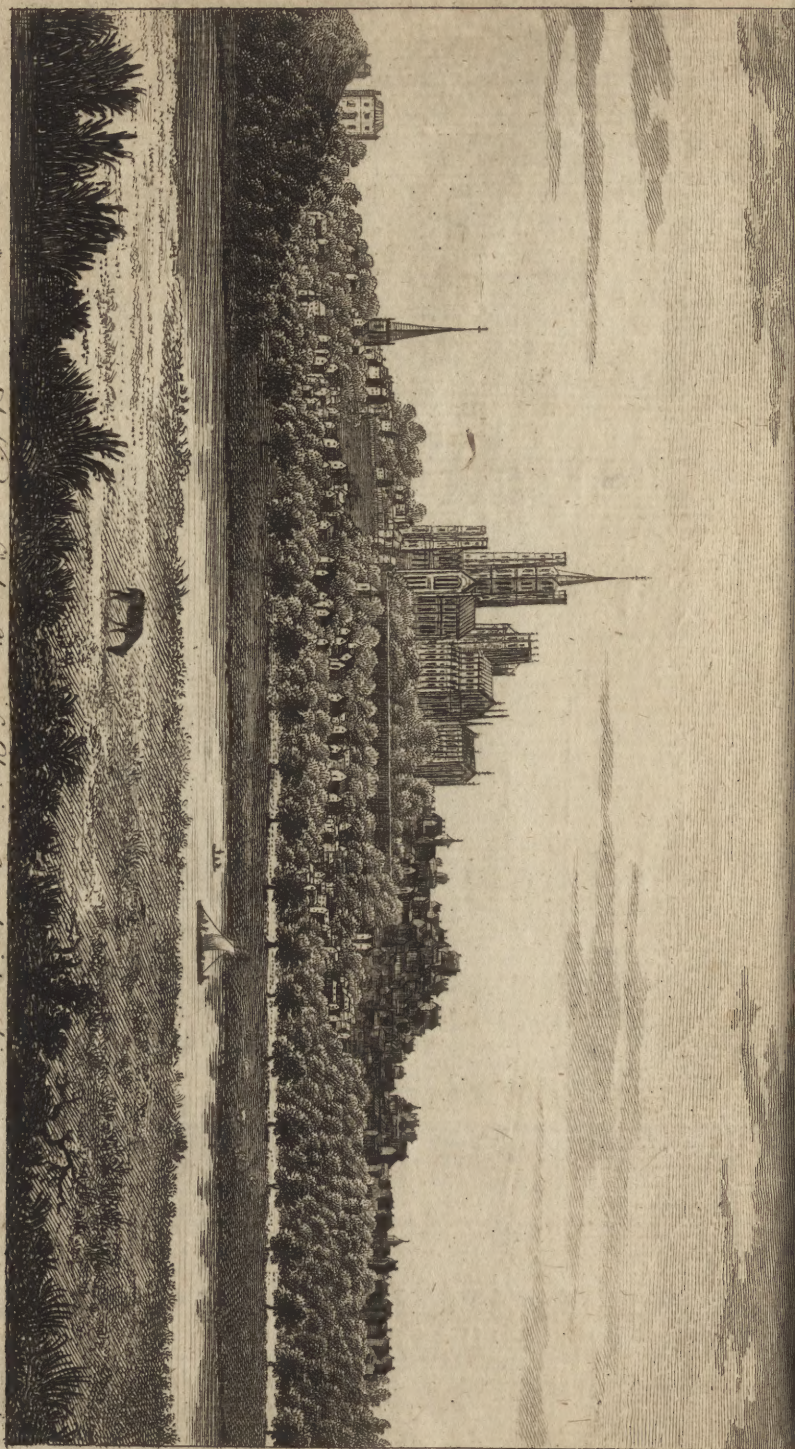
The face of this county affords great variety; and a considerable tract of land in it is distinguished by the name of the Isle of Ely. It consists of fenny ground, divided by innumerable channels and drains, and is part of a very spacious level, containing three hundred thousand acres of land, and extending from this county into Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire. The Isle of Ely is the northern division of the county, and extends southward almost as far as Cambridge. The whole level of which this is part, is bounded on one side by the sea, and on the others by uplands, which, taken together, form a kind of rude semi-circle, resembling a horse-shoe. As this part of the county is all meadow and fen ground, vast herds of cattle are bred here; and the numerous lakes, rivers, and canals, which divide the fens, abound in fish and wild-fowl, and give the inhabitants an easy communication with several counties, as well as with the sea, which occasions a very brisk trade here. On the east part of the county are those fine Downs, which go by the name of Newmarket-heath, and Gogmagog-hills; and on the west, towards Royston, are Downs no less extensive, intermixed with corn fields.

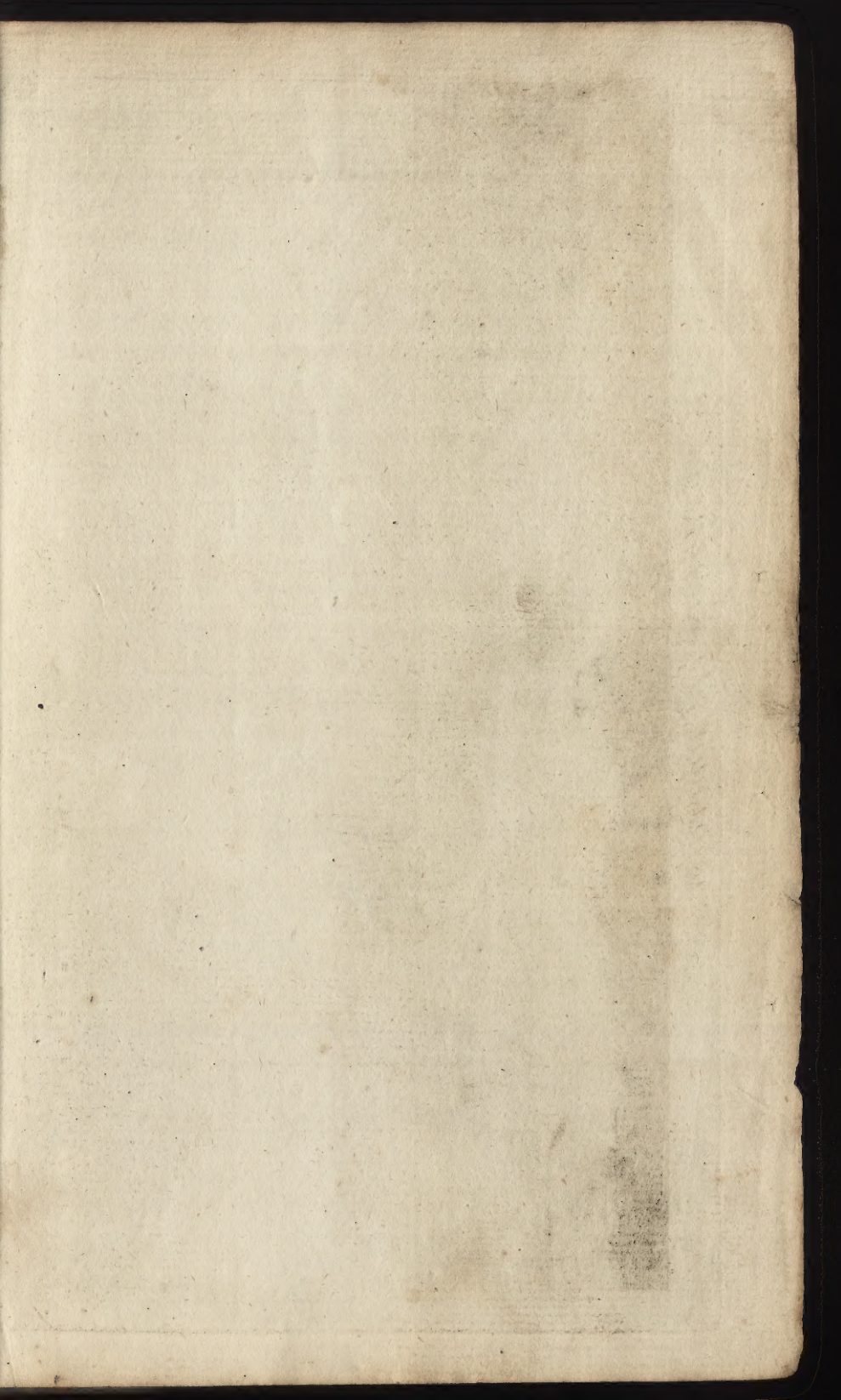
The chief rivers are, the Grant, the Ouse, and the Nen, which run generally from west to east, and having received several lesser streams in their course, fall into the German sea near Lynn in Norfolk. The tide runs with such violence up the Nen, as far as Wisbeach, about either equinox, that it will overset any boat in the way of it; and the salt waves dashing against each other, in the night time appear like streams of fire: this is generally called the Eager from the impetuosity of its course. The little river Cam runs through the county, from south to north, and falls into the Ouse at Streatham-mere, near Thetford, by Ely.

The principal commodities of Cambridge are corn, malt, cattle, butter, saffron, coleseed, hemp, fish, and wild-fowl. The wild-fowl are taken in decoys, placed convenient for catching them, into which they are led by tame ducks that are trained for that purpose; and in the Isle of Ely there is such plenty of these birds, that 3000 couple are said to be sent to London every week. The principal manufactures of this county are: paper and wicker-ware. This county sends six members to the House of Commons, viz. two knights of the shire, two repre-



A View of the City of Ely in Cambridgeshire.







West View of Cambridge.

sentatives for the university, and two burgesſes for the town of Cambridge.

E L Y.

This ancient city is ſixty-nine miles from London, ſituated in the fenny part of Cambridgſhire, called the Iſle of Ely; and being ſurrounded by the Oufe and other ſtreams, is unhealthy, though it ſtands on a riſing ground. It is governed by the Biſhop, who has not only the eccleſiaſtical, but civil juřiſdiction; and though a city, it is not repreſented in parliament; two particulars in which it differs from every other city in the kingdom. The ſovereignty of Ely was ſettled upon the biſhop by Henry the Firſt, who alſo made Cambridgſhire his dioceſe, which before was part of the dioceſe of Lincoln. From this time the biſhop appointed a Judge to determine all cauſes, whether civil or criminal, that ſhould ariſe within his Iſle, till the time of Henry the Eighth, who took that privilege away; and therefore the biſhop's power in civil affairs is now much curtailed.

The city of Ely is neither beautiful nor populous. The cathedral and biſhop's palace are its chief ornaments; the former has a remarkable dome and lanthorn, ſuppoſed to be the only work of its kind in Europe, which ſeems to totter with every gult of wind. The church is four hundred feet high, has a tower at the weſt end of it about two hundred feet high, and was a monaſtery in the time of the Saxons. The chief ſtreet, which is on the eaſt ſide of the city, is full of ſprings, which generally overflow from one to another, all the way down the hail. This city is ſo encompassed with gardens, that all the county-towns in the neighbourhood, eſpecially Cambridge and St. Ives, are ſupplied with garden ſtuff from hence. They are particularly noted for vaſt quantities of ſtrawberries.

C A M B R I D G E.

This is the county-town, and is ſituated on the river Cam, which divides the town into two parts, that are joined by a large ſtone bridge. It is fifty-two miles from London, and is a very ancient town, being well known in the time of the Romans by the name of *Camboritum*. William the Norman built a caſtle here, of which the gate-houſe is ſtill ſtanding, and uſed for the county gaol. There are fourteen pariſhes in this town, about twelve hundred houſes, and the inhabitants are computed at ſix thouſand. The government of the town is veſted in a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council-men, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The mar-
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ket-place is situated in the middle of the town; and the shire-hall, which was erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry of the county, is eighty feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and thirty-three in height. The ancient town-hall is at the back of the shire-hall; and in the market-place is a pillar of the Ionic order, called the cross, on the top of which is a globe of gilt. In the front of the town-hall stands an handsome stone conduit, inclosed with an iron palisade, to which water is brought by an aqueduct, which was first erected by the famous Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, whom Milton has celebrated in his poems, and who is said to have been the first person who ever let hackney horses in England. There has lately been erected here a large house, for a county hospital, on which four thousand pounds have been expended, pursuant to the will of Dr. Addenbroke, late fellow of Catharine Hall, who left it to the care of Trustees.

Cambridge is about a mile in length, from south to north, and about half a mile broad in the middle. When the town is viewed from the west the prospect is exceedingly magnificent, as the colleges with their fine groves, gardens, and inclosures, all present themselves to the eye; and the situation on the banks of the river, which looks like an artificial canal, with the several bridges over it, all conspire to heighten the beauty of the scene.

THE UNIVERSITY

Is one of the most flourishing seminaries of learning in the world, and is particularly distinguished for the great attention that is paid here to the cultivation of natural knowledge, together with all the different branches of the mathematics. It is governed by a chancellor, a high-steward, two proctors, and two taxors. All these officers are chosen by the University. The chancellor is always a peer of the realm, and generally continues in his office for life, by the tacit consent of the university, though a new choice may be made every three years. As the chancellor is a person of so high a rank, it is not expected or intended, that he should execute the office; but he has not the power of appointing his substitute: a vice-chancellor is chosen annually, on the third of November, by the university; he is always the head of some college, the heads of the colleges returning two of their body, of which the university elects one. The high steward is chosen by the senate, and holds his place by a patent from the university. The proctors and taxors are also chosen every year from the several colleges and halls by turns. It is the business of the proctors to inspect into the behaviour of the students; and they, in conjunction with the taxors, regulate the weights

weights and measures used in the markets. Here are also two moderators, two scrutators, a commissary, a public orator, two public librarians, a register, a school keeper, three esquire bea-
dles, eighteen professors, with a yeoman beadle, who attends on all public occasions, and the caput, which consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of physic, a regent, a non-regent, a master of arts, chosen annually on the 12th of October.

The University consists of twelve colleges, and four halls; but though they are distinguished by different names, the privileges of the colleges and halls are in every respect the same.—As to the antiquity of the University of Cambridge, we have no account of it generally allowed to be authentic, that goes further back than the reign of Henry the First, who succeeded William Rufus in August 1100. About this time the monastery of Croyland, in Lincolnshire, being consumed by fire, Geoffrey the abbot, who was possessed of the manor of Catenham, near Cambridge, sent thither Gislebert, his professor of divinity, and three other monks. These monks being well skilled in philosophy and the sciences, went daily to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, and read public lectures. A number of scholars were soon brought together, and in less than two years were so multiplied, that there was not a house, barn, or church in the place, large enough to hold them. Inns and halls were soon built for the accommodation of students. But many of the scholars used to board and lodge with the housekeepers in the town, and attended the lectures of the different professors, in the halls which were built for that purpose. And there is a hall now remaining, still called Pythagoras's school, situated on the west side of the river, which was one of the first used for the before-mentioned purpose, and which is the only one now left undemolished. It was in this hall that Erasmus read his lectures on the Greek language. But we now proceed to give an account of the several colleges and halls in their present state.

PETER HOUSE COLLEGE was founded in 1257, in the reign of King Henry III. by Hugh Balsham, prior of Ely; at which time it was nothing more than commodious lodgings for the students. But in 1284, when the founder was made bishop of that see, he endowed it for a master and fourteen fellows. The name of the college is derived from St. Peter's church, in the neighbourhood of which it is situated.

This college consists of two courts, separated by a cloyster and gallery, the largest being one hundred and forty-four feet long, and eighty-four feet broad. All the buildings in this court have been within these few years cased with stone, in an elegant man-
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ner, so that at present they make a very handsome appearance. The lesser court is situated next the street, and is divided by the chapel, a fine Gothic building, forty-four feet long, twenty-seven broad, and twenty-seven high. This college has a master, twenty-two fellows, and forty-two scholars.

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D E*
CLARE HALL was founded in the year 1340, at which time Richard Badew, the chancellor, being assisted by the generous benefactions of Lady Elizabeth Clare, then Countess of Ulster, not only built, but endowed it on the ruins of a house which he had built sixteen years before, for the reception of such students as were willing to live there at their own expence; but at last, by some accident, it was destroyed by fire. In process of time, by the assistance of some additional benefactions, the endowment was greatly enlarged. It has been nobly rebuilt, and is finely situated on the eastern bank of the river, over which it has an elegant stone bridge, leading to a fine vista, beyond which is a beautiful lawn. This delightful spot is much resorted to on summer evenings, where, on the one hand, are elegant buildings, gardens, groves, and the river; and, on the other, corn-fields to a very great extent. Clare Hall has a master, eighteen fellows, and sixty-three scholars.

PEMBROKE HALL was founded in the year 1347, by Mary St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, whose husband, Audomare de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, lost his life in a tournament on the very day he was married to her. Upon this misfortune, being inconsolable for his death, she instantly withdrew from the world; and, amongst other acts of munificence, she established this Hall. It consists of two courts, each being ninety-six feet long, and fifty-four broad. The chapel was built after a design of Sir Christopher Wren, and is esteemed an elegant edifice. This Hall has a master, five fellows, and thirteen scholars.

CORPUS CHRISTI, or BENEDICT COLLEGE, is a long square of buildings, containing two courts, and four rows of lodgings. It was founded by the united guilds, or fraternities of Corpus Christi, and the Blessed Virgin, who through the interest of Henry of Monmouth, Duke of Lancaster, procured leave of Henry III. that their aldermen should be authorized to erect and endow this college. It takes its name from the church of St. Benedict, that stands contiguous to it. The chapel of the college, and the library, are both under the same roof. The latter contains a valuable collection of ancient manuscripts, which were preserved at the dissolution of the religious houses, and given



• A View of Clare Hall, & Kings College Chapel, Cambridge.

given to this society by archbishop Parker. This college maintains a master, twelve fellows, and forty scholars.

TRINITY HALL was founded in the year 1353, by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich. It is an handsome edifice, having been lately faced with stone, both within and without. The chapel is small, but very neat, and the gardens are extremely pleasant. This Hall was originally designed for the study of the civil law, and consists of a master, twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars.

GONVILLE and CAIUS COLLEGE consists of three courts, with three remarkable gates, one of which is called the gate of virtue, and esteemed a fine piece of architecture. The first foundation of this society, though not on the same spot, was begun in the year 1348, by Edmund de Gonville, rector of Ferrington, in Norfolk; but as he died before his design was accomplished, he left a sum of money to Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, for the completion of it. However, the learned Dr. John Caius, an eminent physician, made such large additions to it afterwards, not only in regard to its buildings, but its revenues, that he is justly considered as its principal founder.

Dr. Caius was successively physician to King Edward VI. Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth; and was a great friend to the College of Physicians, of which for seven years he held the office of president. He added at his own expence to Gonville-hall a new square, called Caius's Court, all of durable free-stone, and uniform in every respect; the charge of which amounted to 1834*l.* which at that time was a large sum. He also endowed his foundation with considerable estates, for the maintenance of three fellows, twenty scholars, and a porter, and gave them a new body of statutes. And that this society might the better flourish under his immediate care and inspection, he accepted himself of the mastership of it, in 1559, and retained it almost as long as he lived. But some little time before his decease, he caused Dr. Thomas Legge of Norwich to be placed in his room, he remaining as a fellow commoner in his own college, assisting daily at divine service in a private seat in the chapel, which he had built for himself. He died in 1573, and was buried in a grave which he had made before his decease, in the chapel of his own college. His monument, when the chapel was rebuilt some years since, was raised from the floor, and placed in the wall, and then his body was found whole and perfect. This college maintains at present twenty-six fellows, and seventy-four scholars.

KING'S COLLEGE is on many accounts deemed the most magnificent college in Europe. The chapel is one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world, three hundred and four feet long, seventy-three broad, and ninety-one in height to the battlements, and yet not a single pillar to sustain the roofs, of which there are two; the first of stone finely wrought, the other of timber covered with lead, between which a man may walk upright. It is adorned with twenty-six beautiful pinnacles, of which the four principal ones are one hundred and fifty feet high, and are seen at twenty miles distance. The carving is inimitably fine; and the windows of the chapel are ornamented with painted glass. This college owes its foundation to King Henry VI. in the year 1441, but it was afterwards enlarged by King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII. It maintains a provost, fifty fellows, and twenty scholars.

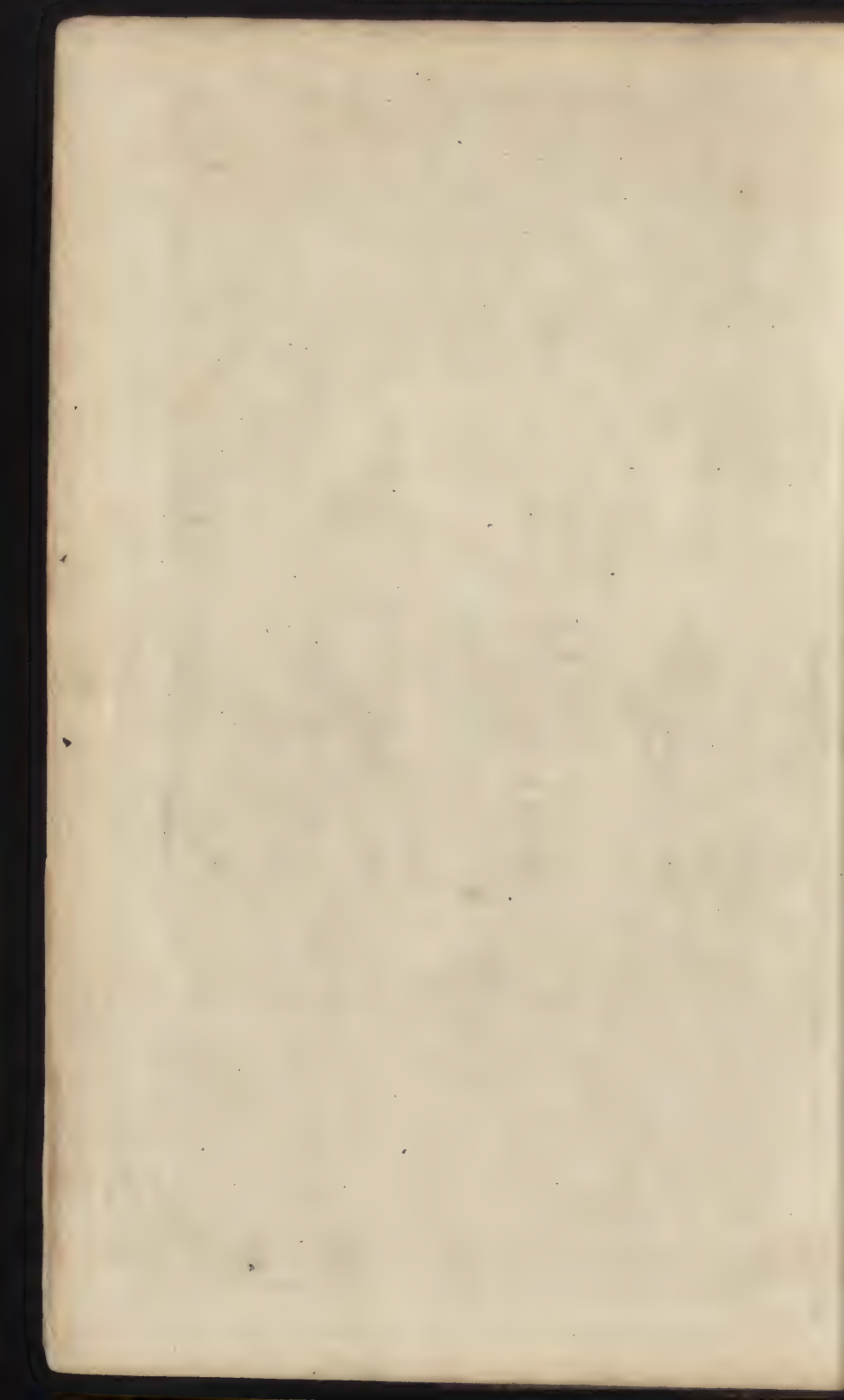
QUEEN'S COLLEGE was first founded by Margaret, consort of King Henry VI. but was finished by Elizabeth, Queen to King Edward IV. It contains two courts, besides other buildings. The first court is ninety-six feet long, and eighty-four broad, and the second is three hundred and thirty feet in circumference. The chapel is a fine piece of Gothic architecture; but the greatest beauties of this college are its gardens and rural groves, which are laid out in the most curious manner along both sides of the river, and connected with the college and each other by two wooden bridges, one of which is considered as extremely curious. When Erasmus was at Cambridge, he chose this college as his place of residence. Here is a president, nineteen fellows, and forty-four scholars.

CATHERINE HALL was founded by Richard Woodlark, the provost of King's college, in the year 1475, and was dedicated to St. Catherine. It is situated on the east of Queen's college. The front is towards the west, and is one of the most regular and extensive in this university. It has lately had several considerable improvements and additions, particularly that part which fronts the east, where there is a noble quadrangle of one hundred and eighty feet long, and one hundred and twenty feet broad. In the middle is a grass plat, and the entrance from the east is by an handsome pair of iron gates. Great art has been used to make the walks and avenues of this college as agreeable as possible; for which purpose a row of young elms have been planted within these few years, opposite Trumpington-street, and a new brick wall erected, which adds greatly to the beauty of the place. The chapel here is reckoned a fine piece of architecture. This Hall maintains a master, six fellows, and thirty scholars.

JESUS



A View of Kings College. New Buildings; Cambridge



JESUS COLLEGE is situated in the most beautiful manner on the east end of the town, and surrounded by gardens, groves, and fine meadows. The south front is one hundred and eighty feet long, but in the most regular manner, and in a good taste. The entrance is by a most magnificent gate, and the first court is one hundred and forty-one feet long, and one hundred and twenty broad. It was founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, in the year 1497, who, after he had obtained the lands and revenues of a monastery of Nuns, who had been suppressed on account of the licentiousness of their manners, he endowed and dedicated it to Jesus, the blessed Virgin, and to St. Radegund, who was the patroness of the nunnery. This college maintains a master, sixteen fellows, and thirty-one scholars.

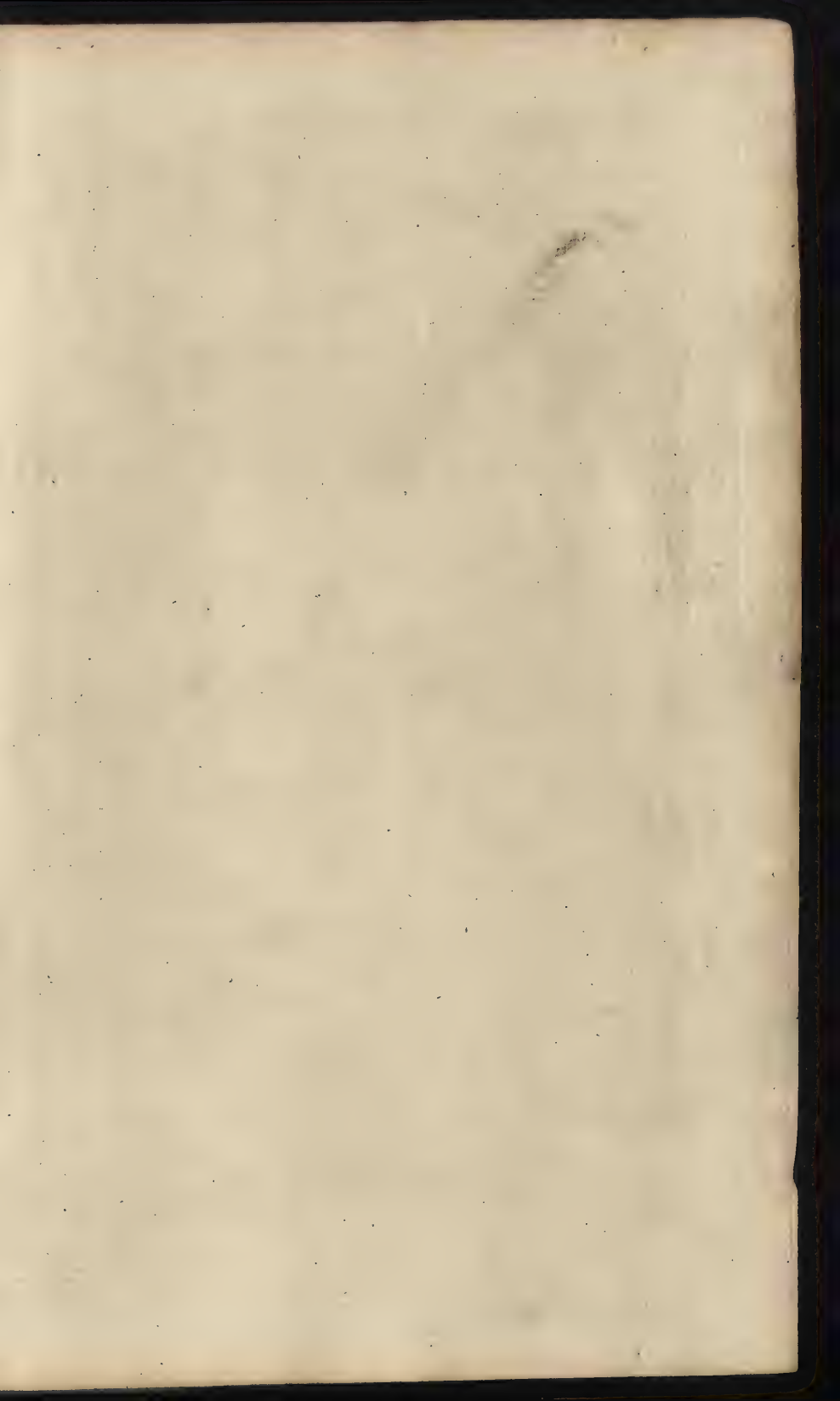
CHRIST'S COLLEGE was founded by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and mother of King Henry VII. It is situated on the east-side of the town, and has one court of about one hundred and thirty feet long, and one hundred and twenty broad. The master's apartments are in the north-east corner, and near them is the chapel. The hall is on the west-side of the court, and two of the others have been lately faced with stone. A stone building has also been erected within these few years, one hundred and fifty feet long, from whence there is an extensive prospect of the adjacent country. Behind this place is a garden appropriated for the use of the fellows, reckoned one of the pleasantest in the university, and beyond it is the cold bath surrounded by a little wilderness. This college maintains a master, fifteen fellows, and fifty scholars.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE was also founded by the Countess of Richmond, about nineteen years after the establishment of the preceding college, and was completed by her executors, Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. It consists of three courts; to the first of which we enter by a magnificent gate, adorned with four high towers, built in the Gothic taste. The chapel is on the right hand, being one hundred and twenty feet long, and twenty-seven broad. Divine service is performed here in the same manner as in cathedrals. The court of this college is extremely spacious, being two hundred and twenty-eight feet long, and two hundred and sixteen broad. The hall is opposite the gate, and the second court is for the most part taken up with the lodgings of the fellows. On the north is a fine gallery, adjoining to the master's lodge; and the whole court, which has a very magnificent appearance, is about two hundred and seventy feet in length, and two hundred and forty in breadth; and from it is an entrance to the third

court, which, although the least, is the pleasantest of the three, being situated close to the river, and having the walks and groves on the opposite side in full view. There is a commodious cloyster on the west, wherein are several handsome apartments, and on the north is the college library, which is a noble room, and is well furnished with many scarce and valuable books. There is a fine stone bridge of three arches belonging to this college, which leads to a grand walk of elms, on the other side of the river; and near it are fine meadows, cultivated with the greatest care, and laid out with all the profusion of the most luxuriant fancy. There is a garden for the fellows at the west end, not walled in, but sufficiently secured by a thickset hedge, and a deep ditch, which render it extremely pleasant, as the walks afford a fine prospect of an extensive champaign country on one side, and on the other the walks belonging to Trinity college. Here is likewise a beautiful summer-house, with a bowling-green. This college maintains a master, fifty-four fellows, and an hundred scholars.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE stands on that side of the Cam which is opposite to all the rest. It was originally no more than an hall for monks to prepare themselves for academical exercises; but at the dissolution of the monasteries, Thomas Lord Audley, high chancellor of England, founded this college here. It consists of two courts, the largest of which has the chapel and master's apartments on the north, and the hall on the east. The second court is extremely neat, and stands at a distance from the noise of the town. It has on the east an elegant stone building, with a cloister in the front. Over the apartments of the fellows is a fine new library, furnished with a very valuable collection of manuscripts, which were given to this college by the ingenious Mr. Samuel Pepys, who was secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. The chapel of this college is extremely neat, and the workmanship of the altar-piece is much admired. Here is a master, thirteen fellows, and thirty scholars.

TRINITY COLLEGE was founded by King Henry VIII. but large additions were afterwards made to it by Queen Mary, and several subsequent benefactors. It is a very grand structure, containing two spacious quadrangles; the first of which is much the largest, being three hundred and forty-four feet in length on the west side, and three hundred and twenty-five feet on the east, two hundred and eighty feet broad on the south side, and two hundred and fifty-six on the north. The entrance from the street is by a grand gate, over which is a curious observatory.



View of Trinity College Library, Cambridge.



tory. The entrance from the south is by a gate adorned with towers, and called Queen's gate; and opposite to it, on the north, is another gate similar to it, with a noble clock, and near it is the chapel, which is an exceeding neat structure. It is two hundred and four feet long, thirty-three feet eight inches broad, and forty-three feet seven inches high. A beautiful simplicity reigns throughout this building: it is adorned with a grand altarpiece, stalls, and a noble organ gallery. Public worship is performed here in the same manner as in cathedrals. In the anti-chamber is a very fine statue of Sir Isaac Newton, which was executed by Roubilliac, and is one of the finest performances of that great master. The master's lodge is near the chapel, and in it are apartments for the reception of the King, and such of the royal family who chuse to visit the university. These apartments are likewise appropriated for the use of the Judges, when they come here on the circuit.

The hall is at the south end of the master's lodge, and is one hundred feet long, and forty broad. The height is fifty feet, and the walls are adorned with the portraits of many eminent persons, who have either had their education in this college, or been benefactors to it. There is an entrance through the end of the hall to Nevils, or the inner court, by a grand flight of steps. This court is the finest in this university, and even surpasses any at Oxford. It is very spacious, and has a noble cloister both on the north and south, well supported by stone pillars, and over them are handsome apartments for the fellows and gentlemen commoners. The library constitutes the west front of the college, and is a very magnificent structure. It is one hundred and ninety feet long, forty broad, and thirty eight high. The erecting of this library was much promoted by the learned Dr. Barrow, who was master of this college when the edifice was begun. The ascent to it is by a spacious staircase, with steps of black marble, and in different apartments are many ancient Roman monuments. The entrance into the library is by folding doors at the north end, and the appearance of the inside is extremely grand and beautiful. The classes are very large, and contain a very valuable collection of books, manuscripts, and other curiosities. The tops of the classes are adorned with busts of the most celebrated writers, both ancient and modern. There are also some fine portraits, and a fine marble statue of the late Duke of Somerset. The floor of the library is of white marble, and at the south end are folding doors, which open into a balcony. The outside of the walls is ornamented with pilasters, and chapiters finely carved, and round the top is a stone balustrade. Over the east-front are four statues, representing divinity, law, physic, and the mathematics. Sir Christopher Wren was
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the architect of this elegant building. Under the library is a most spacious piazza, and from it are three large gates of wrought iron, which open to a lawn surrounded with fine gravel walks, and there is a passage to the river, over which is a bridge of three arches. On the opposite side of the river are walks of about one third of a mile in circumference, from whence there is an extensive prospect over a fine open country. In the middle is a remarkable fine vista, through a fine walk of lofty elms, and on the north and south are rows of Dutch elms, and chefnut trees. This noble college maintains a master, sixty-five fellows, and ninety-one scholars.

EMANUEL COLLEGE was founded in the year 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, of Chelmsford in Essex, on the same spot on which there had formerly been a house of Dominican friars. The grand court of this college is extremely neat, having an elegant stone building on the south, and opposite on the north side is the hall. Near it is the master's lodge; and on the east is a fine gallery, over the cloister, adorned with portraits of the founder and other benefactors. The entrance to the chapel is in the middle of the cloister, and contrived in such a manner, that the students can pass to it out of their chambers. The chapel, which is extremely neat, is adorned with a fretwork ceiling, and has a marble floor. From the cloister to the south is a noble range of buildings, besides which there are some lesser courts with old buildings, and a very good library. Here is a master, fourteen fellows, and sixty scholars.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE was founded in 1589, by Lady Frances Sidney, Countess of Suffex. It consists of two courts, almost encompassed with gardens. The hall is extremely elegant, and the library contains many valuable and scarce books. This college maintains a master, twelve fellows, and twenty-eight scholars.

The SENATE HOUSE at Cambridge is a most elegant building, executed entirely in the Corinthian order, being one hundred and one feet long, forty-two feet broad, and thirty-two feet high. The wainscot and galleries which surround it, are of Norway oak, of a cedar colour, and finely carved. The gallery at the east end is supported by five fluted columns; and the ceiling is ornamented with stucco work. Opposite the south entrance is a statue of King George II. and on the other side is a statue of the late Duke of Somerset. Near this is a fine emblematical figure of Glory, which was executed in Italy. At the west end are the thrones of the chancellor and vice-chancellor,

cellor, and the seats for the heads of the colleges, noblemen, and doctors, are on one side, in the form of a semi-circle. The regents in white hoods, and the non-regents in black hoods, sit below them: and at the upper end on the right hand of the chancellor's throne, is a room where the Doctors dress themselves in their robes. At the east end are two stair-cases leading to the gallery, which will contain at least a thousand persons. This is generally allowed to be one of the most elegant edifices in England, and is said to have cost about sixteen thousand pounds. It forms the north side of an intended square, as the schools and public libraries do the west, the schools being on the ground-floor and the library over them, surrounding a small court, where the divinity and philosophy schools are kept; and on the south are those for law and physic. The late learned Dr. Woodward's repository for fossils, ores, shells, &c. which is well worthy the notice of the curious, is an elegant geometrical stair case, which leads to the old library over the law schools. At the south-west angle, is an elegant square room, enlightened by an handsome cupola, with brass doors for the reception of manuscripts, and the most valuable books; and here is likewise a cabinet, containing a great number of oriental manuscripts, with many other curiosities. In the next room is an Egyptian mummy; and in two other rooms are deposited a great number of curious prints, together with a valuable collection of medals, and the first edition of the Greek and Latin classics; and also a collection of most of the books printed by Caxton. Here is likewise a famous Greek manuscript of the Gospel, and acts of the apostles, which belonged to Theodore Beza, and was presented by him to this university. It is written in capitals on fine vellum, and is of great antiquity. The room in which this is deposited, which is on the west side, over the philosophy school, together with another over the divinity school, on the north-side, contains twenty-six large shelves, in which are thirty thousand volumes of printed books, presented to this university by King George I. The east gallery has been lately built in an elegant manner, and forms the west side of the intended square; but it is of a different order of architecture from the Senate House, to which it is joined by a stone screen, the whole making a very handsome appearance.

St. Mary's church forms the east side of the intended square, and in this the university have their public sermons. Over part of the middle chancel is a grand gallery, wherein the vice-chancellor, heads of colleges, noblemen, and doctors sit; and in the middle isle are seats for the masters of arts and fellow-commoners. In the side isles are handsome seats for the bachelors, and the parishioners sit near them. The organ at the

West

west end is extremely magnificent; and it has a gallery, wherein all the acts of music are held. The length of the church is seventy-five feet, and the chancel forty-five, the whole breadth being sixty-eight. This noble fabric was built by the voluntary contributions of such persons as had received their education in this university. The steeple is lofty and handsome; and this church is greatly superior to any other in the city of Cambridge.

The whole number of fellows in this celebrated university, are four hundred, and six hundred and sixty-six scholars, with about two hundred and thirty-six officers and servants of various kinds, who are maintained upon the foundation. These, however, are not all the students of the university; there are two sorts of students called pensioners, the greater and the less; the greater pensioners are sons of the nobility, and of gentlemen of large fortunes, and are called fellow-commoners, because though they are scholars, they dine with the fellows; the lesser pensioners dine with the scholars that are on the foundation; but live at their own expence. There are also a considerable number of poor scholars, called sizars, who wait upon the fellows and scholars, and the pensioners of both ranks, by whom they are in a great degree maintained; but the number of pensioners and sizars cannot be ascertained, as it is in a state of perpetual fluctuation.

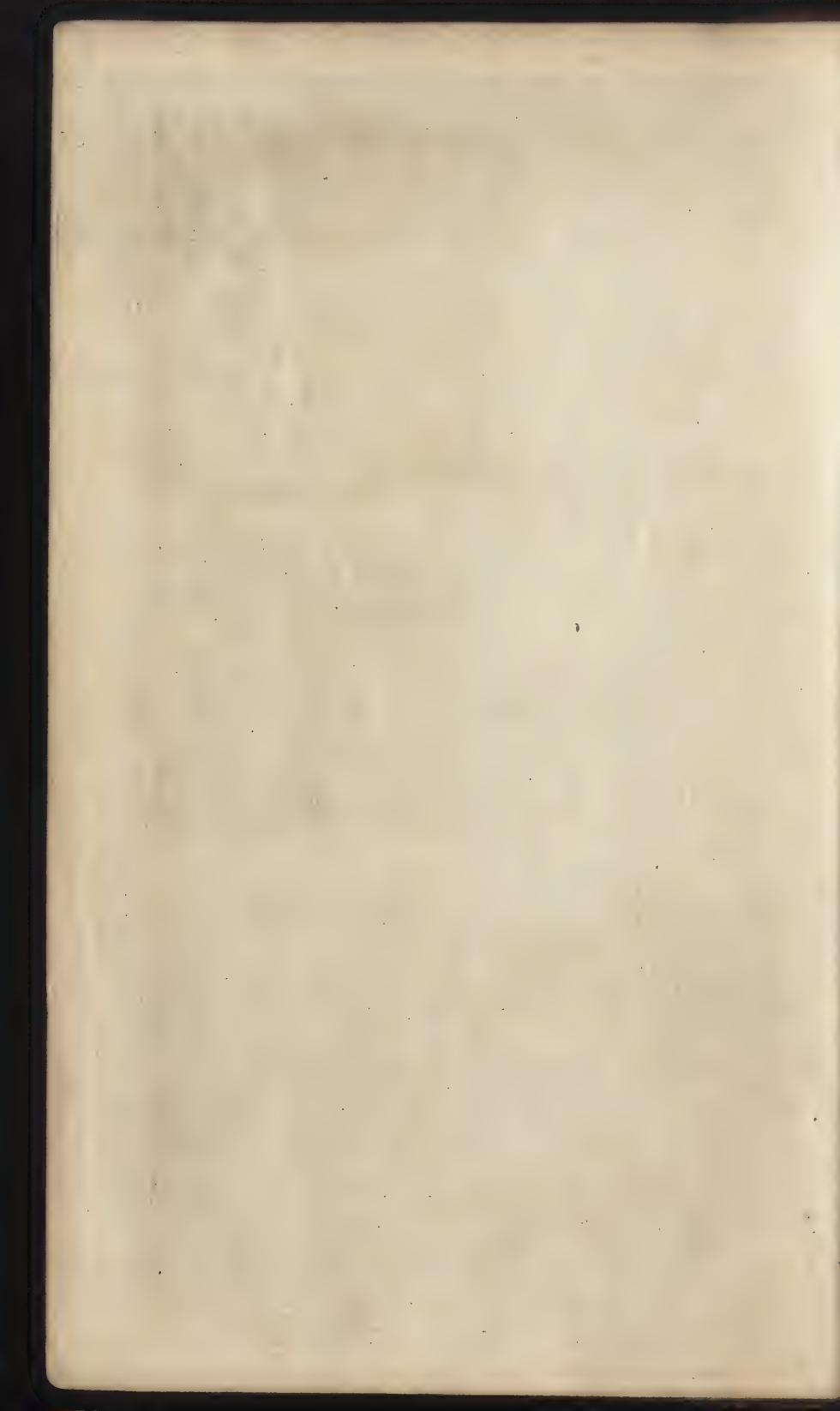
In this university the bachelors of arts complete their degrees in Lent, beginning at Ash-Wednesday. The first Tuesday in July is always the day of commencement, wherein the masters of arts, and the doctors of all faculties complete their respective degrees. In three years after any one has taken his bachelor's degree, he may commence master of arts; and seven years after that, he may be dignified with the title of bachelor of divinity; and at the expiration of three years more he may turn out doctor.

Barnwell is a pleasant village near Cambridge, where there was formerly an abbey, founded by Pain Peverell, a famous soldier, who was standard bearer to Robert Duke of Normandy, in the holy wars.—*Chesterton* is another agreeable village near Cambridge, where was formerly a seat of the Bevil family.

At a little distance from Cambridge is the village of *Stourbridge*, which is situated on a brook called the Stour, and is celebrated for one of the greatest fairs in England being held in its neighbourhood. It begins on the 18th of September, and continues a fortnight; and there is such a vast concourse of dealers here,
from

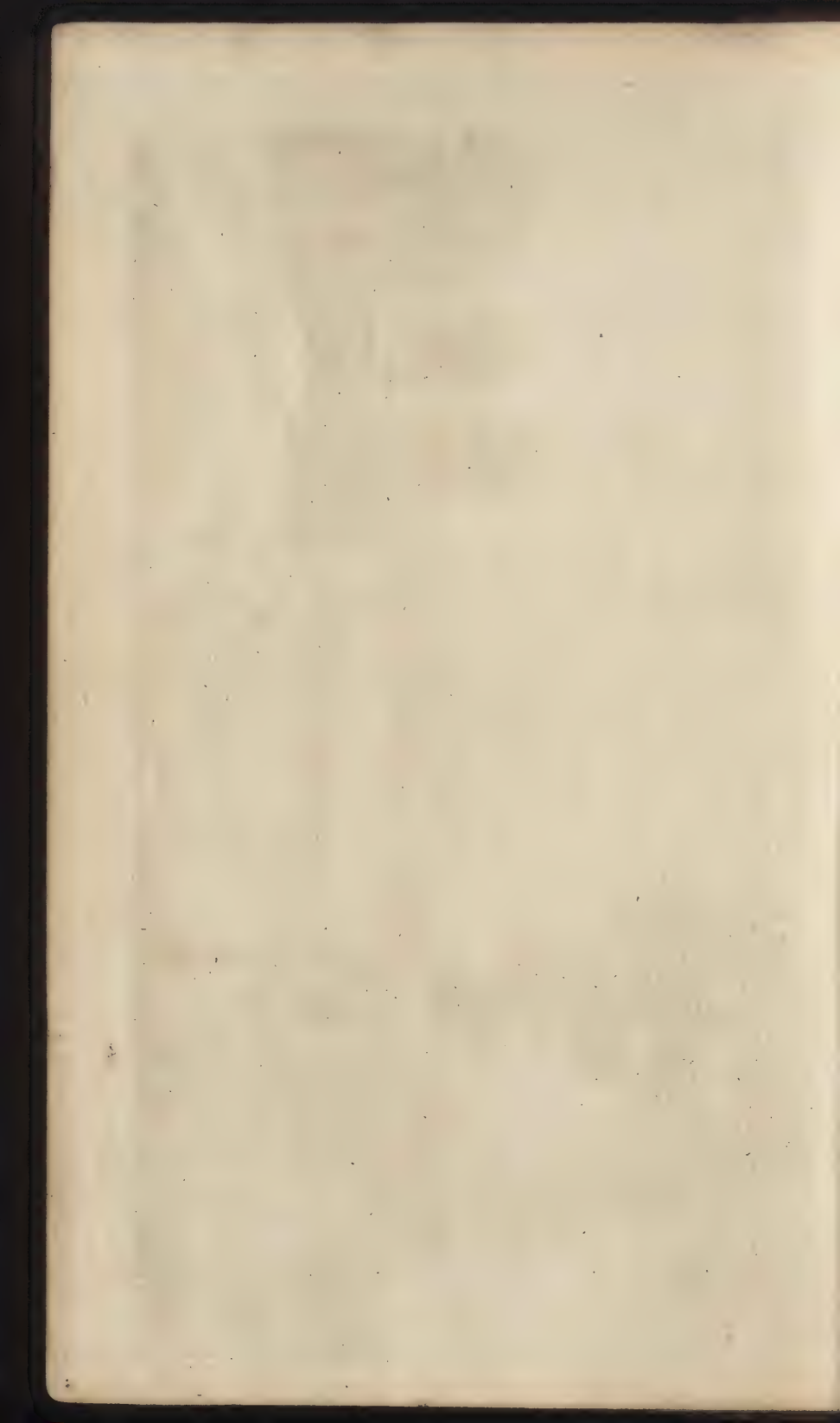


A View of Part of the Village of Barnwell, near Cambridge.





• A View of Part of the Village of Chesterton near Cambridge.



from almost every part of the kingdom, that wooden booths are built for their accommodation, which are divided into streets and lanes, in the same manner as an inhabited town, and named after so many streets in London. They have not only shops during the fair for the sale of almost every sort of goods; but also alehouses, taverns, and eating-houses, with shews and exhibitions of various kinds. A very great trade is carried on here, by buying and selling different sorts of goods upon the spot; and also, by very large commissions, which are here transacted for other parts of England. In this fair the clothiers from Devonshire and Somersetshire meet with those from Leeds and Halifax in Yorkshire, while the wholesale dealers from London, come to settle with the country manufacturers, and give them orders for fresh quantities of goods. During the whole time in which this fair continues, it resembles a populous trading town, or rather a city; and in order to prevent disorders, there is a court held in a booth, erected for the purpose, where justice is administered, by one of the magistrates from Cambridge. About the middle of the fair, when the hurry of the wholesale business is over, the gentry from the neighbouring parts come from motives of curiosity, but they lay out large sums in the purchase of such articles as they have occasion for. There is also a fair for horses, which is resorted to by dealers from all parts. It is said that this famous fair derives its origin from a clothier of Kendal, who accidentally exposed his cloth to sale at this place, which had been intended for the London market; upon which others, encouraged by his success, met here annually for the same purpose, and so established in process of time this great and universal market.

We now proceed to give some account of the other MARKET TOWNS in this county.

CAXTON is a small town, forty-nine miles from London. A Roman way goes through this place. Caxton, the first English printer was born here, as was also Matthew Paris, the historian. This is an inconsiderable town, though as it is on the post road between Royston and Huntingdon, it contains some good inns.

LINTON is now an obscure town, forty-eight miles from London, though it was formerly a place of considerable repute. Near this place a Roman military way joins the Icening.

SOHAM, which is seventy-one miles from London, is a little town on the east side the river Cam, and near a fen which

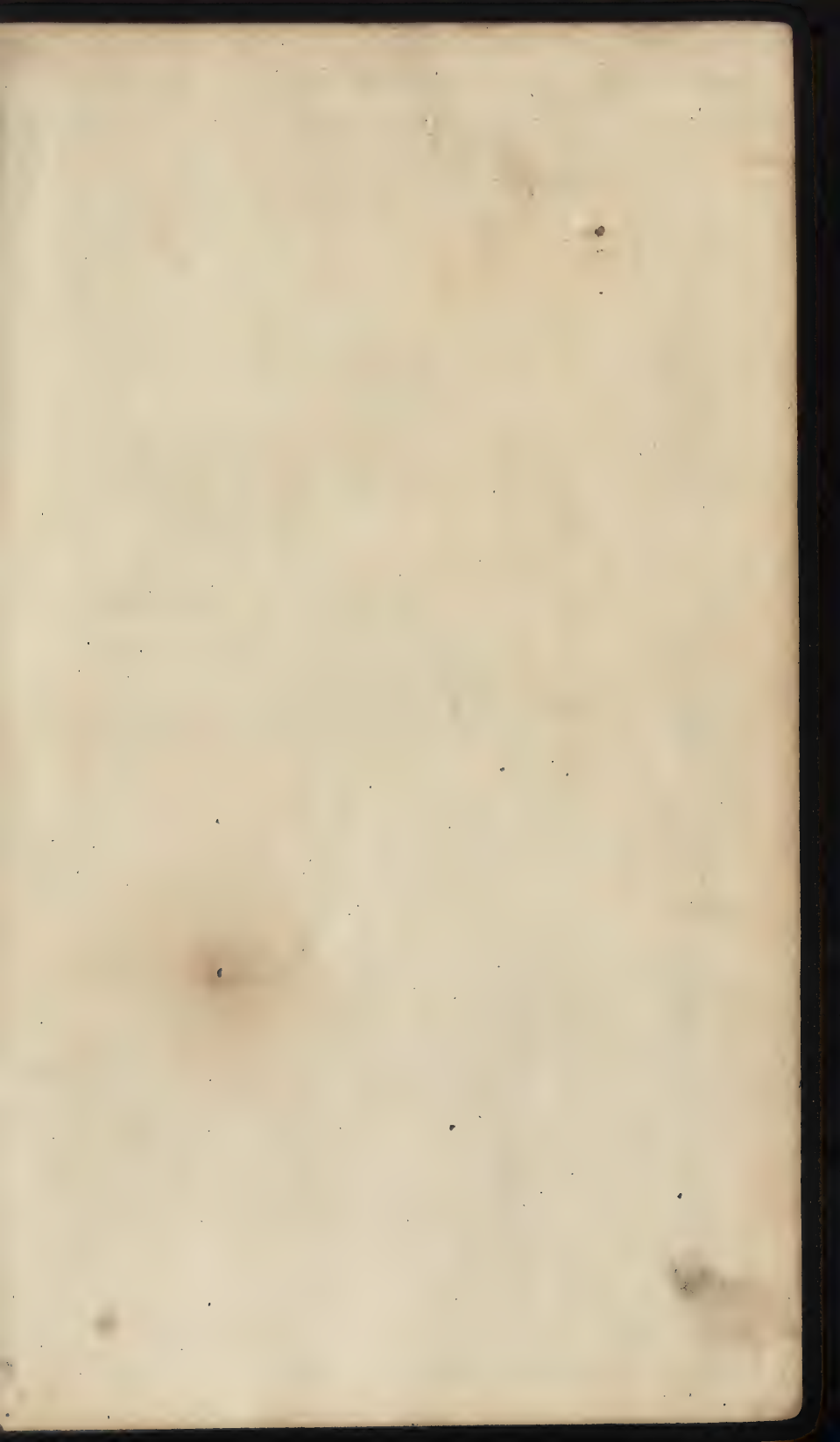
lies in the road to Ely, and was once extremely dangerous to pass; but a good causeway is now made through it. This place is remarkable for the ruins of a church built by the Danes.

WISBEACH is 89 miles from London, and is situated among the fens and rivers in the Isle of Ely. It is a well-built and populous town, and has a good public hall, and an episcopal palace belonging to the Bishop of Ely. It has a navigation by barges to London, which has made it a place of considerable trade. Its principal commodity is oats, of which it is computed that more than 52,000 quarters are annually sent up to the metropolis, besides 1000 tons of oil, and 8000 firkins of butter.

MARSH, which is 80 miles from London, is but a mean and inconsiderable town. In 1730, when the road was making from hence to Wisbeach, two urns were found, in one of which were bones and ashes, and in the other about 300 pieces of silver coin, no two pieces alike; but which, it is said, by their date appeared to be 2000 years old.

ROYSTON, which is 37 miles from London, is a populous and well built town, and stands in a good air on a chalky soil. Part of it is situated in Cambridgeshire, and part on the utmost northern border of Hertfordshire. The town stands where two roads meet, both made by the Romans. The one called Herman-street, and the other Icening-street. This place is much frequented on account of its good market for grain, and of being one of the roads to Cambridge, to and from which many persons are constantly travelling. The inns are large, and contain good accommodations for persons of all ranks. Royston church formerly belonged to a convent, and contains some curious monuments. It was made parochial soon after the dissolution; and five parishes being then reduced into one, the rectory is of great value, and the incumbent is lord of the manor. Many Roman coins have been found here at different times, and a few years ago as some labourers were digging near the market place, they discovered the remains of a curious subterranean chapel, with several altars and images cut out of chalk.

NEWMARKET, notwithstanding its name, is of considerable antiquity; for in the time of Edward III. the Bishop of Carlisle, who was afterwards so troublesome to Henry the Fourth, was called Thomas of Newmarket. It is sixty miles distant from London, and chiefly consists of one street, which is long and well built; the south-side of it only is in Cambridgeshire, the north-side being in the county of Suffolk. The air of this place is very healthy; and the heath which surrounds the town is famous for being the finest course in England,



Thorney Abbey in Cambridge-shire.



land, where there are horse-races in April and October every year. There are two churches in Newmarket; one on the Cambridge side, which is a chapel of ease to Ditton, a neighbouring parish, and one on the Suffolk side, which is parochial. There is a royal palace on the heath, which was built by King Charles II. and there are also several seats near the heath, belonging to persons of distinction.

There are here several very wide, steep, and long ditches, which were cut by the East Angles, to keep out the Mercians; one of which being a stupendous work, much superior the rest, has obtained the name of the Devil's ditch; the common people supposing it to be more adequate to the power of spirits, than of men. It runs many miles over the heath.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, and ANTIQUITIES.

At *Thorney*, near Wisbeach, was a very considerable monastery, founded in the reign of King Edgar. The greatest part of the church is still standing, and from its majestic appearance, some idea may be formed of the ancient grandeur of Thorney-Abbey.

At *Spinney*, near Soham, was an abbey founded about the reign of Henry III. near which was a church founded by Lady Mary Bassingburne, and given to the abbey of Spinney, upon condition that the monks should support seven poor aged men, with the following allowance, viz. one farthing loaf, one herring, and one pennyworth of ale per day; and two hundred dry turf, one pair of shoes, one wollen garment, and three ells of linen every year. Henry Cromwell, second son of Oliver Cromwell, lies buried in this church.

Near the southern extremity of this county, and not far from Linton, is a village called *Castle-Camps*, where there are still the remains of a most magnificent castle, built by one of the Vere's, earl of Oxford in the reign of King Henry I. The tower and great part of the walls are still standing, and from its appearance, at this distance of time, it must have been a very magnificent edifice. The whole of the manor was purchased by Mr. Sutton, for the use of his hospital, called the Charter-house in London.

At *Swavesey* are some small ruins of a Benedictine convent, which belonged to the priory of St. Anne's, near Coventry.

Audre, or as it was formerly called *Erith*, on the north side of the Ouse in the isle of Ely, though only a village, is larger and more populous than some market-towns. There is a piece of antiquity near this place, called *Belfar's hill*; which is an artificial mount, that has generally been supposed to be the place, to which the people who had taken up arms against

William the Norman fled for safety, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings. At that time it was surrounded by marshes and bogs. In the reign of Henry III. such of the barons as were defeated and outlawed, sought refuge at this place, from whence they sallied forth in great numbers, and infested the adjacent country.

At *Arbury*, or *Arborough*, about a mile north of Cambridge, there are the remains of a Roman camp, in a figure inclining to a square, and of very considerable extent. In this camp there have been found many Roman coins.

Over against *Arborough*, to the south-east of Cambridge, and at a small distance from it, are certain high hills, known by the name of *Gog-magog hills*: on the top of these hills there is an entrenchment, of a rude circular figure, which is 246 paces in diameter: it is fortified with three rampires, having two ditches between them, as the manner formerly was; and it is supposed that if it could have been supplied with water, it would have been impregnable.

Some have imagined this camp to be Roman, and the Romans did not always reject a circular figure, when the situation made it more convenient than another. Others think it was a summer retreat of the Danes, who are known to have committed great barbarities in this country: and some are of opinion that the work is British, and was thrown up to check the Romans, who were encamped at *Arborough*, over against it. *Gervase of Tilbury*, an historian of the thirteenth century, thinks it was a camp of the Vandals, when they destroyed the Christians, and desolated great part of the country. He therefore gave it the name of *Vandelbiria*, which has since been corrupted into *Wandlesbury*. Near this camp, from the brow of the hill southward, there runs a Roman way; and in the year 1685, many Roman coins were found in an adjacent spot.

At *Trumpington*, distant about one mile from Cambridge, there is a place called *Dam hill*, where great numbers of human bones have been found, and many urns, patera's, and other Roman antiquities.

The Earl of Hardwick has a fine seat at *Wimple* in this county; as has also Mr. Soame Jenyns at *Bottisham-hall*, near Cambridge; Sir John Hynde Cotton at *Madingley*; and Mr. Bennet at *Barberham*, an ancient seat built by Signior Pallavicini, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

This is one of the least counties in England, and is bounded on the north and west sides by Northamptonshire, on the east by Cambridgeshire, and on the south by Bedfordshire. It is about 25 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 70 in circumference; contains six market-towns, 79 parishes, 279 villages, and about 240,000 acres. When the Romans invaded Britain, this county was a part of the district inhabited by those warlike people, named the Icenii; but when the Saxons settled in the island, it became, with some other counties, part of the kingdom of East Anglia; and from those people it is supposed to have derived its present name.

The air of this county is rendered less wholesome than that of some other counties, by the great number of fens, meers, and other standing waters, with which it abounds, especially in the north part. The soil is in general very fruitful. In the hilly parts or dry lands, it yields great crops of corn, and affords excellent pasture for sheep; and in the lower lands the meadows are exceedingly rich, and feed abundance of fine cattle, not only for slaughter, but for the dairy; and the cheese made at a village called Stilton near Yaxley, known by the name of Stilton cheese, is usually stiled the parmesan of England. The inhabitants of Huntingdonshire are well supplied with fish and water fowl, by the rivers and meers, but they have scarcely any firing besides turf.

This county, which lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lincoln, is divided into four hundreds, and with Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, is under one sheriff. This sheriff is chosen out of each of these places by rotation. Huntingdonshire sends four members to parliament, two of which are for the county.

The chief rivers of this county are the *Ouse* and the *Nen*. The *Ouse* rises near Brackley in Northamptonshire, and running north-east through Bedfordshire, enters this county at St. Neots; from thence, in the same direction, it runs by Huntingdon, and some other towns, and traversing Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, and being joined by several other rivers in its course, it falls into the German Ocean near Lynn Regis. The *Nen* rises near Daventry, and running north-east, and almost parallel to the river *Ouse*, winds round the north-west and north boundaries of this county, where it forms several large bodies of water, called by the inhabitants *meers*. The first of these meers or lakes is that called *Whittlesey Meer*, not far from Peterborough. This meer is no less than six miles long,
and

and three broad. Other considerable meers, formed here by this river, and Ug-meer, Brick-meer, Ramsey-meer, and Benwick-meer, from whence the river Nen, continuing its course through Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, falls into the German Ocean not far from Wisbeach, in the county of Cambridge.

The MARKET-TOWNS of this county are the following :

HUNTINGDON, which is 57 miles from London, is the chief town of the whole county, and gives name to it. The name is immediately derived from the Saxon *Huntandune*, or *Hunter's Down*; an appellation which this place acquired from its conveniency for hunting, this district being one entire forest, 'till it was disforested by the Kings Henry the Second and Third, and finally by King Edward the First, who left no more of it forest than his own ground. This town is incorporated by the style of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and burgeses. The assizes are constantly held here twice a year, and here is the county gaol. There were once fifteen churches here, which in Camden's time were reduced to four, and there are now but two. This place is said to have suffered by the villainy of one Grey, who, according to Speed, maliciously obstructed the navigation of the river Ouse to the town : but this river is still navigable by small vessels as high as Bedford. The town stands on a little hill, that rises on the north side of the river. It is a thoroughfare in the great north road, and is still a populous trading town. It consists chiefly of one long street, pretty well built, and has an handsome market-place, and a good grammar school. There are not more beautiful meadows any where, than on the banks of the river hereabouts, which, in the summer season, are covered with such numerous herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, as is almost incredible. The bridge, or rather bridges over the river, with the causeway, are ornaments, as well as benefits to the town. Oliver Cromwell was born in the parish of St. John in this town and educated at the free-school here.

ST. IVES is 64 miles from London, and is a large handsome town. It is said to derive its name from a Persian bishop, who, about the year 600, came over to England, preached the gospel, and died at this place. It appears from an old Saxon coin in the Philosophical Transactions. that it had formerly a mint : is was also once noted for its medicinal waters. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Ouse, over which it has an handsome stone bridge. Here is a good market for fatted cattle, brought from the north.

ST. NEOTS is 68 miles from London, and is so called from a monastery of the same name, in this place, which was burb

by the Danes. It is a large, well-built town, situated on the river Ouse, over which there is a fine stone bridge, which makes it very commodious to the whole county; for as coals are brought to this place by water, they are conveyed from hence to all the adjacent parts. Its church is a very large, strong, and handsome building, and the steeple is esteemed a masterpiece in its kind.

KIMBOLTON is the KINNIBANTUM of the Romans, and the modern name is supposed to be only a variation of the ancient. It is sixty four miles from London, and was formerly a considerable place, but is at present much decayed. The situation of the town is pleasant, but it contains scarcely any thing remarkable, except its castle, which is the seat of the Duke of Manchester, and of which we shall speak more particularly.—Between Kimbolton, and Thrapston in Northamptonshire, which towns are about eleven miles distant, the country is extremely pleasant, and most delightfully scattered with villages and churches; so that from one level plain, which rises above the surrounding country, twelve steeples may be seen with ease.

RAMSEY is 68 miles from London, and is a very ancient town, but is now much decayed. It is every where encompassed with fens, except upon the west side, where it joins with the *terra firma* by a causeway, two miles long, inclosed with alders, reeds and bulrushes, that in the spring make a beautiful appearance, to which the gardens, corn fields, and rich pastures adjoining, are no small addition. This town was formerly of great note, being proverbially called *Ramsay the rich*, before the dissolution of a wealthy abbey, founded by Alwin, Earl of the East Angles, which stood in this place, the abbots of which were mitred, and sat in parliament. There is little now left of the abbey, except a part of the old gatehouse, and a neglected statue of its founder; the keys and ragged staff in his hand denote his offices. This is reckoned a most ancient piece of English sculpture. This town has one of the best and cheapest markets in England for water fowl. The neighbouring meers abound with fowl and fish, particularly eels and large pikes, called Hakeds. There is a causeway called *King's Delf*, raised and paved at a great expence, which runs ten miles from this place to Peterborough.

YAXLEY is at the distance of 76 miles from London, and is a small but well-built town, situated in the fens, with a handsome Gothic church, and a lofty spire seen at a great distance.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, and ANTIQUITIES.

Godmanchester is a place of great antiquity, and although no market town, yet is esteemed one of the largest villages in England. The inhabitants of this town are famous for their skill in husbandry, and it is said that no town employs so many ploughs. When King James I. came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with seventy new ones, drawn by as many teams of horses, for they hold their land by that tenure: and we are told, that on the like occasion there has been a procession of 180 ploughs. Here is a school called the free grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth.

Between Ramsey and Whittlesey Meer, there is a ditch, sometimes called *Swerdes Delf*, and sometimes *Knout's Delf*, but now *Sceeds Dike*. It parts this county from Cambridgeshire, and is said to have been occasioned by the following accident. As King Canute's family were passing over Whittlesey Meer, in their way from Peterborough to Ramsey, their vessel was cast away in one of the commotions that frequently happen in these meers, and several lives were lost; upon this the King, to prevent the like disasters in time to come, ordered his army to mark out a ditch with their swords and spears, which gave occasion to the name of *Swerdes Delf*, and afterwards employed labourers to dig, clear, and perfect this undertaking.

At *Conington* are to be seen, within a square ditch, the remains of an ancient castle, which was given by King Canute to Turkill, a Danish lord, who called in Sueno, King of Denmark, to plunder the nation.

Dornford, a village upon the river Nen, north-west of Yaxley, was the city of *Durobrivæ*, mentioned by Antoninus. Here are many remains of a city, and a Roman portway, leading directly to Huntingdon, which, near Stilton, appears with a very high bank, and in an old Saxon charter is called *Ermin-street*. Some think that the city *Durobrivæ* stood upon both sides of the river Nen, and that the little village *Caster*, upon the other side of the river, was part of this city, a conjecture which ancient history seems to justify. A great number of Roman coins have at different times been dug up in this place.

S E A T S.

KIMBOLTON CASTLE, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, is situated close to the town of that name. It is a quadrangular building:



A View of Buckden Palace, the Seat of the Bishop of Lincoln.



building: the hall is 50 feet long by 25 broad, and hung round with family portraits, some of which are very good. On the right hand of the hall is the blue drawing room, 35 by 20: over the chimney hangs a very fine picture of Prometheus, the expression of which is very great. Between the windows are six small portraits, excellently done. In the yellow drawing room, 35 by 22, with an handsome glass lusture in the center, is an admirable portrait of Lord Holland; and some other paintings.

The saloon is 40 by 27, and is hung with crimson velvet. It has handsome pillars in two corners, and the slabs are of various marbles in Mosaic. Over the chimney is a picture of Hector and Andromache. The state bedchamber is hung with cut velvet, the pier glass and slab glasses from Venice. In the closet is a Magdalen; and through the stair-case is a small room hung with very fine drawings after Raphael and Julio Romano.

At *Hinchinbrook*, near Huntingdon, the Earl of Sandwich has a fine seat. In this house is one of the most magnificent rooms in England. A nunnery was built here, and endowed, by William the Norman.

About three miles from Huntingdon is *Buckden Palace*, the episcopal seat of the Bishop of Lincoln. The Bishop has a pretty little chapel here, with an organ so well painted against the wall, in a seeming organ loft, that at first a stranger would think it to be real.

N O R F O L K.

This county is bounded on the north and east by the German ocean, on the south by Suffolk, and on the west by Cambridgeshire. It is about 35 miles in breadth, and 140 in circumference; and contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market towns, 666 parishes, and 1500 villages. It returns twelve members to parliament, viz. two knights of the shire, two citizens for Norwich, and two burgeses for each of the following towns, viz. Thetford, Yarmouth, Lynn Regis, and Castle Rising.

The soil is more various than in any other county, but in general so fruitful, that Norfolk is considered as the epitome of the whole kingdom. Large flocks of sheep are kept here, and some villages are said to feed no less than 5000. This county also produces great quantities of corn; and vast numbers of horned cattle, fowls, and rabbits, are constantly sent from hence to the markets in London. Jet and ambergrease are sometimes found on the coasts of this county; and the principal manufactures are worsted, woollens, and silks, in which the in-

land parts are employed; and the Norwich stuffs are a very considerable article in our trade.

The principal rivers of this county are the greater and the smaller Ouse, the Yare, and the Waveney. The greater Ouse rises in Northamptonshire, and running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford and Cambridge, and dividing this last county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German sea called the Washes, at Lynn Regis. The smaller Ouse rises in Suffolk, and separating that county from Norfolk on the south-west, discharges itself into the greater Ouse, near Downham.—The Yare rises about the middle of this county, and running eastward, passes by the city of Norwich, and falls into the German Sea at Yarmouth. Waveney rises in Suffolk, and runs north-east; and parting that county from Norfolk falls into the Yare near Yarmouth.

N O R W I C H.

This city is situated on the side of a hill, and is near two miles in length, and one in breadth. It is a populous city, but the buildings are in general irregular, though they are upon the whole neat and handsome; and from the intermixture of gardens and trees among the houses, Norwich has been compared to a city in an orchard. This city has a flint stone wall, which was finished in 1309, and is very much decayed; but has, however, twelve gates in it; it is three miles in circumference, and has forty towers. Here are six bridges over the river Yare; and thirty-two churches, besides the cathedral, and chapels and meeting-houses of all denominations.

The cathedral is a large, venerable, ancient structure, of excellent workmanship, founded in the year 1096, by bishop Herbert, who laid the first stone. The choir is spacious, and the steeple strong and very high. The roof is adorned with historical passages of Scripture, expressed in little images, well carved. The bishop's palace, with the prebend's houses round the close of this cathedral, make a very good appearance. The church of St. Peter of Mancroft has an admirable ring of eight bells, and is reckoned one of the first parish churches in England. Some of the churches, however, are thatched; and all of them are crufted with flint stone, curiously cut, in the manner that the churches in Italy are crufted with marble. There are two churches here for the Dutch and French Flemings, who have had particular privileges granted them, which are carefully preserved.

This city has a stately market-cross of free-stone, and a beautiful town house near the market-cross; and on a hill near the cathedral,



The South East View of the City of Norwich.

thedral, in the heart of the city, there is a castle, surrounded by a deep ditch, over which there is a strong bridge, with an arch of an extraordinary size. This castle is supposed to have been built in the time of the Saxons, and is now the common goal for the county. On a hill near this castle stood the shire-house of the county, which having been burnt down by accident, an act of parliament passed in 1746-7, for holding the summer assizes, and general quarter-sessions, in the city, till a new shire-house could be built, and for raising money to defray the charges of such a building.

Here is an ancient palace belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, which was formerly reckoned one of the largest houses in England. Here is also an house of correction, or Bridewell, which is a beautiful structure, built of square flint stones, so nicely joined, that no mortar can be seen; and there is a grammar-school, founded by King Edward the Sixth, the scholars of which are to be nominated by the mayor for the time being, with the consent of the majority of the aldermen.

There are twelve charity schools in this city, where 210 boys, and 144 girls are taught, cloathed, and supplied with books. Here are also four hospitals, one of which, St. Helen's, founded originally for the entertainment of strangers, was, by King Henry the Eighth, appropriated for the poor of the city, and maintains eighty poor men and women, who are all cloathed in grey, and must be sixty years of age before they can be admitted. Another of the hospitals, called Doughty's, is for sixteen poor men, and eight women, cloathed in purple: of the other two hospitals, one is for the teaching, maintenance, and apprenticing thirty boys, and another for making the same provision for thirty girls; each founded by a mayor of this city.

The river Yare, which runs through the middle of Norwich, is navigable to thence, without locks, though the city is no less than thirty miles distant from the mouth of the river. There are six bridges over the river. This city, which is one of the most considerable in England after London, and stands on more ground than any other except the metropolis, is computed to contain 38000 houses.

The worsted manufacture for which this city has long been famous, and in which even children earn their bread, was first brought hither by the Flemmings in the reign of Edward the Third, and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch, who fled from the Duke of Alva's persecution, and being settled here by Queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make says, bays, serges, shalloons, &c. in which they carry on a vast trade both at home and abroad, and also in camlets, druggets, crapes, and other curious stuffs, of which it is

said this city vends to the value of 200,000 pounds a year. Four wardens of the worsted weavers, are chosen yearly out of the city, and four out of the neighbourhood, who are sworn to take care that there be no frauds committed in the manufacture. Here is another body of woollen manufacturers called the Russia company, who have a seat in the town hall with this inscription, *Fidelitas artes alit*. The weavers here employ spinsters all the country round; and by a calculation made some years since of the number of looms, then at work in this city only, it appeared there were no less than 120,000 people employed in their manufactures of woollen, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are all made in this city. There is a stocking manufacture also here, which has been computed at 60,000 pounds a year.

The manufacturers here work up the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire wool chiefly, while the Norfolk wool goes to Yorkshire for carding and cloths. And what is a remarkable circumstance, though it has not been discovered many years, is, that the Norfolk sheep yield a wool about their necks equal to the best from Spain. The Norwich manufacturers were at a very great height during the last war, but they have since been somewhat upon the decline.

Norwich suffered very much by the insurrection of Ralph Earl of the East Angles, against William the Norman, in whose time it was besieged, and reduced by famine; but that damage was abundantly repaired, upon its being erected into a bishop's see in 1096, as it continues to this day. In the reign of King Stephen it was in a manner rebuilt, and made a corporation. King Henry the Fourth made this city a county of itself, and granted the inhabitants leave to chuse a mayor and two sheriffs, instead of bailiffs, by whom they had till then been governed, according to the charter of King Stephen; it is now governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and 60 common-council-men, with a town-clerk, sword-bearer and other inferior officers. The mayor is always nominated on May-day, by the freemen, who return two aldermen to their court, one of whom is elected, and sworn into his office with great pomp, on the Tuesday before Midsummer-eve. The mayor during his mayoralty, the recorder, and the steward for the time being, are each a justice of peace, and of the quorum, within the city and its liberties: and the mayor, after his mayoralty, is justice of the peace during life. The sheriffs are also annually elected, one by the aldermen, the other by the freemen, on the last Tuesday in August, and sworn September the 29th; and the common-council men are chosen in Mid-Lent.

MARKET

M A R K E T T O W N S.

YARMOUTH is ten miles from Norwich, and 123 from London. This is a large and populous town, much increased of late years in shipping, buildings, and people, and greatly superior to Norwich in point of situation for trade. This was antiently one of the cinque ports. The road, a place defended by sands, is the principal rendezvous of the colliers between Newcastle and London. The harbour is safe, but the inhabitants are at a considerable expence annually to clean it. This town is considered as the centre of the coal trade, and carries on a considerable traffic with Holland, and the north and east seas. But its herring fishery renders it the greatest town of trade in all the east coast of England, except Hull. Forty millions of herrings are computed to be taken and cured annually in this place. This town is bound by its charter, to send to the sheriffs of Norwich a tribute of one hundred herrings, baked in twenty four pasties, which they ought to deliver to the lord of the manor of East Charlton, and he is obliged to present them to the King wherever he is. Their fishing-fair here is at Michaelmas, which lasts about a month, during which time all ships from any part of England, may catch what fish they can, and bring in and sell toll-free.

This town, which makes a very good appearance from the sea, is one of the neatest, most compact, and regular built of any in England. The streets are strait, and parallel to each other; and there is a view cross all the streets, from the quay to the sea, the town standing in a peninsula, between the sea, and the harbour. Yarmouth is walled, but the chief strength by land is the haven, or river, which lies on the west side of it, with a drawbridge over the east, but the north, which joins to the main land, is open, and only covered with a single wall, and some old demolished works. Here is a market place, one of the finest and best furnished of any in England, for its extent; and the quay is the handsomest and largest of any perhaps in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted. It is so commodious, that people may step directly from the shore into any of the ships, and walk from one to another, as over a bridge, sometimes for a quarter of a mile together; and it is at the same time so spacious, that in some places it is near a hundred yards from the houses to the wharf. On the wharf is a custom-house and town hall, with several merchants houses that look like palaces. Here are two churches, of which St. Nicholas, built

built in the reign of King Henry the First, has so high a steeple, that it serves as a sea-mark. There is a fine hospital in this town, and two charity schools for thirty-five boys and thirty-two girls, all cloathed and taught, the boys to make nets, and the girls spinning, knitting, and plain work.

LYNN REGIS is 97 miles from London, and is situated at the mouth of the river Ouse. It is a beautiful, rich, and populous sea-port town. Four rivulets, over which are fifteen bridges, run through it. At the north end is St. Anne's fort, whose platform mounts twelve great guns, and commands all the ships that pass near the harbour. The tide of the river Ouse, which is about as broad here as the river Thames at London bridge, rises twenty feet perpendicular.

This town was formerly a place of defence, as appears from the ruins of the works demolished in the civil wars. It was a borough by prescription before the time of King John, who, because it adhered to him against the barons, made it a free borough, with large privileges, appointed it a provost, and gave it a silver cup of about eighty ounces, doubly gilt and enamelled, and four large silver maces, that are carried before the mayor.

This town has had fifteen royal charters, and is now governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common-council men, with other inferior officers: and every first Monday of the month, the mayor, aldermen, the rest of the magistrates, and the preachers, meet to hear and determine all controversies between the inhabitants, in an amicable manner, in order to prevent law-suits. This custom was first established in 1588, and is called the Feast of Reconciliation. Here is a spacious market place, in the quadrangle of which is a statue of King William the Third, and a fine cross, with a dome and gallery round it, supported by sixteen pillars. The market-house is a free-stone building, after the modern taste, seventy feet high, and adorned with statues and other embellishments. Here are two parish churches, St. Margaret's, which has a fine library, and All Saints: there is also a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which is reckoned one of the handsomest of the kind in England; it has a bell tower of free stone, and an octagon spire over it, which together are 170 feet high; and there is a library in it erected by subscription. Here is also a Presbyterian and a Quaker meeting-house, with a bridewell, or workhouse, and several almshouses, a free school, a good custom-house, and a convenient quay and ware-houses.

The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into
eight

eight different counties, so that it supplies many considerable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only for our own produce, but imported from abroad. It deals more largely in coals and wine than any other town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for these commodities, Lynn receives back for exportation, a great part of the corn which the counties it supplies them with produce; and of this one article, Lynn exports more than any other port in the kingdom, except Hull in Yorkshire. Its foreign trade is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, and Portugal.

The marsh lands over-against Lynn Regis, form a peninsula, almost surrounded with navigable rivers and an arm of the sea. It consists of about 30,000 acres, with ditches to carry off the water, over which there are 111 bridges; it feeds generally about 30,000 sheep.

THETFORD is eighty miles from London, and is situated near the borders of Suffolk, in a pleasant open country, on the borders of two rivers, the Thet and Ouse, the former of which it runs through. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was made by the Saxon kings the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Angles; but it was three times ruined by the Danes. In the twelfth century, it was the see of a bishop, and then a place of great note; but declined on the translation of the bishopric to Norwich: there was formerly a mint here. It is a pretty large town, but not so populous as in the reign of King Edward III. when it had twenty churches, six hospitals, and eight monasteries, most of which are now in ruins; and all the churches left are only one on the Suffolk, and two on the Norfolk side of the town.

Thetford was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, with a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common-council-men, two of whom are generally chamberlains, a town clerk, a sword bearer, and two serjeants at mace; and the Lent assizes for the county of Norfolk, are commonly held in the guildhall here.

Among other marks of great antiquity in this town, here is a large mount, called Castle-hill, thrown up to a great height, and fortified by a double rampart, supposed to have been a Danish camp. Here are also the remains of a priory, founded in 1103, by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

CASTLE RISING, which is 102 miles from London, took its name from its situation on a high hill, on which is a castle, which was built by William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel and Suffex, in the reign of Henry I. It has a vast circular ditch, according to the Gothic method of fortification, supposed to have

have been done by the Normans. It is an antient borough by prescription, governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen; and though there are now but very few inhabitants, was formerly a considerable place, till its harbour was choaked up with sand. There is here a good alms-house for twenty-four decayed widows, and a governess, which was founded by one of the Dukes of Norfolk.

SWAFHAM is 94 miles from London. It is a large well-built town, situated on a hill, in an air which has been highly commended by physicians. It is a populous place, and has a good trade. There is a sumptuous church here, the north isle of which is said to have been built by a travelling pedlar, who owed his riches to a lucky discovery he once made of a chest of money that had been buried in the earth. This traditionary story is told with abundance of marvellous circumstances: however, the pedlar, his wife, and dog, have had the honour of being painted in several of the windows, and carved upon the pew doors.

ATTLEBOROUGH is 93 miles from London, and was antiently a city, and the chief town of the county, and had a palace, and a collegiate church. It is still a considerable town, and has a good market for fat bullocks, sheep, and other cattle.

DEREHAM is 100 miles from London, and is a large well-built town, with several hamlets belonging to it. Large quantities of wool are constantly brought to its weekly markets.

DISSE is 91 miles from London, and is situated on the side of a hill, upon the utmost confines of the southward part of this county, and is a pretty good town. The weekly markets here are well furnished with yarn and woollen cloth.

CROMER is 127 miles from London, and is situated on the sea shore; but was formerly a much larger town than it is at present. There were two parish churches in it, but there is now only one, the other, together with many houses that stood near it, having been swallowed up by an inundation of the sea. The town is chiefly inhabited and frequented by fishermen, and is remarkable for lobsters, which are caught here in great quantities, and carried to Norwich, and some to London; for it is a rocky coast, and the seamen call it Cromer bay, the Devil's throat.

AYLESHAM is 121 miles from London, and is a populous, but poor town, inhabited chiefly by knitters of stockings.

WORSTED, or WURSTED, is 120 miles from London, and is memorable for the invention of first twisting of that sort of woollen yarn thread, which from hence is called Worsted. Here is also a manufacture of worsted stuffs; and stockings are both knit and wove here.

FAKENHAM

FAKENHAM is 110 miles from London, and had antiently salt pits, though six miles from the sea. On a hill in the neighbourhood of this town are kept the sheriff's term, and a court for the whole county.

CASTON is 112 miles from London, and is only remarkable for a bridge over a little river called the Bure. A brazen hand is carried here before the steward of the manor, instead of a mace.

CLAY is 125 miles from London, and is a port with large salt works, whence salt is not only vended all over the county, but sometimes exported in considerable quantities to Holland, and the Baltic.

DOWNHAM is 86 miles from London, and is commonly called Downham-market. The market here is very ancient, and was confirmed by Edward the Confessor. Here is a bridge, though but an indifferent one, over the Ouse, and a port for barges.

FOULSHAM, which is 106 miles from London, is a little obscure town, of no consideration.

HARLESTON is situated on the river Waveney, over which it has a bridge, at the distance of 100 miles from London.

NEW BUCKENHAM is thus called by way of distinction from Old Buckenham, a village in its neighbourhood; and they are supposed to have derived the name of Buckenham from the great number of bucks in the neighbouring woods. This town is 96 miles from London. Here is a fine strong castle, which was possessed by the Earls of Arundel. The lords of this manor claim the privilege of being butlers at the coronation of our kings.

BURNHAM-MARKET is thus called on account of its being a market town, and to distinguish it from seven villages in its neighbourhood, all known by the name of Burnham, and distinguished from each other by the antient name of the lord of the manor. This town stands in the north-west part of the county, on the sea-side; it has a fine harbour, and, together with the villages of the same name, carries on a great trade in corn to Holland. This town is 126 miles from London.

EAST HARLING is so called to distinguish it from two villages in the neighbourhood, one of which is named West Harling, and the other Middle Harling. It is 88 miles from London, and has a market, chiefly for linen-yarn, and linen-cloth.

HICHLING is situated in a marshy ground, not far from the sea, at the distance of 119 miles from London. There was formerly a priory here.

HOLT is a small neat town, 122 miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable, except an handsome assembly room.

LODDON is an inconsiderable town. 113 miles from London.

METHWOLD is 86 miles from London, and is remarkable for breeding excellent rabbits, called Mewill rabbits.

SEECHING, or SECHY, is 93 miles from London, and is remarkable only for a good market once a fortnight, for the sale of fat bullocks.

REPEHAM is 109 miles from London, and was formerly famous for having three fine churches in one church-yard, belonging to three several lordships, two of which were long ago demolished, and the third was burnt down with most of the town in 1600. The chief trade of the town is in malt.

HINGHAM is 97 miles from London, and though only a small town, is one of the most agreeable places in the county of Norfolk. The country adjoining to the town is well cultivated, and every thing about it has the appearance of rural gaiety.

WATTON is noted for the vast quantities of butter sent from hence to London, from whence it is 90 miles distant. The church here is a remarkable edifice, being only 60 feet long, and 33 feet broad, nor is the steeple less so; for it is round at the bottom, and octangular at the top.

WYMONDHAM, or *Windham*, is 99 miles from London. It is a large and extensive place, and great part of the inhabitants are continually employed in making of spiggots and fosslets, spindles, spoons, and the like wooden wares. They enjoy their writ of privilege, as an ancient demesne, from serving at assizes or sessions. There is a free-school in this town, which is said to have been founded and endowed by King Henry the First's butler; and here is also a charity-school for teaching thirty children.

NORTH WALSHAM, which is thus called to distinguish it from a village not far from this town, called South Walsham; is 122 miles from London, and has a plentiful market for corn, flesh, and all sorts of provisions.

SNETSHAM is 102 miles from London, and was once a royal demesne, and had many privileges.

WALSINGHAM is 116 miles from London. It is a pretty neat town, famous for the ruins of an ancient monastery, wherein was a shrine of the virgin Mary, as much frequented at one time, as was that of Thomas Becket of Canterbury. Several parts of this monastery are still remaining, from which it appears to have been a very magnificent structure; and here are two walls still called St. Mary's well, on a platform beside

one of which is a cross, whereon the people used to kneel, when they drank the water. The soil round this town is remarkable for producing good saffron and southern-wood.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, and ANTIQUITIES.

In the village of *Weeting All Saints*, near the borders of Suffolk, are the ruins of an ancient castle, and near a mile distant are the remains of a fortification, many parts of the ditches and banks being yet visible.

Sperle is a pleasant village, in which was formerly a priory of black monks.

In the village of *Castle-acre*, which is at a little distance from the town of Swafham, are the remains of a castle, the ancient seat of the Earls of Warren. It appears to have been a place of great strength, from the remains of a wall now standing, but the whole is only a heap of ruins.

At *Horsled* is an handsome Gothic church, which was under the patronage of a foreign monastery.

Blakeney is a considerable village, much noted for fishing.

Welles is a long straggling village, principally inhabited by sea-faring people, who carry on a considerable trade with Holland; and when the ports are open for the exportation of grain, vast quantities of corn are sent from this place, as the country around produces very rich crops. The tide here ebbs out near two miles, which is owing to the flatness of the shore.

St. Faith's is a village with a very good street way, noted for a fair of lean cattle, which are bought up by the Norfolk graziers, &c.

In the village of *Burnham Deepdale* are a great many salt marshes; and this place is also remarkable for several ancient funeral monuments, supposed to have been erected by the Saxons, soon after their arrival in this island.

Brancafter, in the north-west part of this county, was the antient *Brannodunum* of the Romans, and the station for a body of Dalmatian horse. Several coins have been found here, and the remains of a Roman camp are still visible.

At *Gimingham*, not far from Cromer, is still preserved the antient tenure by foccage; that is, instead of money, the tenant pays his rent by a certain number of days labour, in husbandry, or other service.

Castle-rising, and some of the neighbouring parishes, still retain the old Norman custom, by which all testaments must be proved before the parson of the parish.

At *Oxenhead*, a little way south-east of Aylesham, in 1667, there were discovered several urns, about three quarters of a

yard under the surface of the ground; and also a square piece of Roman brick work, each side of which measured near two yards, and three quarters.

Castor, three miles south of Norwich, was the *Venta Icenorum*, or capital city of the Icenæ, the broken walls of which contain a square of about thirty acres, in these walls there are still visible the remains of four gates and a tower; and several Roman urns, coins, and other relics of antiquity have at different times been found in this place. The *Venta Icenorum* was the most flourishing city in these; parts but it fell to decay, and Norwich rose in its ruins. Camden calls this place *Castor* St. Edmund, and says, that Edmund the Danish King kept his court here, and that it was the seat of the famous Sir John Fastolf, in the reign of Henry V.

S E A T S.

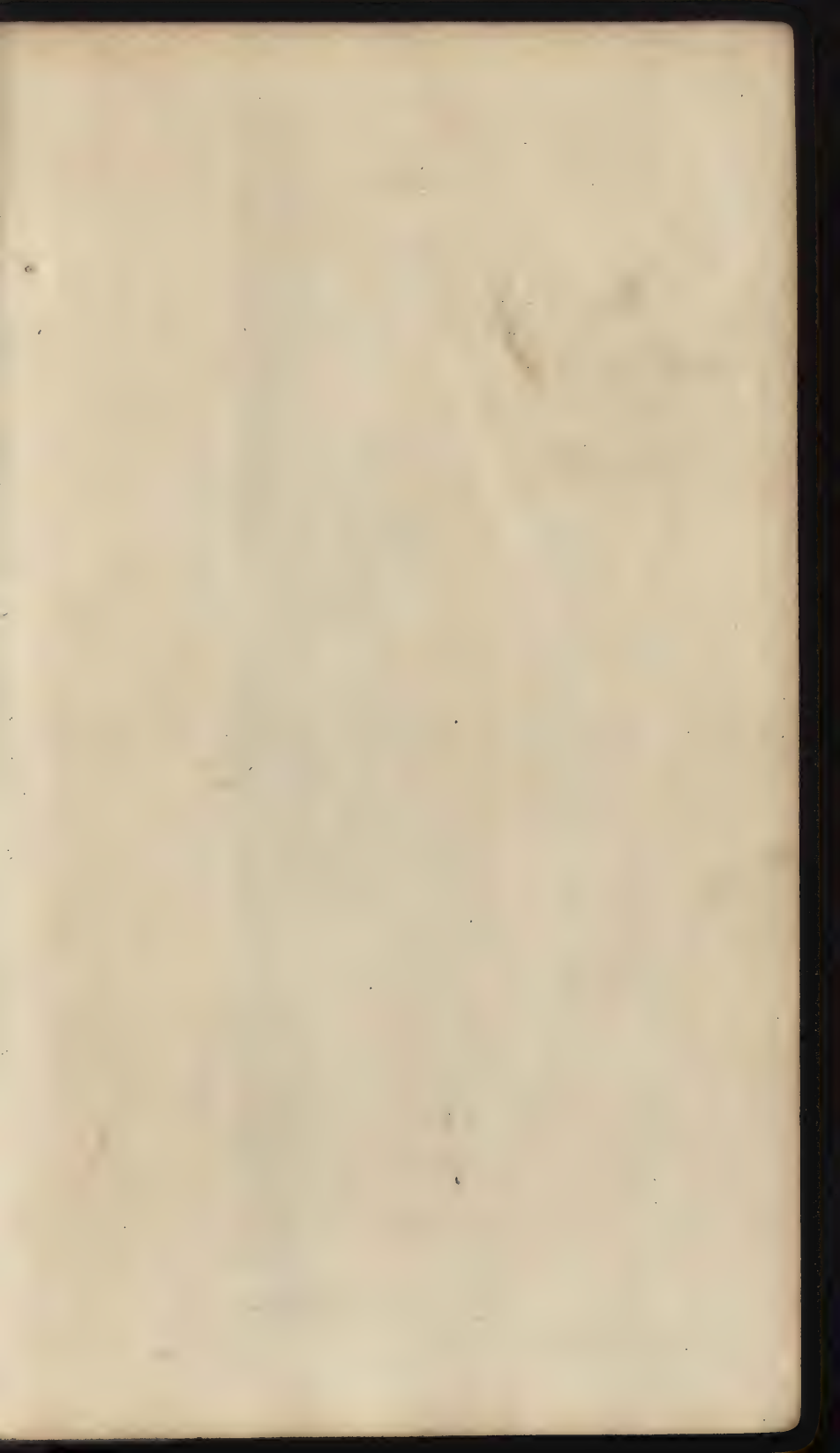
RAINHAM-HALL, near Fakenham, in this county, is the seat of Lord Viscount Townshend. It is an handsome fabric, with a park, well stocked with deer, adjoining to it. Among other fine paintings at this seat, is an admirable one of Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa. The situation of this mansion-house, the park, and the water are very agreeable; and the plantations around are rich, and finely cultivated.

At *Narford*, near Swaffham, is a fine seat of Price Fountain, Esq. which was built and furnished by the late Sir Andrew Fountain. The house is a good one, but not the object of view so much as the curiosities it contains; amongst which nothing is so striking as the cabinet of earthen ware, done after the designs of Raphael: there is a great quantity of it, and all extremely fine. The collection of urns, vases, sphinxes, and other antiquities, is a very good one. Here is also a small modern sleeping Venus in white marble, by Delveau; which in female softness and delicacy is exceedingly beautiful. The bronzes are very fine, and the collection of pictures is a very capital one by the talian masters.

At *Snetsham*, Nicholas Styleman, Esq. has a very pleasant seat, the gardens and plantations of which are laid out with much taste and elegance. At *Walsingham*, where was formerly the abbey, is the seat of Lee Warner, Esq. Near *Aylesham*, is *Blickling*, a seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire; at *Wolterton*, is a seat of Lord Walpole; a few miles to the left of which is *Melton Constable*, a seat of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. And near *Cromer* is *Felbrigg*, a seat of the Wyndhams. Two miles from Norwich is *Bixley*, a seat of the Earl of Roseberry; and three miles from Windham is *Kimble Hall*, the seat of Sir Armine



Melton Constable in Norfolk: the Seat of S.^r Jacob Astley Bar.





An Elevation of the West Front of Houghston Hall

Armine Wodehouse, Bart. But the most remarkable and magnificent seats in this county, are *Houghton-Hall*, and *Holkam*, of both which we shall now give a particular account.

H O U G H T O N - H A L L .

This splendid edifice is the seat of the Earl of Orford, and was built by the famous Sir Robert Walpole. It is situated about five miles from Fakenham. At the first approach to this noble mansion, several very magnificent plantations present themselves to the view, which surround it every way. In the road from Syderstone, they appear to the greatest advantage: they are seen to a great extent, with openings left judiciously in many places, to let in the view of more distant woods.

In the house you first enter the *Hall*, which is a very noble room, a cube of 40 feet, with a stone gallery round three sides. The cieling and the frieze of boys are executed by Alteri. The bas-reliefs over the chimney and doors are from the antique. The figures over the great door, and the boys over the lesser doors are by Rysbrack. In the frieze are the bas-reliefs of Sir Robert Walpole and Catharine his first lady, and of Robert Lord Walpole their elder son, and Margaret Rolle his wife.—— Over the chimney is a bust of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, by Rysbrack. Before a nich, over against the chimney, is the Laocoon, a fine cast in bronze, by Girardon, bought by Lord Walpole at Paris. On the tables are the Tiber and the Nile in bronze, from the antiques in the capitol at Rome. Two vases in bronze, from the antiques in the Villas of Medici and Borgheze at Rome. The bust of a woman; the bust of a Roman Empress; and Marcus Aurelius; all antiques. Trajan; Septimus Severus; Commodus; and a young Hercules; all antiques. Baccio Bandinelli, by himself; Faustina Senior; and a young Commodus; both antiques. Here are also heads of Homer and Hesiod, the emperor Hadrian, and two others.

The *Saloon* is 40 feet long, 40 feet high, and 30 wide; the hanging is crimson coloured velvet; the cieling painted by Kent, who designed all the ornaments throughout the house. The chimney-piece is of black and gold marble, of which too are the tables. In the pediment of the chimney, stands a small antique bust of a Venus: and over the garden door is a large antique bust. On the great table is an exceeding fine bronze of a Man and Woman, by John Boulogne. On the other tables are two vases of oriental Alabaster. Over the chimney is Christ baptized by St. John, a most capital picture of Albano. Here are also the following fine paintings; The stoning of St. Stephen,

Stephen, a capital picture of Le Sœur; it contains 19 figures, and is remarkable for expressing a most masterly variety of grief. The Holy Family, a most celebrated picture of Vandyke: the chief part of it is a dance of Boy-Angels, which are painted in the highest manner; Mary Magdalen washing Christ's feet; a capital picture of Rubens, finished in the highest manner, and finely preserved: there are in this piece fourteen figures as large as life. The holy family by Titian, and another by Cantarini. Simeon and the child; a very fine picture by Guido. The Virgin with the child asleep in her arms, by Augustine Caracci. An old woman giving a boy cherries, by Titian; the boy is a portrait of this great painter's own son, and the old woman of his nurse. Dædalus and Icarus, by Le Brun, and several other pieces by eminent masters.

In the *Supping Parlour* is the battle of Constantine and Maxentius, a copy, by Julio Romano, of the famous picture in the Vatican, which he executed after a design of Raphael. Here is also a portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, when secretary at war to Queen Anne, by Jervais, another of his brother Horace Walpole, by Richardson, and several other portraits of persons of the same family.

In the *Hunting Hall* is Susanna and the two elders, by Rubens, and a hunting piece by Wootton, in which Sir Robert Walpole is introduced dressed in green, in company with Colonel Churchill, and another gentleman. In the *Coffee Room*, over the chimney, is a landscape, with figures dancing, by Swanvelt; Jupiter and Europa, after Guido, by Pietro da Pietris; Galatea, by Zemeni; and a portrait of Horace Walpole, uncle to Sir Robert.

Returning through the arcade, you ascend the great staircase, which is painted in Chiaro Obscuro by Kent. In the middle four Doric pillars rise and support a fine cast in bronze of the Gladiator, by John Boulogne, which was a present to Sir Robert, from Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

The *Common Parlour* is thirty feet long, by twenty-one broad. Over the chimney is some fine pear-tree carving, by Gibbons, and in the middle of it hangs a portrait of him by Sir Godfrey Kneller. It is a master-piece, and equal to any of Vandyke. Here is also an exceeding fine sketch of King William, by Sir Godfrey, for the large equestrian picture which he afterwards executed very ill at Hampton Court, and with several alterations; and another of King George I. a companion to the former, but finished; the figure by the same artist, which he took from the King at Guildford horse-race; the horse is new painted by Wootton. And among other fine pictures in this room are the following: Venus bathing, and Cupids with a car, in a landscape, by Andrea Sacchi. A cook's shop, by Teniers:

it

it is in his very best manner. There are several figures, in particular his own, in a hawking habit, with spaniels; and in the middle an old blind fisherman, finely painted. Another cook's shop, by Martin de Vos, who was Snyder's master, and in this picture has excelled any thing done by his scholar: it is as large as nature. A Bacchanalian, by Rubens; and the Nativity, by Carlo Cignani. Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of Gresham College, by Antonio More. Erasmus, by Hans Holbein, a half length smaller than the life. Francis Halls, Sir Godfrey Kneller's master, a head by himself. The school of Athens, a copy of Raphael's fine picture in the Vatican. Rembrandt's wife, a half length, by Rembrandt; and Rubens's wife, a head, by Rubens. A head of Inigo Jones, by Vandyke: and another of Mr. Locke, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The *Library* is 21 feet and half, by 22 feet and half. Over the chimney is a whole length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of King George I. in his coronation robes: it is the only picture for which he ever sat in England. The *Little Bed-chamber* is all wainscotted with mahogany, and the bed, which is of painted taffeta, stands in an alcove of the same wood. Over the chimney is an extreme good portrait, by Dahl, of Catharine Shorter, first wife of Sir Robert Walpole. On the other side is a portrait of Maria Skerret, second wife to Sir Robert Walpole.

The *Blue Damask Bed-chamber* is of the same dimensions with the library, and is hung with tapestry. Over the chimney is a whole length, by Vanloo, of Sir Robert Walpole, dressed in the robes of the order of the garter. In the *Drawing Room* is a picture of the judgment of Paris, by Luca Jordano; King Charles I. a whole length, in armour, his Queen Henrietta, and Archbishop Laud, all by Vandyke, with several other portraits, all by the same master; Robert Lord Walpole, eldest son to Sir Robert Walpole, by Catharine his first wife, a head in crayons, by Rosalba; Edward Walpole, his second son; and Horace Walpole, third son to Sir Robert; all by the same artist.

The *Carlo Marat Room* is so called, from its being covered with pictures by that master. The hangings are green velvet, the table of Lapis Lazuli; at each end are two sconces of massive silver. Among other pieces of Carlo Maratti in this room are the following: Over the chimney, Clement the Ninth, of the Rospigliosi family: this is a most admirable portrait, and was bought by Jervas the painter, out of the Arnaldi palace at Florence, where are the remains of the great Palavicini Collection, from whence Sir Robert bought several of his pictures. The judgment of Paris, executed by this painter when
he

he was eighty-three years old. Galatea sitting with Acis, Tritons and Cupids. The Virgin teaching Jesus to read. St. Cæcilia with four Angels, playing on musical instruments. These two last are most perfect and beautiful pictures in Meratti's best, and most finished manner, and were in the Pallavicini Collection. The Assumption of the Virgin. The marriage of St. Catharine; and two saints worshipping the Virgin in the clouds.

In the *Velvet Bed-chamber*, the bed is of green velvet, richly embroidered, and laced with gold; the ornaments designed by Kent; the hangings are tapestry, representing the loves of Venus and Adonis, after Albano. The subject of one of the pictures with which this room is adorned, is Alexander adorning the tomb of Achilles, by Le Mer. The head of Alexander is taken from his medals, and the figures are in the true antique taste.

The *Dressing Room* is hung with very fine gold tapestry, after pictures of Vandyke. There are whole length portraits of James I. Queen Anne his wife, daughter to Frederick the second King of Denmark, brother to Queen Anne; they have fine borders of boys, with festoons, and oval pictures of the children of the royal family. At the upper end of the room is a glass case filled with a large quantity of silver philegree, which belonged to Catherine Lady Walpole. Over the chimney is the consulting the Sibylline Oracles, a fine picture by Le Mer.

In the *Embroidered Bed-chamber*, the bed is of the finest Italian needle-work. Over the chimney is the holy family, large as life, by Nicholas Poussin. It is one of the most capital pictures in this collection, the airs of the heads, and the draperies are in the fine taste of Raphael, and the antique.

The *Cabinet* is 21 feet and half, by 22 and half, and is hung with green velvet. Over the chimney is a celebrated picture of Rubens's wife, by Vandyke: it was fitted for a pannel in her own closet in Rubens's house. She is in a black sattin with a hat on, a whole length; the hands and the drapery are remarkably good. Here is also a painting of Rubens's family, by Jordaens of Antwerp. Rubens is represented playing on a lute, his first wife is sitting with one of her children on her lap, and two others before her: there are several other figures and Genii in the air. Among the other pictures in this room are the following: The judgment of Paris, by Andrea Schiavone. Christ appearing to Mary in the garden, an exceeding fine picture by Pietro da Cortona. Christ laid in the sepulchre, one of the finest pictures that Parmegiano ever painted, and for which there is a tradition, that he was knighted by a Duke of Parma. There are eleven figures in it, and the expression, drawing,

drawing, colouring, perspective, and chiaroscuro, are as fine as possible. The figure of Joseph of Arimathea, is Parmegiano's own portrait. The adoration of the Magi, by Velvet Brughel; in which are a multitude of little figures, all finished with the greatest Dutch exactness. A naked Venus sleeping, a most perfect figure, by Annibal Caracci; the contours and the colouring are excessively fine. Edward the VI. an original small whole length, by Hans Holbein. Bathsheba bringing Abishag to David, an exceedingly high finished picture in varnish, by Vanderwerff.

The *Marble Parlour* is so called, because one entire side of the room is marble, with alcoves for side boards, supported with columns of Plymouth marble. Over the chimney is a fine picture of alto relievo in statuary marble, after the antique, by Rysbrack, and before one of the tables, a large granite cistern. Among the pictures here are, the Ascension, by Paul Veronese, and the Apostles after the Ascension, by the same artist. A portrait of Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, and another of Sir Thomas Wharton, both by Vandyke.

The *Gallery* is 73 feet long, by 21 feet high; the middle rises three feet higher, with windows all round. The ceiling is a design of Serlio's, in the inner library of St. Mark's at Venice, and was brought from thence by Mr. Horace Walpole, junior: the frieze is taken from the Sybils temple at Tivoli. There are two chimnies, and the whole room is hung with Norwich damask. It was designed originally for a greenhouse; but on Sir Robert Walpole's resigning his employments in 1742, it was fitted up for his pictures, which had hung in his house in Downing street. Over the farthest chimney is a very capital picture of the Doctors of the Church: they are consulting on the immaculateness of the Virgin, who is above in the clouds. In this picture, which is by Guido in his brightest manner, and perfectly preserved, there are six old men as large as life; and the expression, drawing, design, and colouring, are wonderfully fine. Over the chimney is the Prodigal Son, finely executed by Salvator Rosa. Here are also, among other pictures, the following: Meleager and Atalanta, a Cartoon, by Rubens, larger than life. It being designed for tapestry, all the weapons are in the left hand of the figures. Marcus Curtius leaping into the gulph, an exceeding fine picture by Mola. There are a great number of figures in this piece, fine attitudes, and great expressions of passion. Horatius Cocles defending the bridge; companion to the preceding. A lioness and two lions, by Rubens. An old woman sitting in a chair, a portrait, three quarters, by the same master. An

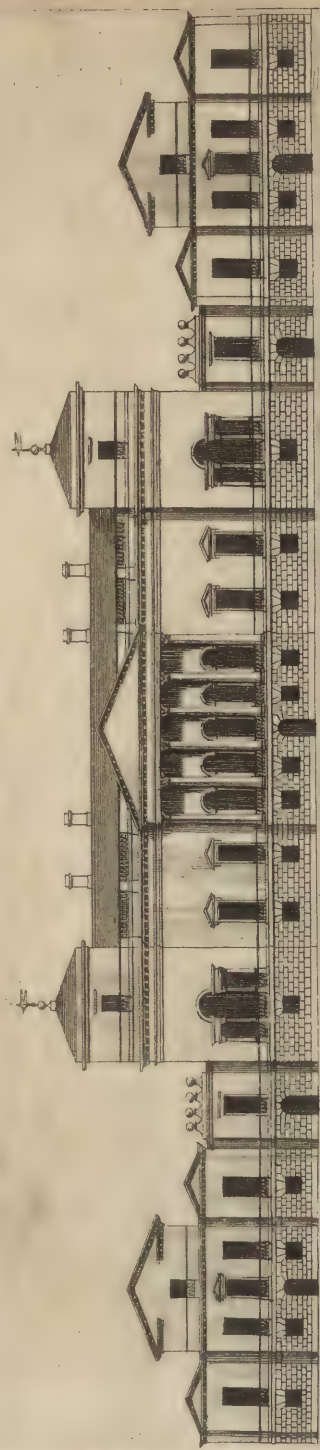
userer and his wife, by Quintin Mattis, the blacksmith of Antwerp. This picture is finished with the greatest labour and exactness imaginable, and was painted for a family in France: it differs very little from one at Windsor, which he executed for Charles I. Job's friends bringing him presents, a fine picture by Guido. Dives and Lazarus, by Paul Veronese. The exposition of Cyrus, by Castiglione; a very capital picture. Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac, by Rembrandt. The adoration of the shepherds, a most capital and perfect picture of Guido. The continence of Scipio, and Moses striking the rock, both by Nicholas Poussin. The Last Supper by Raphaël. A Seaport, a fine picture by Claude Lorraine. A sea calm by the same master, a very pleasing and agreeable picture. The Joconda, a smith's wife, reckoned the handsomest woman of her time, and who was mistress to Francis I. King of France; painted by Leonardo da Vinci. The Eagle and Ganymede, by Michael Angelo Buonarotti. The virgin and child, a most beautiful, bright, and capital picture, by Dominichino; bought out of the Zambeccari palace at Bologna, by Mr. Horace Walpole, jun. The Salutation, an highly finished picture, by Albano.

We have been more particular in our account of this collection of pictures, because it is unquestionably the first in England, after the royal one. All the rooms at Houghton are fitted up in the most magnificent stile. The house is a noble edifice, and built in general in the Ionic order; and the gardens are laid out with the greatest judgment.

H O L K A M.

This is the celebrated seat of the countess of Leicester, and is situated about two miles from Welles. It was built by the late Earl of Leicester, and is a most noble mansion. It appears the most magnificent when approached on the south-side. The first objects that present themselves that way are a few small clumps of trees, which sketch out the way to the triumphal arch, under which the road runs. This structure is in a beautiful taste, and finished in an elegant manner: it is extremely light, and the white flint rustics have a fine effect. A narrow plantation on each side a broad vista, leads from hence to the obelisk, a mile and a half. At the bottom of the hill on which the obelisk stands, are the two porters lodges, small, but very neat structures. Rising with the hill, you approach the obelisk, through a very fine plantation; and nothing can be attended with a better effect, than the vistas opening at once. There are eight. 1. To the south front of the house. 2. To Hol-

kam



Norfolk House, in Norfolk, the Seat of the Countess of Leicester.

kam church, on the top of a steep hill, covered with wood; a most beautiful object. 3. To the village of Welles, a parcel of scattered houses appearing in the wood. 4. To the triumphal arch. The rest of the vistas are to distant plantations.

The house may be said to consist of five quadrangles, the center, and the four wings: not that they are squares, but the term is used to convey a general idea. Each of the two fronts present a center and two wings. That on the south, and the grand approach, is as beautiful, light, and elegant a building, as can be viewed. The portico is in a fine taste, and the Corinthian pillars beautifully proportioned. This central front is distinguished by lightness, elegance, and proportion. The south front consists of one row of Venetian windows, over another of common sashes in the rusticks.

You enter what is called the great *Hall*, which is a cube of 48 feet, in which are eighteen very large and magnificent Corinthian pillars. The hall is entirely of Derbyshire marble. The *Saloon* is 42 feet by 27, and is hung with crimson cassoy: the pier glasses are small on account of the narrowness of the piers, each against a pillar of the portico; but in a very elegant taste. The rooms to the left of the saloon are, first, a drawing-room 33 by 22, hung with crimson cassoy; the pier glasses are very large and exceedingly elegant; and the agate tables beautiful beyond description. From thence you enter the Landscape Room, which is a dressing-room to the state bed-chamber; it is 24 by 22, hung with crimson damask; a passage-room leads to the anti-room to the chapel, and then into the state gallery. The walls are of Derbyshire marble; the altar, and all the decorations in a very fine taste. Returning to the Landscape Room, you pass into the State Bed-chamber, 30 by 24, which is fitted up in a most elegant taste. It is hung with tapestry. The bed is a cut velvet, upon a white sattin ground, and as it appears in common, is a very handsome gilt settee, under a canopy of state; the design of this bed is extremely fine. The chimney piece is remarkably beautiful; on which are pelicans in white marble. The next apartment is Lady Leicester's, consisting of a bed chamber, dressing-room, closet with books, and a smaller one. The bed-chamber 24 by 22, purple damask, French chairs of velvet tapestry; the chimney-piece a basso relievo of white marble, finely polished. The dressing-room 28 by 44, hung with blue damask. On the other side, you enter from the Saloon, another drawing-room, 33 by 22, hung with crimson coloured velvet. The glasses, tables, and chimney pieces, are well worthy of attention. From this room you enter the statue gallery, which is extremely beautiful; the dimensions are to the eye proportion

itself. It consists of a middle part, 70 feet by 22, and at each end an octagon of 22, open to the center by an arch; in one are compartments with books, and in the other statues: Those in the principal part of the gallery stand in niches in the wall, along one side of the room, on each side the chimney-piece. Among others, the statue of Diana, is extremely fine, and the arms imitably turned. The Venus in wet drapery is likewise exquisite; nothing can exceed the manner in which the form of the limbs is seen through the cloathing.

The entrance from the drawing-room is into one octagon, and out of the other is the door into the dining-room, a cube of 28 feet, with a large recess for the side-board, and two chimney-pieces; one sow, pigs, and wolf, the other a bear and bee-hives, finely done in white marble. Returning into the statue-gallery, one octagon leads into the strangers wing, and the other to the Earl's apartment; consisting of, 1. The anti-room. 2. His lordship's dressing-room. 3. The library, which is 50 by 21, and is exceedingly elegant. 4. Her ladyship's dressing-room. 5. The bed-chamber. 6. A closet with books. The rooms are about 22 by 20. The strangers wing consists of an anti-chamber, three dressing-rooms, three bed-chambers, and a closet, with books. The fitting up of the whole house is in the most beautiful taste, the Venetian windows uncommonly fine, ornamented with magnificent pillars, and a profusion of gilding. But Holkam is not only remarkable for its magnificence, but for its uncommon convenience, and the judicious disposition of the apartments; it being admirably adapted to the English way of living, and ready to be applied to the grand or the comfortable stile of life.

Among the paintings at Holkam are, Joseph and Potiphar's wife, finely executed by Cignani; a portrait of the Duke of Aremberg, by Vandyke; Perseus and Andromeda, and the continence of Scipio, by Gieusseppi Chirera; Joseph and Potiphar's wife, by Guido; the flight into Egypt, by Rubens; Venus, by Titian; Lot and his two daughters, and Abraham and Isaac, both by Dominichino; Judith and Holofernes, Apollo and Daphne, Magdalen and Angel, a Madonna reading, and a landscape, by Carlo Maratti; two views of a storm, both exceedingly fine by Vernet; Pegasus, Argus, Apollo keeping sheep, and several other pieces, by Claude Lorraine; Polypheme and Galatea, by Annibal Carrache; Madonna and child, and holy family, both by Raphael; Mary Magdalen washing our Saviour's feet, by Paul Veronese; and Christ carrying the cross, by Bassan.

The object most striking on the north side of the park at Holkam, is the lake, which is of great extent, and exceedingly beautiful;

beautiful ; the shore is a very bold one, all covered with wood to a great height, and on the top stands the church. The plantations in general are sketched with great taste : in the number of acres many exceed them ; but they appear to various points of view, infinitely more considerable than they really are. At the north entrance into the park, they shew prodigiously grand ; you look full upon the house with a very noble back ground of wood ; the obelisk just above the center ; with an extent of plantation on each side, that renders the view really magnificent. Nothing can be more beautiful than that from the church ; the house appears in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood, the plantations rising one above another. Another fine point of view is the vale on the east side of the park. The north plantation stretches away to the right, with vast magnificence, and the south woods to the left, and joining in the front, which is an extent of plantation that has a noble effect.

S U F F O L K.

This county is bounded on the east by the German ocean ; on the west by Cambridgeshire ; on the south by Essex ; and on the north by Norfolk. It is about 45 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 140 in circumference ; containing 28 market-towns, 575 parishes, about 1500 villages, and 995000 acres. The most general division of this county is into two parts ; the first, called the Franchise, or liberty of St. Edmund, comprehends the western part of the county ; and the second, called the Geldable Land, contains the eastern part ; and each part furnishes a distinct grand jury at the county assizes. There are two other general divisions of this county into High Suffolk and Low Suffolk ; and it is farther divided into twenty two hundreds. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Norwich.

The air of this county is pure, pleasant, and healthy, even near the sea shore, because the beach being generally sandy and shelly, shoots off the sea, and prevents stagnating water and stinking mud. The soil of the county of Suffolk is different in different parts of it : the eastern parts bordering on the sea, are sandy, and full of heaths, but yield abundance of rye, peas, and hemp, and feed vast flocks of sheep. The middle part of the county, which is called High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, consists chiefly of a rich deep clay and marle, and produces wood, and good pasture that feeds great numbers of cattle ; the parts bordering on Essex and Cambridge, likewise afford excellent

cellent pasture, and abound with corn, all except a small tract towards Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, which is for the most part a green heath. It is said that the feeding cattle and sheep on turnips, was first practised in Suffolk. The milk of this county is reckoned the best in England; and it has been long observed, that the Suffolk cheese is greatly impoverished to enrich the Suffolk butter. It is however found, that the cheese of this county is very proper for long voyages, being preserved by its dryness; but the butter that is made here in great quantities, and sent to all parts of England, is not to be equalled in any part of the kingdom. It is observed, that more turkies are bred in this county, and that part of Norfolk which borders upon it, than in all the rest of England; London and all the counties round it being chiefly supplied with turkies from hence. Fuel is very plentiful in this county; High Suffolk affording wood in great abundance, and Low Suffolk, or that part of the county which runs along the sea side, being constantly supplied with coals from Newcastle. The principal manufactures are woollen and linen cloths.

This county is well watered with several rivers, the principal of which are the Lesser Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Deben, the Orwel, the Ald, and the Birth.—The Deben rises near Mendelsham, and running south-east. and passing by Debenham, and Woodbridge, falls into the German sea eleven miles south-east of Woodbridge. The river Orwel, or Gipping, rises not far from Mendelsham, and running south-east, and almost parallel to the Deben, passes by Ipswich, to which it is navigable by great ships, and at the distance of ten miles from which, it discharges itself into the German Ocean, together with the Stour, both rivers forming one large mouth or æstuary. The Orwel does not flow much higher than Ipswich, but there the tide generally rises twelve feet, though at low water the harbour is almost dry. The river Ald rises near Framlingham, and running south-east, and passing by Aldborough and Orford, falls into the German sea a few miles from Orford. The Blith rises near Halesworth, and running almost directly eastward, falls into the German sea at Southwold. Other less considerable rivers of this county are the Ore, the Berdon, and the Bourn or Lark.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

IPSWICH is a neat, well-built, populous town, at the distance of 69 miles from London. It is about a mile in length, and somewhat more in breadth, forming a kind of half-moon on the bank of the river Orwel, over which it has a good
bridge

bridge of stone. It is a corporation : its chief manufactures are linen and woollen. There are twelve parish churches here, besides two chapels, and meeting-houses. Here is a free-school, with a good library, and three charity-schools, in two of which are seventy boys, and in the third forty girls. Here is also a work-house, and two hospitals, one for lunaticks, called Christ's Hospital, and the other for poor old men and woman, founded by Mr. Henry Tooley in 1556, besides several alms-houses. But the most distinguished charity set on foot here, and continued throughout the county, for the relief of widows and orphans of poor deceased clergymen, was begun in 1704, which rose from a subscription of six pounds for the first year, to three hundred and twelve pounds in the year 1740, and for 37 years the whole amounted to 4416l. 9s. 6d. Christ-church, one of the six or seven religious houses formerly in this town, has been converted to a mansion-house, where is a fine park and bowling-green. Another of them is a court of judicature, where the quarter sessions is held for Ipswich division, and part of it is a goal. An ingenious traveller compared the situation of this town to that of Rome, with a rising ground on the entrance at the left hand, and a river on the right, separating it from the suburbs, as the Tyber does Rome from St. Peter's. The town he compares to a noble old house, which has stood a long time untenanted, and out of repair ; but it is much improved of late. A college begun by Cardinal Wolsey, on the ruins of a small college of Black-canon, though left unfinished by him, still bears his name. The town enjoys several considerable privileges, as the passing fines and recoveries, trying criminal and capital causes, and even those of the town, among themselves, appointing the assize of bread, wine, beer, &c. The country round Ipswich is chiefly applied to the production of corn, considerable quantities of which are shipped off for London, and sometimes for Holland. This county likewise has an inexhaustible store of timber, of which the inhabitants send large quantities to the King's yard at Chatham, often running it over from the mouth of the river at Harwich in one tide.

Ipswich has a convenient quay and custom-house, but the harbour was formerly much more commodious than it is now, for which reason the number of its ships, as well as its trade by sea, has of late years much decayed. Many of the houses in this town are built in the antique fashion, but there are more genteel people live here than in any other town in the county, except Edmundsbury ; and this is thought to be one of the best places in England, for families to reside in that have but
small

small incomes, on account of easy house rent, good company, and plenty of all sorts of provisions.

ST. EDMUND'S BURY, which is 72 miles from London, was originally called St. Edmund's Burgh, from an abbey founded here in honour of St. Edmund, King of the East Angles, who was not only crowned, but buried in this place, after being murdered by the Danes about the year 1012. This abbey was reckoned one of the largest and richest in the world. Before the dissolution of the monasteries, there were five hospitals here, one college, and above forty churches and chapels, most of them well endowed. Here was a mint in the reigns of King Edward I. and II. and in that of John; and this place has been famous for several parliaments or national assemblies, which have been held here.

This town, with its suburbs, extends in length, from north to south, one mile and an half; it is a mile and a quarter broad, and three miles in circumference. It is walled in, and has five gates; one of which, the Abbey-gate, is still a fine monument of that superb building. It is divided into five wards, and contains thirty-four streets, which are all straight, spacious, well paved, and generally cut one another at right angles. This place is called the Montpelier of England, for the goodness of its air, the beautiful rise of the town, and its open and extensive prospect. The river Bourn, or Larke, on which the town is situated, is navigable from Lynn to Farnham. Angel hill, where the fairs are kept, and where is an handsome spacious plain, is much resorted to by people of fashion in this neighbourhood, especially during the time of the fairs, one of which is as great a fair as almost any in England. It begins on St. Matthew's day, and lasts a fortnight, during which time all manner of public diversions are exhibited.

BECCLES is 108 miles from London, and is a clean well-built town, paved, and agreeably situated by the river Waveney. Here is a noble church and steeple, and two free-schools, well endowed; one of which is a grammar-school, with ten scholarships for Emanuel college in Cambridge, appropriated by Sir James Leman, in the reign of King James the First.

FRAMLINGHAM is a name of Saxon original, and signifies *an habitation of strangers*. It is 87 miles from London, and is a large antient town, pleasantly situated, though but indifferently built, upon a clay hill, in a fruitful soil, and healthy air. Its greatest ornament is its church, a large edifice of black flint, with a steeple 100 feet high. The castle here is a most remarkable piece of antiquity, being supposed to have been built by some of the first kings of the East Angles. It

was



A View of Framlingham Castle in Suffolk.



The East View of St. Edmunds Dury in Suffolk.

was a large beautiful fabrick, and very strong both by art and nature; the area within the walls now standing being about an acre and a rood of land, the walls 44 feet high, and 8 thick, with thirteen towers fourteen feet above them. Hither the princefs, afterwards Queen Mary, retired, when Lady Jane, her sister, and she, were competitors for the crown.

SUDBURY is 56 miles from London, and is an ancient corporation, which has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward the Fourth. This town stands upon the bank of the river Sour, by which it is almost surrounded, and over which it has an handsome bridge. Here are three large handsome churches, and the town carries on a good trade in says and serges.

WOODBIDGE is 76 miles from London, and is situated upon the west bank of the river Deben. Its extent is about half a mile every way, and the chief streets are well built and paved. Here is a fine church, with a good grammar-school, and an alms-house, founded in 1587, by Thomas Seckford, master of the requests, for thirteen poor men, and three women. Here is a market place, in the middle of which is a handsome shire-hall, where the quarter sessions are held for the district of this county, called the liberty of St. Etheldred and Audrey, and under the shire hall is a corn cross. The river is navigable hither by ships of considerable burthen, and this town has four or five docks, for building ships with commodious quays and warehouses. It carries on a good trade to London, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Holland, in butter, cheese, salt, and plank; and the Woodbridge pinks and hoys go to and from London once every week.

ALDBOROUGH is 93 miles from London, and is pleasantly situated in the valley of Slaughden, having the sea on the east, and the river Ald on the south-west. It has two streets about a mile long, and has a good quay, on which are convenient ware-houses and fish houses, for drying fish, especially sprats, soals and lobsters, which, together with the corn which the inhabitants transport, and the coals they trade for to Newcastle, is the chief employment of their shipping. Here is an handsome church, on a hill to the west of the town.

ORFORD derives its name from a ford over the river Ore, near the mouth of which it stands. It is 88 miles distant from London, was incorporated by King Henry the Third, and is governed by a mayor, eighteen portmen, twelve chief burghesses, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. It was once a large populous town, with a castle, of which there are still some towers remaining, that serve as land marks to vessels at sea. Here is a church; and on a promontory not far from

the town, called Orfordness, there is a lighthouse, for the direction of seamen sailing near the coasts; and this promontory is a great shelter to ships when a north east wind blows hard upon the shore. Orford formerly had a good harbour, but the sea has withdrawn from it many years, and the place has proportionably decayed.

EYE is a small town, at the distance of 90 miles from London, and stands in what is called an island, because almost surrounded by a brook. Here is a large handsome church. The chief manufacture of this place is bone-lace.

DUNWICH is 99 miles from London, and is one of the most ancient towns in the county. In the year 1630, it was an episcopal see, but was afterwards divided into two sees, viz. one here, the other at North-Elmham; but William the Norman transferred them first to Thetford, then to Norwich. From the coins that have been found here, it is supposed to have been a Roman station; and a tradition is mentioned by Sir Henry Spelman, that there was once here fifty-two churches and monasteries; but the sea has swallowed up all the churches, except All Saints. It appears, however, that in the sixteenth century it was a populous place, and had a mint. The free burgesses gave King John 300 marks of silver for his charter, besides ten falcons, and five ger-falcons; and they also gave him 200 marks, and five hundred eels for his grant of wrecks. It is governed by two bailiffs, and has sent burgesses to parliament from the earliest times; but now it is a very inconsiderable place.

BILSTON is 67 miles from London; here is a good church, and a woollen manufactory.

BUDDESDALE is 87 miles from London, and is a thoroughfare in the road from London to Yarmouth. Here is a free-school, which was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and endowed with several scholarships for students at Cambridge.

BUNGAY is 107 miles from London, and is situated upon the river Waveney, which surrounds it, and is navigable hither from Yarmouth by barges. A very extensive trade is carried on here, and the town is much frequented by many capital dealers from Yarmouth, and other parts of Norfolk. Here are two churches, one of which, dedicated to St. Mary, is a noble Gothic structure; and near it are the ruins of an antient priory, for monks of the Benedictine order, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. Here are also the remains of a very strong castle, which was built by the family of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk.

CLARE stands upon the river Stour, at the distance of 55 miles from London. Here is a fine large church, the ruins of a castle and monastery, and a manufactory of silks.

DEBENHAM takes its name from the river Deben, which runs by it. It is 83 miles from London, and is situated on a rising ground.

HADLEY is 63 miles from London; it is a pretty large populous town, situated in a bottom; its markets are commonly well stored with provisions; and it is of some note for its manufactory of woollen cloth. The greatest ornament of the town is the church, which is an handsome structure, with a spire, and is a peculiar of Canterbury.

HAVERILL is 55 miles from London, and is at present of little note, but was formerly a more considerable place.

HALESWORTH is 101 miles from London, and is an ancient populous town, with a very neat church, and a charity-school. Its market is famous for great quantities of linen yarn, which is spun in this town and neighbourhood, and bought up here.

IXWORTH is 78 miles from London, and stands in the road between London and Yarmouth.

LOWESTOFF is 117 miles from London, and is a little straggling town, situated on a rock, which seems to hang over the sea. This place having been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, has a charter, by which the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries, either at sessions or assizes. About a mile westward of this place there is a church, and in the town a chapel, for the ease of the inhabitants, whose chief business is fishing for cod in the North-sea, and for herrings, mackerel and sprats at home.

LAVENHAM is 61 miles from London, and is governed by six capital burgesses or headboroughs, who are such for life, and have the power of choosing inferior officers. This is a pretty large town, pleasantly situated in a healthy air, on the bank of a branch of the river Berdon, from whence it rises gradually to the top of a hill. It consists of nine streets, and in the middle of the town is a church, reckoned the finest in the county: it was rebuilt in the time of King Henry the Sixth, and has a steeple 137 feet high, with six large bells, as good as most in England. The roof of the church is curiously carved, and the windows finely painted. Here are two pews, one belonging to the family of the Earl of Oxford, and the other to the family of the Springs, in this county, that are perhaps superior in workmanship to any of the pews in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster; and here is a statue in brass of Mr. Thomas Spring, who gave 200*l.* towards

rebuilding the church. This town has a free-school, a bridewell, part of which is a work-house, where the poor of the parish are employed in spinning hemp, flax, and yarn; and here are also some other considerable charities. Here is a wool-hall, from whence many hundred loads of wool are yearly sent to London. This place was formerly very famous for a staple trade in blue cloth, and was divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had a hall, and here are still considerable manufactures of ferges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and fine yarn.

MENDELISHAM is 82 miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable but an handsome church.

MILDENHALL is 69 miles from London, and is a large populous town, situated on the river Lark. The streets are spacious, and the town is well built. It has an handsome church, with a lofty steeple, and a good harbour for boats.

STOW MARKET is 75 miles from London, and is a large town in the center of the county, and situated on the banks of the Orwell. It has a beautiful spacious church, with eight tuneable bells, a large steeple and lofty spire, being 120 feet high. There are several good inns here, a manufacture of tammies, and other Norwich stuffs, and a charity school.

NEEDHAM is 73 miles from London, and consists of one good street; the inhabitants deal chiefly in broad cloths.

NEYLAND is 57 miles from London. Here is an handsome bridge over the Stour, which by reason of the low situation of the town, often overflows it; but makes it some amends by bringing it plenty of coal, which must otherwise be fetched at a great distance. It is a large town, and has a manufacture of bays and says, but which was formerly much more considerable. The church is remarkable for the number of marble monuments, inlaid with brass, to the memory of clothiers who had formerly lived here, and had besides bequeathed considerable charities, in order to perpetuate their memories.

SAXMUNDHAM is 89 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of note.

SOUTHWOLD is 103 miles from London, and is situated in a peninsula, formed by the river Blith upon the west, and the sea upon the east and south. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, and other officers, and is a pleasant populous town, strong by its situation, and fortified by a few pieces of cannon. It has a draw bridge over the river Blith, and a large strong built church. In 1747 act of parliament passed for effectually cleansing and opening the haven of this place, which had long been choaked up with sand. On the east side of this town is a bay, called Solebay, that affords good anchorage, and is sheltered by a promontory about two miles further

ther south, called Easton Nefs. On the south side of Easton Nefs is an excellent harbour, which in the Dutch War was the place of rendezvous for our fleets. The promontory of Easton Nefs is by some thought the most easterly point of Britain, but others suppose it to be Lowestoff. There is a great resort of mariners to this town; and it carries on a considerable trade in salt, old beer, herrings, and sprats; and the sprats are cured here in the same manner as the herrings are at Yarmouth.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES and ANTIQUITIES.

Medford is a pleasant village near Sudbury, where there are some handsome country seats, and the church is a venerable Gothic structure.

At *Offtan*, on a chalky hill, are the ruins of an old castle, said by Camden to have been built by Offa, King of the Mercians.

Reudlesham, a small village near Woodbridge, is a place of considerable antiquity, where the East Saxon Kings had a palace.

Between Wulpit and the river Orwel, on an high hill, are the remains of an old castle, called *Haughley castle*; by whom built is not known.

Icklingham is a place of great antiquity, where the Romans had a station, called *Camboricum*, pleasantly situated, and fortified. Many parts of it are still visible, and coins have been dug up at different times here. There are likewise some ancient funeral monuments at this place.

Burster castle, in the north-east part of the county, at the mouth of the river Waveney, was built by the Romans. Large parts of the wall are still remaining.

Levington is remarkable for the number of petrified shells, which are found here five feet under the surface of the ground. They are dug up in vast quantities, and being beat to dust are used as manure for the land.

Burgh-castle was a fortification erected by the Romans, to guard the coast against the Saxon pirates; and is supposed to have been the *Garianonum* where the *Stablesian* horse had their station. Of this castle or fort very considerable remains are still standing; the eastern wall continues yet in its original length, which is 660 feet, and at the height of seventeen or eighteen feet. On the outside of this wall are four round solid towers, each about 14 feet diameter, and of equal height with the wall. These towers are joined to the wall, but so that only a small part of the periphery is within it. The remains of the

the southern wall are still 360 feet in length, and those on the north side are about the same extent, but the western wall is totally demolished. The materials of these walls and towers are flints, and Roman and British bricks, each of which is a foot and a half long, and almost a foot broad.

S. E. A. T. S.

Near Thetford is *Euston Hall*, an handsome seat of the Duke of Grafton. The park and plantations are very extensive, and sketched with great taste. At Long Melford is a noble old seat, called Melford Hall, belonging to Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart. and also Kentwell Hall, the seat of John Moore, Esq. And at the south end of the village is an old seat of Sir Roger Martin, Bart.

Near Ipswich is the seat of Thomas Fonnereau, Esq; and a few miles to the right is *Nacton*, the seat of the late Edward Vernon, Esq. Two miles from St. Edmund's Bury is *Ickworth Park*, the seat of the Earl of Suffolk. At Glanham, is the seat of Dudley North, Esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

This is nearer the middle of England than any other county, and as it runs into a narrow tract, towards the north-east, much in the form of a boot, it borders upon more counties than any other in this part of Britain: on the north it is bounded by Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; on the east by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire; on the west by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the south by Buckinghamshire. It measures from south-west to north-east near 55 miles; from east to west, in the broadest part, 26 miles; and 125 miles in circumference. It is divided into twenty hundreds, and contains one city, eleven market towns, 330 parishes, and 551 villages.

The air of Northamptonshire is exceedingly pure and healthy, and it is so crowded with towns and villages, that in some places thirty steeples may be seen at one view. There is however a small tract of country called Fenland about Peterborough, bordering upon Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, which is often overflowed by great falls of water from the uplands, in rainy seasons; but the inhabitants do not suffer the water to stay so long upon the ground, even in winter, as to affect the air, of which the healthfulness of the inhabitants is an undeniable proof. The soil of this county is fruitful both in corn and grass, but produces very little wood; and as it is an inland county

county, and few of its rivers are navigable, the inhabitants find it very difficult to supply themselves with fuel. The rivers however yield great plenty of fish, and the county abounds with cattle and sheep; it produces also much saltpetre, and many pigeons. The face of the country is level, and less of it lies waste than of any other county in England. This county is well watered with several rivers, of which the principal are the Nen, the Welland, the Ouse, the Leam, and the Charwell. The Nen, Leam, and Charwell spring out of one hill, south-west of Daventry. The Nen, formerly called Aufona, the antient British name for a river, runs almost east, till it passes Northampton; and then by various windings, directing its course north-east, and traversing the whole length of the county, it runs on in the same direction, and separating Cambridge from Lincolnshire, falls into a bay of the German Ocean, called the Washes, or Lynn Deep, from Lynn Regis in Norfolk. The Welland rises in Lincolnshire, and running north-east, and separating Northamptonshire from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire, falls into the Nen, north-east of Peterborough. The Ouse rises near Brackley, and running north-east, through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Cambridge, and Norfolk, falls into the German Ocean at Lynn Regis, in Norfolk. The manufactures wherein the poorer inhabitants of this county are chiefly employed, are serges, tammies, shaloons, shoes, and boots.

P E T E R B O R O U G H.

This city is eighty-two miles from London, and is reckoned the least city in England; and, excepting Bristol, the poorest bishopric. It stands upon the river Nen, over which it has a bridge. The cathedral, which was originally an abbey, is a most noble Gothic building, and has been computed to be above 1000 years old; but it was somewhat defaced during the civil wars. It is 479 feet long, and 203 broad, in the transept, from north to south; the breadth of the nave and side isles is 91 feet. The west front, which is 156 feet broad, is the most magnificent in England, being supported by three noble arches, with columns, curiously adorned. The windows of the cloisters are finely stained with scripture history, and the figures of the founder of the monastery, and its succession of abbots. Among the monuments in this cathedral, here is one of Queen Catharine of Arragon, who was divorced from King Henry the Eighth, and another of Mary, Queen of Scots, who were both buried in this cathedral; though the body of the latter is said to have been removed to Westminster-Abbey, by her son, King James I. Here is likewise a monument of one Scarlet, a Sexton, who died

died at the age of ninety-five, after having, as his epitaph declares, buried both the before-mentioned Queens, and two successive generations of all the house-keepers in this town. The abbot of Crowland, in Lincolnshire, and his monks, flying to this monastery for protection from the Danes, in 870, were overtaken and murdered in a court of the abbey, called the Monks church-yard, because they were all buried in it; and their effigies are still to be seen upon a tombstone, which was erected over their common grave. Besides the bishop, dean, and chapter, there belongs to this cathedral eight petty canons, four students in divinity, one epistler, one gospeler, a sub-dean, sub-treasurer and chanter, eight choristers, eight singing men, two chancellors, a schoolmaster, usher, and twenty scholars, a steward, organist, and other inferior officers.

Here are two charity-schools; one founded and endowed by Mr. Thomas Deacon, of this city, for twenty boys, who, after being taught to read and write, are put out apprentices; and another for teaching forty poor girls to spin and read, the charge of their education being chiefly defrayed by their own labour. The river Nen is navigable to this city by barges, in which coals and other commodities are imported, and from hence 6000 quarters of malt are in some years exported, besides other goods, particularly cloth, stockings, and other woollen manufactures, in which the poor are constantly employed.

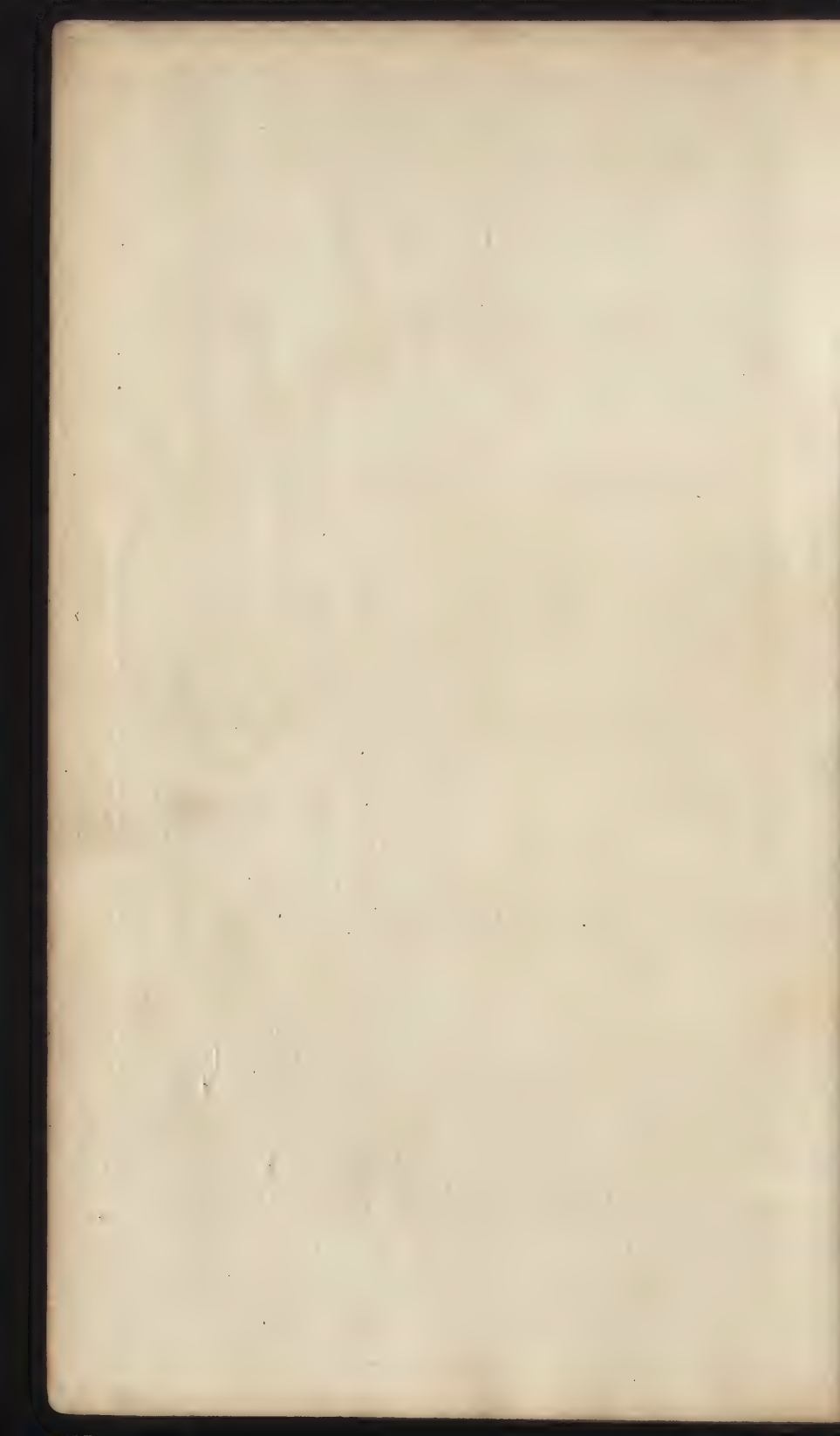
MARKET TOWNS.

NORTHAMPTON. This is the county town, and is 66 miles from London. It has two bridges over the Nen, which is joined here by another rivulet. It lies as it were in the heart of the kingdom, and on that account several parliaments have been formerly held here. In this town the Barons began to take up arms against King Henry the Third; and some discontented scholars came hither from Oxford and Cambridge, about the end of that reign, and, with the King's leave, prosecuted their studies here academically for three years; so that there was the appearance of an university in Northampton, till this society was suppressed by a special prohibition, as injurious to both universities. This town is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, four aldermen, twelve officers peculiarly called magistrates, a recorder, a town-clerk, a common-council, with fifty-eight burgeses, and five serjeants.

Northampton was once laid in ashes by the Danes, and again destroyed by a fire, on the 20th of December, 1675; but by contributions from all parts of the kingdom was soon rebuilt. It is now as pretty and neat a town as any in England;



The South West View of Northampton in Northamptonshire.



land ; it was formerly walled, and within the walls, which were two miles in compass, there were seven churches, and two without ; of these churches four only remain, the largest of which, called Allhallows, stands in the centre of the town, at the meeting of four spacious streets ; it has a stately portico, supported by eight lofty Ionic columns, with a statue of King Charles the Second on the ballustrade. Here is a sessions and assize house, which is a beautiful building, in the Corinthian stile, and a market place, so regular and spacious, as to be accounted one of the finest in Europe. On the west side of the town are still to be seen the remains of an old castle. Here is a county gaol and three hospitals, and a noble inn, called the George inn, the building of which cost 2000*l*. It was given by John Dryden, Esq; who built it, towards the endowment of a charity school, for thirty boys and ten girls. Here is the most considerable horse market in the kingdom ; and being situated between York and London, it is the rendezvous of the jockies of both places. The principal manufactures of Northampton are shoes and stockings, of which great quantities are exported. This town is a great thoroughfare both to the north and west counties from London, which contributes greatly to its wealth and populousness. On a neighbouring down, called Pye-Leys, there are frequent horse-races ; and in and about the town are great numbers of cherry-gardens.

KETTERING is 77 miles from London, and is an handsome town, of good trade, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, by a river that runs into the Nen. Here is a sessions-house, an handsome church, with a fine spire, and a small hospital. Near 2000 hands are said to be employed here, in the manufacture of serges, shalloons, and tammies.

THRAPSTON, which was originally named Thorpston, and stands at the distance of 75 miles from London, is situated in a pleasant valley, upon the river Nen, over which it has a fine bridge. The water, air, and soil, of this place are so good, that it is a very eligible retreat for those who chuse a country life.

OUNCLE is 76 miles from London, almost surrounded by the Nen, and is a pretty little town, with a neat church. Here is a free-school and an alms-house, both founded by Sir William Laxon, lord mayor of London, and supported by the Grocers company of that city. Here is a charity-school for 30 boys, and another for twelve girls ; and here is also another alms-house, built by one Nicholas Latham. There are here two good stone bridges over the river, remarkably large, one in the road leading to Thrapston, the other to Yaxley, in Huntingdonshire.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, is 72 miles from London, and being a great thoroughfare, it has many good inns, which are

its chief support. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, steward, and twelve freemen. Here is a charity school; and near the town is a course for horse races. Roman coins have been often dug up here; and upon Borough-hill, about half a mile from this town, are still to be seen the ruins of an old Roman fortification, three miles in compass. The Roman military way, called Watling-street, runs through this town in its course to Warwickshire.

ROCKINGHAM is situated on the river Welland, at the distance of 87 miles from London. Here is a charity school; and upon a hill in a forest, called Rockingham forest, there was formerly a castle, which was built by William the Norman. This forest, in the time of the antient Britons, extended almost from the Welland to the Nen, and was famous for iron-works. Its extent, according to a survey in 1641, was 14 miles in length, and five in breadth, but it is now broken into small parcels, and divided into three bailiwicks. In several of its woods a great quantity of charcoal is made of the tops of trees, of which many waggon loads are sent every year to Peterborough.

TOWCESTER is 60 miles from London, and is an antient populous town in the road to Chester, consisting of one long and very broad street. Here is an handsome church, and three bridges over the three streams, into which the little river here is divided. The military way, called Watling-street, runs through it, and appears very plainly, in the road to Stoney Stratford. The inhabitants here, of all ages, are employed in lace and a manufacture of silk.

ROTHWELL is 79 miles from London, and is situated on the side of a rocky hill, whence it is plentifully supplied with springs of pure water. It is a pretty good town, noted for a great horse fair; and here is a fine market-house, a square building of ashler stone, adorned with the arms of many noblemen and gentlemen of this county.

BRACKLEY is 63 miles from London, and is situated near the head of the river Ouse, with the springs of which it is pleasantly watered, and is supposed to be the third borough erected in England. It was once a famous staple for wool. The family of the Zouches built a college here, which, though ruinous, is kept up by Magdalen college, Oxford, for a place to retire to in times of trouble and infection, and it serves as a charity-school. This place appears to have been formerly famous for tilts and tournaments.

HIGHAM FERRERS signifies *the high house of Ferrers*, and is a name derived from a castle upon a rising ground here, antiently in possession of the family of Ferrers. This is 71 miles from London, and is a small, but clean, pleasant, healthful town.

It has an handsome church and lofty spire ; a free school, and an alms-house for twelve men and women. Here are the ruins of a college founded by Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury.

WELLINGBOROUGH is 69 miles from London, on the south side of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the river Nen. It is a large, populous, trading town, and has an handsome church, and a charity-school for forty children. As this town stands in a great corn country, its chief trade is in corn. It has a considerable manufacture of lace, which, it is said, returns 50l. a week into the town, one week with another.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, and ANTIQUITIES.

Caistor, which is about three miles from Peterborough, is supposed, from the chequered pavements found here, together with Roman copper coins, urns, &c. to have been part of the ancient city called by the Romans *Durobrivæ*. and by the Saxons *Dormancheffer*. The Roman highway, called *Erming-street*, goes from hence to Lincolnshire. Its church, which appears to have been consecrated in 1174, stands on a hill where the castle stood, which was the seat of the Roman Governor.

Caerdyke, or, as it is commonly called, *Cordyke*, near Peterborough, is an ancient trench of the Romans, a great work for draining the fens, and facilitating commerce in these parts, its dimensions being sufficient to render it navigable.

At *Oxendon*, near Kettering, is a remarkable echo that will repeat any sentence of 12 or 13 syllables very distinctly, and is formed by the square tower of the church.

Naseby, which is eleven miles from Northampton, is supposed to stand on the center, and on the highest ground in England, and is remarkable for the bloody battle fought there between the forces of King Charles I. and those of the Parliament. Scarcely any traces of it now remain but a few holes for the burying of men and horses.

Fotheringhay-castle, two miles from Oundle, on a branch of the Nen, is encompassed with a park and fine meadows, and was formerly of great note. Here King Richard the Third was born, and Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded.

Within the demesnes of *Broughton* is a petrifying well, from whence a skull, all over stone, both within and without, was brought to Sydney college in Cambridge, and there preserved.

At a village, called *Whitton*, about four miles from Daventry, on the Roman highway, are the remains of several buildings, where coins have been dug up, which has induced many to believe that it was one of the military stations.

Lylborn, near Daventry, is supposed to have been a Roman station, by its situation on the Watling street, and by Roman pavements, trenches, ruins of walls and houses, and military mounts of various dimensions, at or near this place, but more especially from the traces of a fort, at a mount called the Round-hill.

Within half a mile of the town of Northampton, there is one of the crosses erected by King Edward the First, in memory of his Queen Eleanor, whose corpse was rested here in its way to Westminster; and at a small distance to the north of this cross, several Roman coins have been dug up.

On the small river Nen, a little to the eastward of Daventry, is *Wedon*, or as it is commonly called, Weeden in the Street, a place of great antiquity, where the Mercian Kings had a Royal seat, and there was also a small priory here, but it is now totally demolished. This village was formerly a market town, and near it are the remains of a Roman camp, and both Camden and Stukeley are of opinion, that this was the Bannavenna mentioned by Antoninus.

A few miles to the west of Towcester is a large village called *Chipping-warden*, which appears to have been of great antiquity, and was probably a Roman station. Many foundations of houses have been dug up at different times, and coins are frequently found under the ruins.

About two miles from Northampton, is a very pleasant village, named Weston-Favell; and near it is another, called Abingdon, situated in the most agreeable manner.

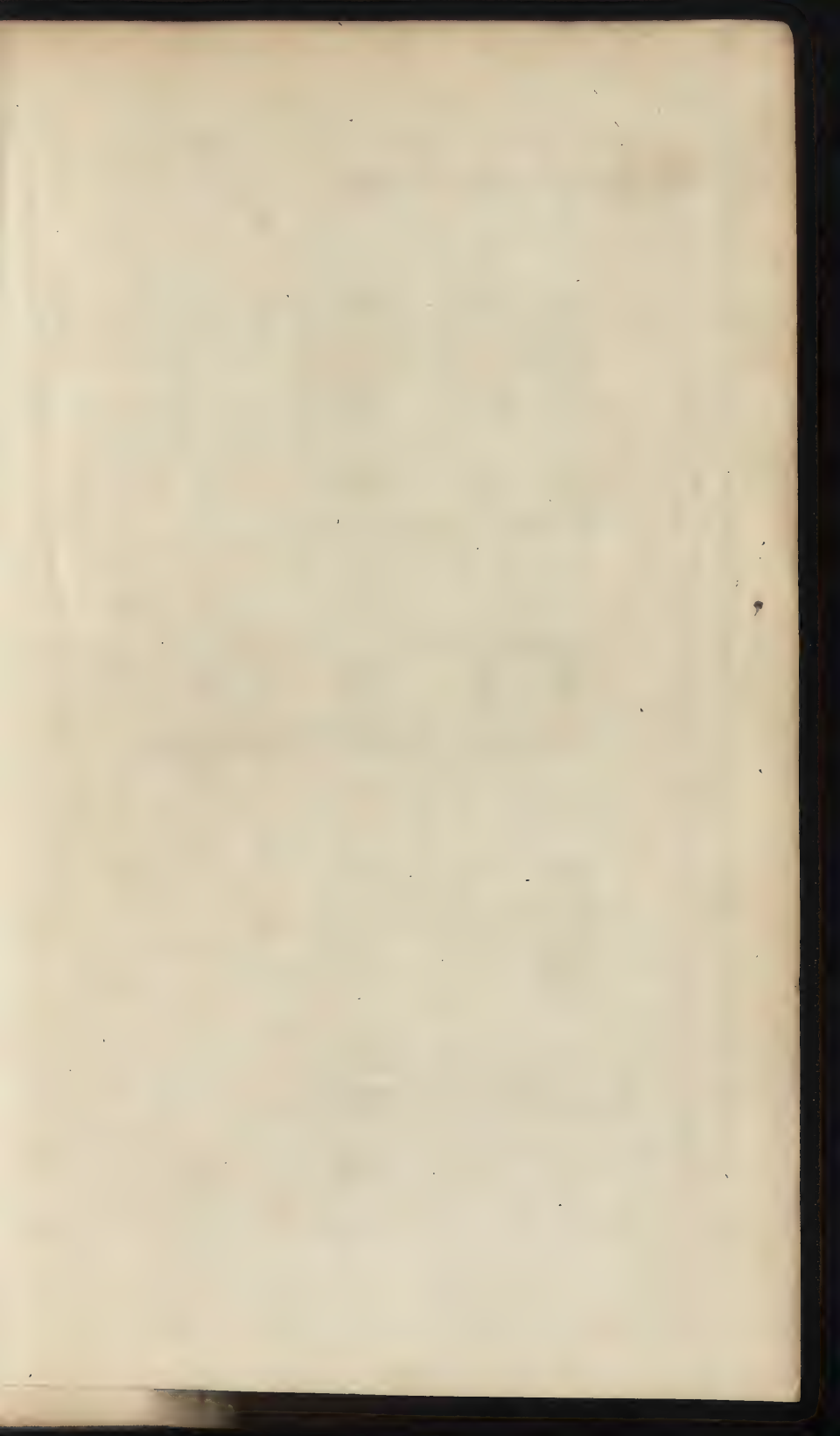
At *Chester*, a small village near Wellingborough, are the traces of a Roman camp, of near twenty acres, inclosed with a strong stone wall. In the area of this camp there have been found Roman pavements, coins, bricks, and other remains of antiquity.

Guileborough, or *Guildsborough*, is a large village, situated on an eminence, from whence there is an extensive prospect; and near it are the remains of a Roman camp.

At *Keyland*, another small village, are some remains of a convent.

Barnwell-castle, in the neighbourhood of Oundle, is a place of great antiquity, and belonged formerly to the Abbots of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire; but it has been long since neglected, and is now falling to decay.

About six miles south-west of Northampton is *Holmby-house*, which was built by Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is built on a fine rising ground, from whence there is an extensive prospect, but
great



Buckingham House in Northamptonshire, the seat of the Earl of Carter.



great part of it is now fallen to decay. Charles I. was imprisoned here upwards of three months.

S E A T S.

Burleigh House, the seat of the Earl of Exeter. This magnificent edifice was built by the great Lord Burleigh, Lord-high-treasurer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It has the appearance rather of a town than a house: its towers and pinacles look like those of churches, and a large spire covered with lead, rises like that of a cathedral, over the clock, in the center. There is an uninterrupted prospect from it for near thirty miles, over Stamford into the fens of Lincolnshire. In the great hall there is a fine portrait of one of the Earls of Exeter, done in Italy; and here is so excellent a painting of Seneca bleeding to death, that Lewis XIV. is said to have offered 6000 pistoles for it. There are also several other very fine paintings in this house, by Verrio.

At *BOUGHTON*, within two miles of Kittering, is a fine seat built by the first Duke of Montague, after the model of the royal palace of Versailles. The hall is finely painted with many stories out of the Pagan mythology, and the rooms are adorned with pictures by the greatest masters in Italy. The gardens contain nine acres of land, and are embellished with statues and fish-ponds; and in the middle is a most beautiful serpentine river. The park is large and walled in.

At *ALTHORP*, about four miles from Northampton, is a noble seat of Lord Viscount Spencer. It was built by Robert Earl of Sunderland, in the middle of a charming park, laid out and planted like that of Greenwich, and on the skirts of a beautiful lawn. This house is particularly remarkable for a magnificent gallery, furnished with curious paintings, by the best hand; and a noble piece of water, on which is a fine Venetian gondola.

At *Hafelbeech*, near Naseby, Mr. Ashby has a handsome house, which he has built on a fine situation; from whence he commands an extensive prospect; and from the opposite hills, the house, which is of white stone, appears beautifully surrounded by a full grown thick wood.

At *Cotteshooke* in the Vale, Sir James Langham has a very pleasant seat. The house contains several spacious and well-proportioned apartments, fitted up in the modern manner: the new chimney pieces are elegant, and the stuccoed cieling in a neat taste. There are several good pictures here, by masters of the Flemish school. The grounds are very agreeable; the woods are in some places opened, so as to let in views

of the country, and also of a winding lake. Contiguous to the park, and separated from it by a sunk fence, in full view of the house, is a most noble pasture; in which you see above an hundred large oxen, and 400 fatting sheep, which Sir James Langham always keeps here; a stroke of the eye commands about two thousand pounds worth of live stock, feeding on the waving slope of a hill, most happily situated to enrich the views from the house. Indeed, one of greatest beauties of Northamptonshire is the possession of such rich land on hills; most of the pastures are spread over high ground, that contain very few level acres: in such the cattle appear to wonderful advantage; and sometimes these pastures exhibit scenes of this sort that are truly noble.

At *Easton Neston*, near Towcester, is a villa belonging to the Earl of Pomfret, which was designed by the famous Inigo Jones. It is pleasantly situated in a wood, and the prospect through the vistas is extremely delightful. There is a fine canal behind the gardens. The hall of this seat is finely painted in fresco by Sir James Thornhill. Here was a magnificent collection of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian statues of white marble, being the most ornamental part of the *Marmora Arundeliana*, which was presented by the countess dowager of Pomfret to the university of Oxford.

CASTLE ASHBY, a fine seat of the Earl of Northampton, is a few miles west of Wellingborough, and is an exceeding handsome structure, finished in the stile of Inigo Jones. The gallery is adorned with curious paintings, and the gardens are laid out with great taste and elegance.

WAKEFIELD LODGE, in Whittlebury Forest, one of the seats of the Duke of Grafton, is situated about three miles from Towcester, and is one of the most delightful houses in England. The gardens and woods are divided into walks and vistas, from which there is a fine prospect over the adjacent country. Here is a park, with deer, which is railed in.—This nobleman has also a seat at Grafton-Regis, eight miles from Northampton.

North-west of Thrapston is **DRAYTON-HOUSE**, which was built on the ruins of an ancient castle, and consists of a noble front, with lofty towers on each end. Before the house is a fine piece of water, and the whole is so shaded over with tall trees, that it is scarcely exceeded by any other in Northamptonshire. By a variety of intermarriages, it has passed through many different families, and is now the property of Lord George Germaine.

ROCKINGHAM-CASTLE is the seat of Lord Sondes. A lofty castle was built here by William the Norman, situated on the side of a hill, and strongly fortified by ditches and ramparts.



Drayton House in Northamptonshire, the Seat of Lord George Germaine.

parts. Great part of it is still standing, consisting of exceeding good walls, and on the upper part is a beautiful range of battlements. The forest around it is one of the best in England, and was formerly stocked with deer, but at present affords great quantities of wood, much of which is made into charcoal.

At Easton-Mauduit near Wellingborough is a seat of the Earl of Suffex. At Dean, 18 miles from Northampton, is a seat of the Earl of Cardigan; and at Aftwell, near Brackley, is one belonging to Earl Ferrers. The Earl of Halifax has a seat at Horton near Northampton; the Earl of Westmoreland, at Apethorp, near Oundle; the Earl of Dysart, at Harrington, near Rothwell; and Lord Craven, at Winwick, six miles from Oundle.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

This county is bounded on the north and north-east by Lincolnshire; on the south and south east by Northamptonshire; and on the west, north-west, and south-west, by Leicestershire. It is the least county in England, measuring from north to south only fifteen miles, from east to west ten miles, and is but forty miles in circumference. It is divided into five hundreds; it has no city, and contains only two market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Peterborough, and is divided into forty-eight parishes. The air of this county is esteemed as good as that of any in England. The soil is very fruitful both in corn and pasture; and that of the Vale of Catmose in particular, is equal to any in the kingdom. It affords also great abundance of wood for firing. This county produces much cattle, particularly sheep, and the rivers, the waters of which are remarkably good, yield a great plenty of fish.

Rutlandshire is washed by two rivers, the Welland and the Gwash. The *Welland* runs on the south and south-east. The *Gwash*, or *Wash*, as it is commonly called, rises near Okeham, in a district of the county surrounded with hills, and called the Vale of Catmose, a name supposed to have been derived from *Coet Mass*, which in the ancient British language signifies a *wooden territory*. This river runs eastward, and dividing the county nearly in two equal parts, falls into Welland near Stamford in Lincolnshire.

MARKET-TOWNS.

OKEHAM, which is the county town, is 98 miles from London. It is supposed to have derived its name from some oak trees which grow in the neighbourhood. It is pleasantly situated in the vale of Catmose, and has an ancient castle almost in ruins, which was built by Wakelin de Ferrariis, in the reign of William the Norman. In this castle is a hall called the shire-hall, where the assizes are held, and the public business of the county transacted. A whimsical antient custom is still kept up here, which is, that the first time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of the lordship, he forfeits a shoe, from the horse he rides on, to the lord of the castle and manor; unless he commute for it with money; and several horse shoes, some gilded and of curious workmanship, are nailed on the castle-hall door; some of them stamped with the names of the donors, and made very large and gilt, in proportion to the sum given by way of fine. The custom is derived from the arms of the Ferrers, which are three horse shoes, fixed on the gates, and in the hall.

The town is pretty well built, and has a church dedicated to All Saints, which is a fine structure, with a lofty spire. A free school and an hospital were built here and endowed in the reign of King James I. and a charity school was opened in 1711. Here is also an hospital, very much decayed, which was founded and endowed in the reign of King Richard the Second.

In 1619, the famous dwarf, Jeffery Hudson, was born in this town; some account of whom here will probably not be disagreeable to the reader. When he was about seven or eight years of age, he was served up to table in a cold pye, at Burley on the Hill, a fine seat near Okeham, which was then in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham. As soon as he made his appearance, the Dutchess presented him to the Queen, who retained him in her service. He was then seven or eight years of age and but eighteen inches in height. The King had a gigantic porter, who once drew him out of his pocket, in a masque at court, to the surprize of all the spectators. He is said not to have grown any taller, till after thirty, when he *shot up* to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he was made a captain in the royal army. In 1644, he attended the Queen into France, where he had a quarrel with Mr. Crofts, brother to Lord Crofts, whom he challenged. Crofts came to the place of appointment armed only with a squirt. But this merriment ended fatally; for a real duel soon after ensued, in which the antagonists engaged on



A View of Okham Castle in Rutlandshire.

on horseback, with pistols; and Jeffery shot Crofts dead at the first fire. He was banished from France for this duel, and was afterwards taken at sea by a Turkish corsair, and was many years a slave in Barbary; but being redeemed, he came to England, and in 1678, was taken up on suspicion of being concerned in the Popish plot, and was committed to the Gatehouse in Westminster, where he lay a considerable time, but was at last discharged, and died in 1682, at the age of sixty-three.

UPPINGHAM derives its name from its situation upon a rising ground. It is 92 miles from London, and is a neat, compact, well-built town, with an hospital and a free-school, both founded in 1584. It this place the standards for the weights and measures of the county is appointed to be kept, by a statute of Henry the Seventh.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES and ANTIQUITIES.

Market Overton, a village three miles distant from Okeham, is supposed to have been the Roman station, called Margidunum by Antoninus. Many Roman coins have been dug up here at different times.

At Ketton, a village south-east of Okeham, there is a rent collected yearly from the inhabitants, by the sheriff of the county, of two shillings *pro ocreis reginæ*, i. e. for the Queen's boots. The occasion of this tax is not known.

The manor of *Exton*, which is about three miles from Okeham, came, by marriage, to David King of Scots. His wife was daughter and heiress to Judith, the niece of William the Norman, in whose right he also became Earl of Huntingdon. In the church here is a monument erected to the memory of Babbist Noel Viscount Camden, which was erected in 1684, at the expence of 1000*l*. It is 22 feet high and 14 broad, and was executed by that famous carver Mr. Grinlin Gibbons.

S E A T S.

The Earl of Gainborough has an handsome seat at Exton; and the Earl of Winchelsea a very fine one at Burligh on the Hill, near Okeham. The latter is the pride of this little county, and indeed one of the finest seats in England. Here are fine gardens, some excellent paintings, and a good library. The park here is five or six miles in compass walled in, with fine woods, rich pasture, and store of game in it.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

This county is bounded on the north by Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire; on the east by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire; by Warwickshire on the west, being parted from it by the old Roman military way, called Watling street, near half way; and by Nottinghamshire on the south. It is about 33 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and 100 in circumference; and contains twelve market towns, 200 parishes, 558 villages, and is divided into six hundreds. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln.

As the county is situated almost in the middle of England, and consequently at a proper distance from the sea, the air is very sweet and wholesome; neither is it incumbered with any standing waters, but washed by several streams; both which contribute to make it very healthy. The soil, except in the north-east part, is very good and yields plenty of corn and grats, and abundance of the best beans. The south-east is but poorly supplied with fuel, but the north-east abounds with pit-coal, which with the vast numbers of sheep that feed on the mountains, makes ample amends for its other deficiencies. Its principal commodities are corn, fish, flesh, fowl, wool, beans, and horses for the collar. The chief business of the inhabitants of the county is agriculture; but the stocking manufacture is greatly encouraged here, and turns to good account.

The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Anker, and Welland. The Avon soon leaves this county, and runs south-west toward Warwick. The Soar, which is the principal river of the county, first runs north-east by Leicester, till it has received the Wreke, and then turning to the north-west, falls into the Trent, where Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire meet. The Anker runs north-west to Atherston, on the edge of Warwickshire. And the Welland runs north-east by Harborough to Stamford. The Wreke rises in that part of the county, called the Would, and runs westward till it falls into the Soar.

MARKET-TOWNS.

LEICESTER, which is the county town, is 99 miles from London; and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a steward, a bailiff, twenty-four aldermen, forty eight common-council-men, a town clerk, and other officers: it had its charter from King John, and its freemen are toll free at all the markets and fairs in England. Under the Saxon Heptarchy it was the chief city of the Mercian kingdom, and was then the see of a bishop,

but the see being removed, after a succession of eight prelates, it fell to decay; however, in the year 914, it was repaired, and fortified by new walls, after which it became a wealthy town, and had thirty-two parish churches; but rebelling against King Henry the Second, it was besieged and taken; the castle dismantled, and the walls thrown down. In the civil war the army of King Charles the first took it by storm, and it was soon after retaken by Sir Thomas Fairfax.

It is washed on the west and north sides by the river Soar, and is still the largest, best built, and most populous town in the county. It is said that King Richard the Third, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth, was interred in it; and that his stone coffin has been converted into a trough for horses to drink at, belonging to the White Horse Inn in this town. In the High Street there is a cross, which is an exquisite piece of workmanship, in imitation of that on which our Saviour suffered. An hospital, that was built in this town for one hundred poor sick men and women, by Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster, who was interred in it, continues still in a tolerable state, being supported by some revenues of the duchy of Lancaster, and it is capable of maintaining one hundred patients; but the most stately edifice here of its kind, is an hospital built in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and endowed by Sir William Wigiston, a merchant of the staple here, for twelve men and as many women; it has a chapel, and a library, for the use of the ministers and scholars of the town. Here is also another hospital for six widows, and a charity school. Not far from the town is a castle, which though now dismantled, was a building of great extent, being the place where John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, held his court; he enlarged it with twenty-six acres of ground, inclosed it with a high wall, and called it *Novum Opus*; it is still called Newark, a corruption of New-work, and is the site of some of the best houses near Leicester; these houses are extra-parochial, as being under the castle guard, by an old grant from the crown. The hall and kitchen of the castle are still entire; the town and county courts are held in the hall, which is so lofty and spacious, that at the assizes, the courts are so far distant from one another, as not to disturb each other. One of the gateways of this castle has a very curious arch, and in the tower over it is kept the magazine for the county militia.

The inhabitants of this town have greatly improved the manufacture of stockings, of which they weave vast quantities, so that in some years Leicester has returned 60,000*l.* in that article only. The market in this town is one of the greatest in England for provisions, especially corn and cattle.

In a meadow near the town was formerly a monastery, founded in 1143 by Robert Boffu, Earl of Leicester. Here the famous Cardinal Wolsey died. It is now a dwelling house, and the only thing worth seeing is the terrace walk, supported by an embattled wall, with lunettes hanging over the river and shaded with trees. St. Margaret's church is a noble and elegant structure, and famous for a ring of six of the most tuneable bells in the kingdom. In St. Martin's church is an epitaph on one Heyric, who died in 1589, aged 76, lived in one house with his wife 52 years, and in all that time buried neither man, woman nor child, though sometimes 20 in family; and the widow, who lived to be 97, saw before her death in December 1611, of her children, grand children, and great grand children, to the number of 143.

HARBOROUGH is 83 miles from London, and is a great thorough-fare in the road to Derby, near the source of the river Welland. It was famous in Camden's time, for its beast-fair, and the best horses and colts are still sold here. There are no fields belonging to the town, so that the cattle belonging to it are obliged to be kept in the next parish.

LOUGHBOROUGH is 110 miles from London, and in the time of the Saxons was a royal village. It is an agreeable town, with rich meadow-ground on the fosse, which runs here almost parallel with the river Soar. Here is a large church, and a free-school.

LUTTERWORTH is 87 miles from London, and is pleasantly situated on a small stream, called the Swift, that falls into the Avon, a few miles below the town. It is a good town, and well inhabited, and the church is a noble Gothic structure, with a lofty spire, and in it is still preserved the ancient pulpit, in which the famous reformer John Wickliffe preached, he being many years rector of this parish.

MELTON, which is also called MELTON MOWBRAY, from a noble family of the latter name, that were anciently lords of it, stands in a fertile soil, at the distance of 107 miles from London, and is almost encompassed with the river Eye. It is a large well built town, and has two fine bridges over the Eye, a large handsome church, and a free school. There are frequent horse races, and the most considerable market for cattle, of any in this part of England.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH is 114 miles from London, and is pleasantly situated. It has a large handsome church, and a neat stone cross in its principal street. It has also a free school, the master of which has an handsome stipend. From the remains of the walls of the Earl of Huntingdon's castle here, it appears to have been one of the best in England. James I. continued
here



A View of Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle in Leicestershire.

here with his whole court for several days; the dinner being served up every day by thirty poor knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns. Near this town is a noted mineral water called Griffydham. The fairs of this town are stocked with young horses of the largest and best breed in England; and the place is also noted for its ale, which is said to be as good as that of Burton. There is a considerable stocking manufactory here.

BILLESDON is 97 miles from London, and though a small town, and much decayed, is of great antiquity. There are still the remains of a strong Roman camp in its neighbourhood, that encloses upwards of eighteen acres of ground, and appears to have been fortified with an high wall, and a deep ditch; but the greatest part of it is now demolished. It has been generally supposed, that one of the temples where the Romans met to sacrifice, was near this camp, and Mr. Camden and Bishop Gibson are of that opinion.

BOSWORTH is 105 miles from London, and is pleasantly situated upon an hill, in a wholesome air, and fruitful soil, both for corn and grafs. The field of action so noted in history for the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard the Third was slain, was Redmere plain, three miles from the town, in which are frequently dug up pieces of armour, weapons, heads of arrows, &c.

HALLATON is 93 miles from London, but contains nothing remarkable.

HINCKLEY is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, at the distance of 102 miles from London. The assizes were formerly held at this town.

MOUNTSOREL, properly *Mount-soar hill*, derives its name from the river Soar, on the west of it, and an hill in the middle of the town. In the reign of King Henry the Third there was a castle here, which was seized and demolished by the country people, who had suffered much by the excursion of the garriſon. This town is 105 miles from London, and stands partly in Burrow parish, and partly in Rodeley parish, and had formerly two chapels, though it has now but one. Here is a bridge over the Soar.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD is situated near an hilly healthy tract, called Wrekin in the Would, at the distance of 113 miles from London.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

About three miles from Hinckley, is a village, called Higham, near the Roman highway, where, when a labourer was digging in the year 1607, he struck against a flat stone, which being removed,

moved, he found concealed under it two hundred and fifty pieces of silver coin of Henry III. each weighing about three pence. In digging further he also discovered three curious rings. Some pieces of Roman coin of the emperor Trajan were also found under the stone, which has induced some of our antiquarians to suppose that it was the base of an altar, it being the custom to lay coins under them.

A petrifying spring which is in the neighbourhood of Lutterworth, is one of the most remarkable curiosities of this county. The water of it is exceedingly cold, and so strongly impregnated with petrifying qualities, that in a very little time it converts wood and several other substances into stone.

At *Collerton*, a village north-east of Ashby de la Zouch, there is a mineral spring, called Griffy-dam; and some coal-mines, which in the reign of King Henry the Eighth burnt for many years together, till the sulphureous and bituminous matter which fed the flame, was exhausted.

A few miles from Ashby de la Zouch, is Chernwood forest, on the borders of which is a small village, called *Cherley*, where there was formerly a convent for friars hermits, and at present great part of the walls, adorned with curious carvings, are still standing; and at one end is a lofty tower, which is supposed to have belonged to the church of the convent.

The village of Belton is noted for its great fair for all sorts of cattle, on the Monday after Trinity Monday. In the reign of King Henry III. Roelia, wife of Bertram de Verdun, founded a stately abbey near this place, called *Grace Dieu*, for nuns of the Cistercian order, which continued to flourish in great splendour, till the dissolution of religious houses. Great part of this magnificent structure is still standing, and with some modern additions, has been converted into the seat of a private gentleman.

Cleybrook, a village north-west of Lutterworth, is supposed by the inhabitants to have been formerly a part of Cleycester, at the distance of one mile from that place, which in the time of the Romans was a flourishing city. Large foundations, consisting of square stones, have been discovered here, and Roman bricks and coins have been often dug up. It is observed, that the earth, so far as the city extended, is of a darker colour than that beyond it, and so rich, that it has been used by the husbandmen in the neighbourhood for manure.

At a village called *Cassington*, near Mount-forel, is an antient funeral monument, in the manner of the Britons, before the arrival of the Romans. It consists of a mount of earth, about 350 feet long, and about 40 feet high. It is called *Shipley-hill*, from a great captain, who, according to the traditionary report, was buried here. But some think it more probable, that this

was raised to perpetuate the memory of a battle between the antient inhabitants of the island, and the Belgian Britons.

Willoughby-Brooks is a pleasant village, and is also noted for a barrow or funeral monument on a neighbouring hill. It is called by the people *Blackfield*, because the earth when dug up, is of a blackish colour, which is the more remarkable, because that in the neighbouring fields is red. Many coins have been dug up here at different times, with other pieces of antiquity.

At *Segs-hill*, or *Sex-hill*, seven miles from Leicester, six parishes center, and here are the marks of the bounds. It is one of the Roman *tumuli*.

S E A T S.

At *Stanton Harold*, two miles north of *Ashby de la Zouch*, is a noble seat of Earl Ferrers, so large that it appears like a little town, and the gardens are adorned with statues. *Dunnington Castle and Park* is a seat of the Earl of Huntingdon. His Lordship has also a seat at *Ashby de la Zouch*. At *Groby*, five miles from Leicester, the Earl of Stamford has a fine park and seat; as has also the Earl of Cardigan, at *Stanton-Brudenell*, four miles from *Bosworth*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

This is a large maritime county, bounded on the south by the river *Welland*, which divides it from *Northamptonshire*; on the north by the *Humber*, which separates it from *Yorkshire*, on the east by the *German Ocean*; and on the west by some parts of *Yorkshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, and *Rutlandshire*. It is about 60 miles in length, 35 in breadth, and 180 in circumference. This county is divided into three provinces; first, *Holland*, comprehending the south-east part of *Lincolnshire*, which is again subdivided into three wapentakes or hundreds. 2dly, *Kesteven*, comprehending the southern part of this county, which is by an antient writer called *Ceolstefnewood*, as it is supposed from a large forest that stood formerly within this division; it contains ten wapentakes or hundreds. 3dly, *Lindsey*, which, by *Bede*, the British historian, is called *Lindisi*, as is thought from the city of *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*. This division comprehends the whole north part of *Lincolnshire*, and is subdivided into seventeen wapentakes or hundreds. The whole county is divided into thirty hundreds or wapentakes, and contains one city and thirty-one market towns. It lies in the province

vince of Canterbury and diocese of Lincoln, and comprehends 630 parishes.

The air of Lincolnshire is different in different parts : in the middle of the county, and in the western parts along the Trent, it is very healthy, but upon the sea coast it is bad, particularly in the south-east division, which is not only boggy and full of fens, but great part of it is under water, for which reason it is distinguished by the name of Holland.

The soil of this county is in general very rich ; the inland parts producing corn in great plenty, and the fenny country yielding excellent pasture. Lincolnshire is remarkable for fat cattle and good horses, also for excellent dogs, as well greyhounds as mastiffs. It abounds in game of all kinds, and the river, together with the sea, afford great plenty and variety of fish. There is a sort of pike found in the Witham, which is peculiar to this water, and superior to all others. Such is the plenty and variety of wild fowl in this county, that it has been called the aviary of England ; and two fowls, called the knute and the dotterel, which are most delicious food, are said to be found no where else in England.

The principal rivers that run through this county are the Welland, the Witham, the Trent, the Dun, and the Ankam. The Welland rises in Northamptonshire, and running across that county, enters Lincolnshire ; then passing by several market towns, discharges itself into a bay of the German Ocean, called by Ptolemy Metaris Æstuarium, but called now the Washes. The Witham rises near Grantham, and running north-east, passes by Lincoln, whence, directing its course south-east, it falls into the German Ocean near Boston. The Trent rises in Staffordshire, and running north-east through the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and parting Nottinghamshire from Lincolnshire, falls into the mouth of the Humber. The Dun rises in Yorkshire, and enclosing, together with the Trent, a considerable piece of ground in the north-west part of this county, known by the name of the Isle of Axholm, falls into the Trent near its conflux with the Humber. The Ankam rises not far north of Lincoln, and directing its course due north, falls into the Humber east of the river Trent.

L I N C O L N.

This city is 132 miles from London, and was anciently called Nicol. It is situated on the side of a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Witham in three small channels, over which are several bridges. Vortimer, that valiant Briton, who



The South West View of the City of Lincoln.

so often defeated the Saxons, died and was buried there. The Danes took this city twice by storm, and the Saxons as often retook it. In Edward the Confessor's time it is said to have had 1070 houses; and William of Malmesbury relates, that in the time of the Normans it was one of the most populous cities in England, and a mart for all sorts of goods coming by land or water. King William I. built a castle here; and, about the same time, the bishop's see was translated hither from Dorchester in Oxfordshire. This is still reckoned the largest diocese in all England, though Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford, have been taken out of it.

The cathedral was esteemed the glory of England; for its magnificence and elevation is such, that the Monks concluded it would chagrin the devil to look at it; and thence a fly over look by a proverbial expression is compared to the devil's looking over Lincoln. The city formerly abounded with monasteries, churches, &c. so that many barns, stables, and even hogsties, seem to be the ruins of them, from the stone walls, and arched windows and doors. The river on the west side of the town below the hill forms itself into a great pool, called Swan Pool, from the great number of swans on it. The Roman north gate, called Newport Gate, still remains entire; it is a vast semi-circle of stone, not cemented, but as it were wedged in together; and near this gate is another curious piece of Roman workmanship, called the Mint Wall, with alternate layers of brick and stone, still about 16 feet high and 40 long. In other parts of the city are many remains of the old Roman wall, and several funeral monuments of the Normans have been dug up over-against the castle. To the west is an intrenchment made by King Stephen, and here are carved in stone the arms of John Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. In the center of the old castle, which was built by the Romans, and repaired by the Saxons, is a modern structure where the assizes are held. The city is a county of itself, and has extensive power and privileges. On the down of Lincoln is sometimes seen that rare bird called the Bustard; the country hereabout is very rich and agreeable; the noble tract of Lincoln heath extending like Salisbury plain above fifty miles. The cathedral or minster of Lincoln, is a stately Gothic pile of excellent workmanship, and reckoned by some equal to that of York, and was successively brought to perfection by several of its bishops. Here is the finest great bell in England, called Tom of Lincoln, near five ton weight, containing 424 gallons ale-measure, and near 23 feet in compass. Among other tombs is one of brass for Queen Eleanor, wife to Edward the First, and another of Catherine Swinford, third wife of John of Gaunt, and mother of the Somerset family, now dukes

of Somerset. This pile standing on a hill may be seen 50 miles to the North, and 30 to the South, and is one of the largest in England; and the middle or rood tower is also reckoned the highest in the whole kingdom. The episcopal palace is a magnificent structure, and was built by Remigius, first bishop of Lincoln.

MARKET-TOWNS.

GRANTHAM is 110 miles from London, and is governed by an alderman, twelve justices of the peace, a recorder, a coroner, an escheator, twelve second-twelve men, who are of the common-council, and twelve constables to attend the court. This is a rich, neat, populous town, much frequented, and has several good inns. Here is a fine church with a stone spire, one of the loftiest in England, being 280 feet high; but it is so constructed as to appear inclining from the perpendicular, on which side soever it is viewed. Here is also a good free-school, built and endowed by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, a native of this place, besides two charity-schools. On a neighbouring course there are frequent horse-races.

STAMFORD is 89 miles from London, and is a very antient town. It sends two members to parliament, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council. It boasts of great privileges, being exempted from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and the lord-lieutenant of the county. It is also remarkable for one custom observed in it, which is, that the younger sons inherit what lands and tenements their fathers, who die intestate, were possessed of in this manor.

The town stands just where the three counties of Lincoln, Northampton, and Rutland meet. The river Welland is navigable to it by barges. On the south bank of it was formerly a strong castle, called Stamford Baron; and from a butcher's dog seizing a mad bull and entertaining the Earl of Warren with the sport, the cruel practice of bull-baiting took its rise here; for he gave the meadow for a common to the butchers, on condition they should find a mad bull six weeks before Christmas. The town is finely situated on the declivity of a hill to the river; has a stone bridge of five arches over the river Welland, a handsome hall, and six parish churches, in one of which, viz. St. Martin's, that famous statesman, Lord Burleigh, lies buried, in a splendid tomb; and in the church adjoining to the bridge is a fine monument of the late Earl and Countess of Exeter, in white marble, with their figures cumbent as big as the life, and done at Rome. The chief trade is malt, sea coal, and free stone.

BOLING-

BOLINGBROKE is 134 miles from London, and is a small town, containing nothing worthy of remark; but is somewhat noted for having been the birth-place of King Henry IV. who was surnamed from it Henry of Bolingbroke.

LOUTH is 155 miles from London, and is a considerable town, pleasantly situated on a small stream, called the Lud, from whence it is supposed to have received its name. It was formerly famous for a Benedictine convent, founded by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, chancellor of England, in the reign of King Stephen; but there are no remains of it. The town is now handsome and populous, and the church is a noble Gothic structure, with a spire that is near 300 feet high. Here is a free-school, founded by King Edward the Sixth.

GAINSBOROUGH is 150 miles from London, and is a place of great antiquity, pleasantly situated on the river Trent, near the borders of Northamptonshire. It is a large, populous, well-built town, containing many handsome houses, and carries on a very considerable trade, by means of the Trent and Humber. The church is an handsome structure, built in the modern taste, and there are several dissenting meetings here. The weekly markets are well supplied with provisions, and the market-place is handsome. Ships of considerable burthen come up to the harbour.

GRIMSBY is 168 miles from London, and is said, in point of antiquity, to be the second, if not the first corporation, in England. It was formerly extremely populous; but is now greatly decayed; for the harbour having been neglected, no ships of burthen can come into it, so that the trade chiefly depends upon coals. The parish church is so large, that it looks like a cathedral.

BOSTON is 120 miles from London, and is an antient and famous town, built on both sides the river Witham, over which there is an high wooden bridge, a little below which the river falls into the sea. It has long been a flourishing town, and is said to have been incorporated first by King Henry the Eighth. Queen Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of admiralty over all the neighbouring sea coasts. It is governed by a mayor, who is chief clerk of the market, and admiral of the coast, a recorder, a deputy recorder, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, eighteen common-council-men, a judge, and marshal of the admiralty, a coroner, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The town is pleasantly situated, and well built. Here is a church, reckoned the largest parochial church, without cross isles, in the world, being 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide; the cieling is of English oak, supported by tall slender pillars. This church has three hundred and sixty five steps,

steps, fifty-two windows, and twelve pillars, answering to the days, weeks, and months of the year; its tower, which was built in the year 1309, is 282 feet high, and has a beautiful octagon lanthorn on the top, which serves as a guide to mariners when they enter the dangerous channels called Lynn Deep, and Boston Deep in the Washes, and is the admiration of travellers, being seen at the distance of forty miles round. The town has a commodious harbour, is supplied with fresh water by pipes from a pond in a great common, called the West Fen, where a water house and a mill were erected in the reign of Queen Anne, by act of parliament. It is the residence of many considerable merchants, and carries on a good trade, both inland and foreign, yet many of the inhabitants apply themselves to grazing of cattle with great advantage. An annual fair here for cattle, and all sorts of merchandize, lasts nine days; and is called a mart by way of eminence, so are the fairs of Gainsborough, Lynn Regis, a borough town of Norfolk, and Beverley a borough of Yorkshire, but no other in England. All the country in the neighbourhood of this town is marsh lands, which are very rich, and feed vast numbers of large sheep and oxen.

HORNCastle, which is 142 miles from London, is a large and antient well-built town on the river Bane. It plainly appears to have been a camp, or station of the Romans, not only from its castle, which was a Roman work, but from the Roman coins often turned up in the ground near the place where the castle stood. Part of the wall of the castle is still remaining, and is about forty yards thick, and strongly cemented with mortar. There are several small streams here, so that about three parts of the town are surrounded with water.

BURTON, called also BURTON STATHER, is 168 miles from London, and stands very well for trade, on the east side of the Trent, whereon it has several mills, and the houses are pleasantly intermixed with trees; and many scenes about the place are exceedingly rural and romantic. Here are two churches, one of which is so low in respect of the precipice over it, that a person may almost leap from it on the steeple.

CROWLAND is 94 miles from London, and is famous for its abbey, which was first built by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, in the year 716. It was afterwards burnt by the Danes in 870; but King Edred, about the year 948, rebuilt it, and it continued in great wealth and splendour till the general dissolution. Great part of the abbey-church is still standing, though in a decayed condition, particularly the steeple, with the fine windows of the great western isle, adorned with carved work, and images as large as the life.



A View of Crowland Abbey in Lincolnshire.

The town of Crowland stands among the fens, and consists of three streets, separated from each other by canals, planted with willows, which give it a very romantic appearance. There is a communication by a bridge over-against the west end of the abbey, built in a triangular form to answer the streets. 'Tis so curious a fabric, as not to be equalled in England, if in Europe. It is formed on three segments of a circle, meeting in one point, and each base they say stands in a different county, viz. Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire. It is also situated upon the centre of the conflux of the river Nene with the Welland.

The greatest gain of the inhabitants is from fish, and from wild ducks; of which they sometimes drive 3000 into a net at once by dogs; and they are brought thither by decoy ducks bred for the purpose. For the liberty of fishing, they pay now to the King, as they formerly did to the Abbot, 300*l.* a year. As no carts ever come here, by reason of the impassableness of the boggy soil, it was a common proverb, that all the carts, which come to Crowland, were shod with silver; but the soil is much improved of late, by drains and sluices; and most of the ponds are now turned into cornfields. A causeway leads from hence between the river Welland and the marshes; on which, about two miles from Crowland, stood a pyramid, with an inscription, denoting that it was the utmost boundary of the abbey's jurisdiction, which was a sort of island, three miles in length and three in breadth. The roof of the abbey church fell down about seventy years ago. It was of Irish oak, finely carved and gilt; and pieces of it are still to be found in many houses. It was made a garison during the civil war. Over the west gate of the church, are the images of divers Kings, Abbots, &c. and, among the rest, St. Guthlac, to whom the abbey was dedicated, with a whip and knife, his usual symbols; and he lies buried in a little stone cottage, not far from the abbey, called Anchor church-house, where was a chapel in which lived a hermit. There being no pasture near them, the people go in little skerries to milk the cows.

BARTON is 166 miles from London, and is a large straggling town, but of little note, except for a common, but dangerous ferry over the Humber to Hull.

WAINFLEET is 135 miles from London, and a well-compacted town, in the fenny parts near the sea, and noted for being the birth place of William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, who was not only the founder of a fine grammar-school here, but of St. Magdalen college in Oxford.

SPALDING is 104 miles from London, and is situated upon the river Welland, by which it is almost surrounded. It is
also

also surrounded at a greater distance with lakes, canals, and other bodies of water, and is indeed a more neat and populous town than could be expected in such a situation. Here is an handsome large market place, a free grammar school for the sons of the inhabitants, and a charity school. This town has also a small port, and a bridge over the Welland, which is navigable to the town for vessels of fifty or sixty tons. To this port belong several barges, that are chiefly employed in carrying coals and corn.

THONG CASTOR is 157 miles from London, and is said to have derived its name from the following circumstance; though the truth of the fact itself has been disputed. Hengist, the Saxon, we are told, as a reward for having driven back the Scots and Picts, obtained from Vortigern, a grant of as much ground here as he could encompass with the hide of an ox cut into small thongs; on this ground he built a castle, which for that reason was called Thong castle. There are still considerable remains of the castle, which seems to have been built in the Roman manner; and under the walls are several fine springs, near which is a most beautiful grove of elms. The church is a venerable Gothic structure.

FOLKINGHAM is 157 miles from London, and is situated on a pleasant heath, in a very healthful air, and is supplied with several extraordinary good springs.

ALFORD is an obscure town, about five miles from the sea, and 146 from London.

BINBROKE is 159 miles from London, and is situated between Thong-Castor and Louth.

BOURN stands on a plain adjoining to the fens of Lincolnshire, at the distance of 98 miles from London. It is remarkable for tanning leather, and for a horse-course.

BURGH is 138 miles from London, and is situated between Saltfleet and Wainfleet.

CORBY, which stands in the road from Market-Deeping to Grantham, was formerly a considerable place, but is now much decayed. Here is a school endowed for educating the sons of poor clergymen.

HOLBEACH is 115 miles from London, situated among the fens, and of great antiquity. Many remains of walls and pavements, together with urns and coins, have been dug up here. The church is a noble Gothic structure, with a lofty tower and spire, and is seen at a great distance over the fens.

MARKET-DEEPING is 90 miles from London, and is situated among the fens, on the north side of the river Welland. Near this place is a vale, many miles in compass, and the deepest

in all this marshy county, from which it is thought this town had its name, *Deeping* signifying a deep meadow.

KIRKTON, or KIRTON LINDSEY, derives its name from a kirk or church here, which is built in the form of a cathedral, and is very magnificent. It stands at the distance of 150 miles from London, and is famous for a sort of apple, called the Kirkton pippin.

MARKET RASEN is 150 miles from London, and is so called to distinguish it from East, West, and Middle Rasen, three neighbouring villages; all of which, together with this town, are situated near the source of the river Ankam.

SALTFLEET is 163 miles from London, and is pleasantly situated on the German ocean. It was formerly a place of some considerable trade, but is now greatly decayed. It has still an harbour for shipping; but this has been much neglected, and there are now no vessels that use it above the ordinary size of lighters.

GLANDFORD BRIDGE is 156 miles from London; situated on the banks of the river Ankam, and is a considerable town, containing some very good houses, with a stone bridge over the river.

DUNNINGTON is 117 miles from London; and its market is famous for a large sale of hemp and hemp-seed, and it has a port for barges, by which goods are carried to and from Boston, and the Wathes.

SLEAFORD is 116 miles from London; and is a large populous town, pleasantly situated near the source of a small stream, that rises from the confluence of springs, and runs through the town with so much rapidity, that it drives several mills, and is never frozen even in the coldest day in winter. The church is a stately Gothic structure, 172 feet in length, 72 feet broad in the front, and 30 at the east end, and has a lofty tower. The market-place is opposite the west front of the church, and near it is a good free-school, which was founded and handsomely endowed in 1603, by Robert Carr, Esq. who also erected and endowed an hospital in this place for twelve poor men.

TATTERSHAL is 134 miles from London, and is a town of great antiquity, but now much decayed. It was formerly noted for a strong castle, built soon after the Norman invasion, which remained till the reign of Henry VI. when Ralph, Lord Cromwell, built here a noble collegiate church. Great part of this stately structure is destroyed, except the great tower, which is adorned with four beautiful pinnacles, much admired by those who visit it. The thinnest part of the walls is 15 feet in breadth, and the tower is two hundred feet high.

STANTON is an inconsiderable town, 155 miles from London.

SPILSBY

SPILSBY is 138 miles from London, and has a well-frequented market.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

Paunton, a village south of Grantham, is supposed to have been the *Ad Pontem* of the Romans, not only from the similitude of the names, but from the distances assigned to places in regard to this: chequered Roman pavements, and other marks of antiquity, have often been dug up here.

Bridgecasterton, a village north west of Stamford, where a small river called the Guash or Wash crosses the Roman highway, is supposed to have been the *Guafennæ* of Antoninus.

Ancaſter was a village of the Romans, and is thought to have been the antient *Crococalana*. This town abounds so much with remnants of antiquity, that it has been a custom for the inhabitants, after a hasty shower to go in search of them upon the declivities of the town, and in the neighbouring quarries, and they have many years carried on a kind of trade by the sale of them.

At a village called *Hiberſton*, near Kirkton, upon the Roman highway, are still to be seen the foundations of several Roman buildings, with tiles, coins, and other remains of Roman antiquity. Several such remains have also been discovered about Broughton, a village near Glanford-bridge. At Roxby, a village near Burton, some years ago was discovered a Roman pavement. At Winterton-cliff, in the north-west extremity of this county, are many remains of Roman buildings; and at Alkborough, two miles more to the west, there is still a small square entrenchment or camp, now called Countess Close, from a countess of Warwick, who, it is said, lived there, or owned the estate. The castle here, it is observed, was very conveniently placed by the Romans, in the north-west angle of the county, as a watch-tower, to over-awe Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.

At *Fleet* in the Fens, a village north-east of Spalding, there were found not many years ago, three pecks of Roman copper coins, piled down edge-wise, most of them of the emperor Gallienus.

Near *Harlaxton*, a village within two miles of Grantham, a brazen vessel was ploughed up, containing some silver beads, and an antique helmet of gold, studded with jewels; all which were presented to Catharine of Spain, Queen Dowager of Henry the Eighth. At a village called Yarburgh, near Horncastle, are the remains of a large Roman camp; and such quantities of Roman coins have been dug up here, that one Howson of Kennington,

nington a village in the neighbourhood, is said at one time to have been in possession of some pecks of them.

At *Omby*, near Raven-market, in some fields joining to a great road between Stamford and Hull, a borough town of Yorkshire, brads and silver coins have been plowed up, having a view of the city of Rome on one side, with the inscription, *Urbs Roma*, and on the reverse, *Pax et tranquillitas*.

On some hills, between Gainsborough and a neighbouring village called *Lea*, many Roman coins and pieces of Roman urns, have been dug up; and one of those hills called *Castle-hill*, is surrounded with entrenchments, said to inclose above an hundred acres.

Near Humington, above five miles from Grantham, there is a Roman camp, called *Julius Cæsar's double trench*; and here, in the year 1691, as many Roman coins were found in an urn, or earthen pot, as would fill a peck.

The *High-dyke*, commonly called the *High-street*, is the famous Roman highway, which passes from Stamford through Lincoln, and from thence to the Humber.

At *Gedney*, a village near Holbeach, is a very handsome church, supposed to have been built by the abbots of Crowland, to whom the manor belonged. It has a stately tower, but this is supposed to be of a later date, than the other parts of the structure.

A few miles north west of Tattershall is *Tupham*, or, as it was anciently called, *Tupholm*, a considerable village, where one of the family of Nevil founded a convent for monks of the order of St. Augustine, of which great part is still standing, and it appears to have been an exceeding handsome structure.

A little north of Cotham is *Newsham abbey*, a small village, but famous for a convent of Premonstratensian monks, which was founded in the reign of King Stephen.

Near Burton at the confluence of the Trent, and some other rivers, is a tract of land called the *Island of Axholm*, which is about ten miles long, though in many places not above four in breadth: It contains three villages, namely, *Crowle*, *Epworth*, and *Hyrst*; and in the two last were formerly two monasteries.

Torksey, a village situated upon the Trent, at the influx of the Fosse Dyke into that river, was a town once famous for many privileges which it enjoyed, upon condition that the inhabitants should, whenever the King's ambassadors came that way, carry them down the Trent in their own barges, and conduct them as far as the city of York.—In the neighbourhood of this village is a nunnery founded by King John, great part of which is still standing, from which it appears to have been a very handsome structure.

The village of *Stow* is a place of great antiquity, and is said

to have been the seat of a bishop before the cathedral of Lincoln was built. Here is an ancient Gothic church, exceedingly large.

North east of Glandford-bridge, near the mouth of the Humber, are the remains of *Thornton-college* or *abbey*, where, in taking down a wall, not many years ago, the workmen found the skeleton of a man, with a table, a book, and a candlestick; the man is supposed to have been immured there for some heinous crime.

Scirelfby-hall, not far from Horncastle, is the manor of the Dymocks, who hold it upon condition, that, at the coronation, the then lord, or some person in his name, if he be not able, shall come well armed into the royal presence, on a war horse, and make proclamation, that if any one should say, that the sovereign hath no right to the crown, he is ready to defend his right against all that shall oppose it.

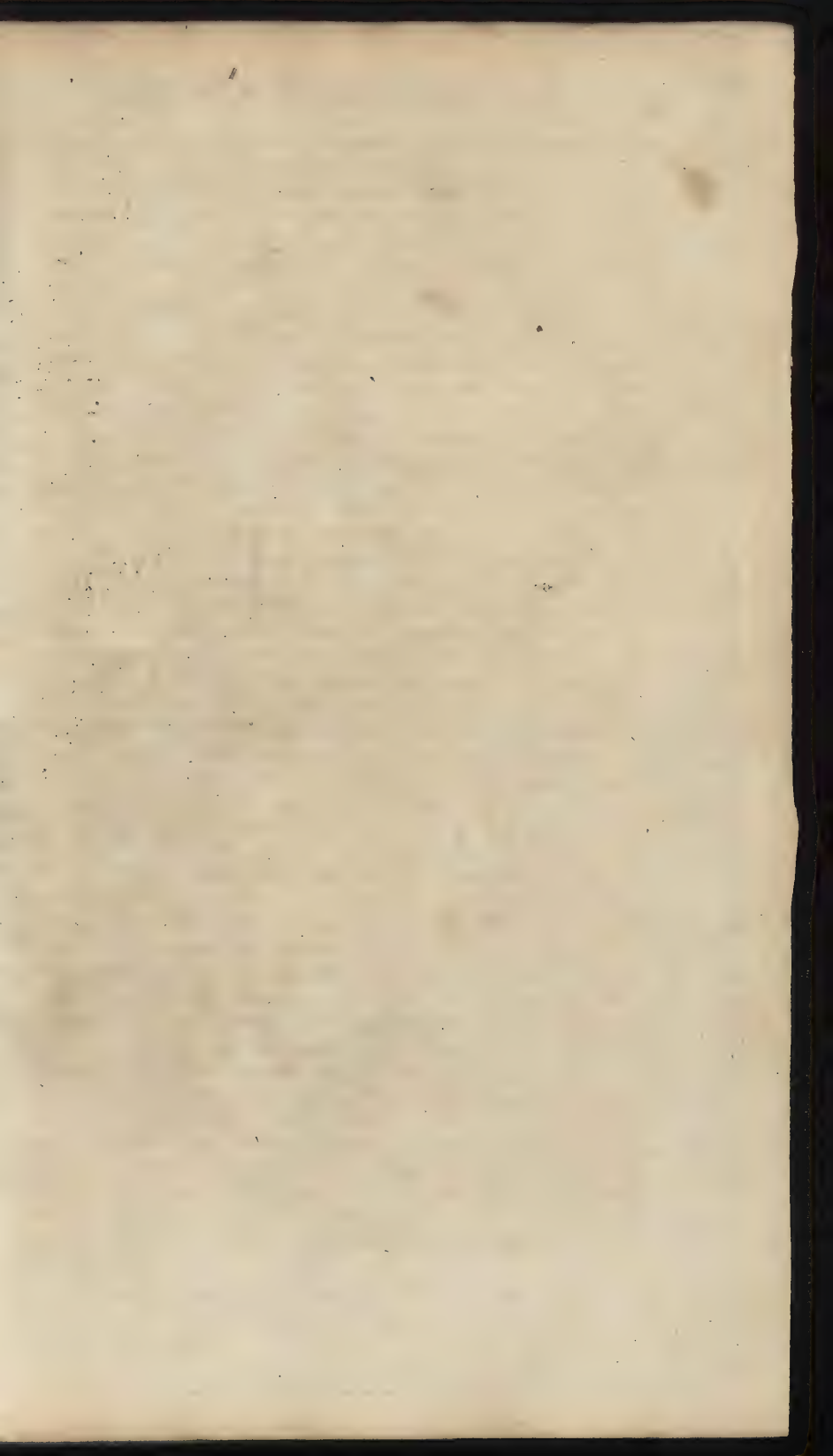
About six miles east of Lincoln is a village called Bullings, where was a convent founded in the reign of King Henry II. Some of the walls of this structure are still standing, with a stately tower, executed in a very curious manner.

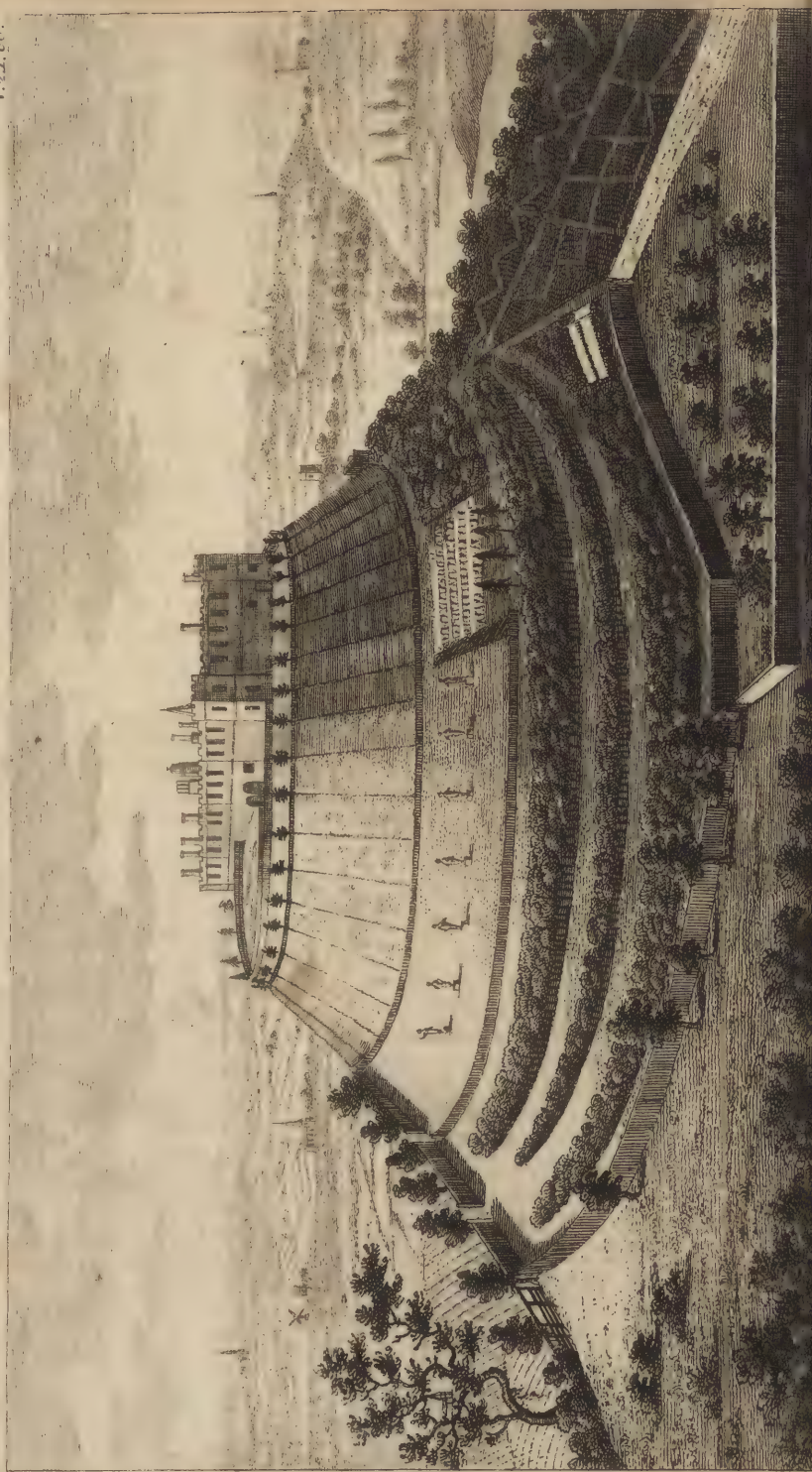
A little to the eastward of this village is another named *Wragby*, pleasantly situated on a small stream. Here is an alms-house, built and endowed by Sir Edmund Turner, in 1697, for twelve poor people, six of whom are to be ministers widows, and six to be any other poor old men or women; he also erected a chapel for their public devotion, with an endowment to the minister or school master, for performing divine service in it twice a day.

In the village of Somerton a stately castle was built by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, a warlike prelate, who lived in the reign of Edward I. The tower and some other parts of the building are still standing, from whence it appears to have been a place of great strength.

On the north-west side of Sleaford is a place called Temple Bruer, where there are the remains of a church, built by the Knights Templars; and near it are the remains of a stone cross.

Woolsthorpe, a little village on the great north road between Stamford and Grantham, is memorable for being the place of nativity of that illustrious philosopher, Sir Isaac Newton. The house in which he was born, which is a kind of a farm house, built in stone, is still remaining. The learned Dr. Stukeley visited it in 1721, and was shewed the inside of it by the country people; and in a letter to Dr. Mead on this occasion, he says, "They led me up stairs, and shewed me Sir Isaac's study, where
"I suppose he studied when in the country, in his younger days,
"as, perhaps, when he visited his mother from the university. I
"observed the shelves were of his own making, being pieces
"of deal boxes, which, probably, he sent his books and clothes
"down in upon these occasions."





S E A T S.

BELVOIR CASTLE, a seat of the Duke of Rutland, is about four miles from Grantham, and is seen almost in the clouds on the top of a vast hill, for many miles around. It is a very magnificent building, and has a fine gallery of paintings; and, as its name imports, commands a beautiful prospect, into the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and Northampton. It was originally built by Robert de Tedenci, or Tetencio, soon after the Norman invasion, and was afterwards rebuilt by an Earl of Rutland. From the rooms of this house Lincolnminster may be seen perfectly clear, though it is thirty miles distant; Newark is also seen in the center of the valley; and Nottingham is easily discerned.

GRIMSTHORPE, a seat of the Duke of Ancafter, is about eleven miles from Grantham. His grace's park is of very great extent; the road leads through it for the course of about three miles. The house appears extremely magnificent at the very first view; being admirably situated on a hill, with some very fine woods stretching away on each side; many hills and slopes seen in different directions, and all pointing out as it were an approach to the dwelling. In the vale before the house is a noble piece of water, with two pretty yachts upon it; and the banks are boldly indented with creeks in a fine stile. The house is extremely convenient, and some of the apartments are very elegantly fitted up. The hall is 50 feet long, by 40 broad, and of a very well proportioned height. Here is a neat chapel; and as you return through the hall, you are conducted up the staircase, into the principal apartment: the first is a tea room richly ornamented with fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, finely carved and gilt, the ceiling, cornices, &c. in a most light and elegant taste, with gilt scrolls on a light lead colour. Next is the dining room, 40 feet by 27, with two bow windows fitted up with gilt ornaments on a blue ground. The ceiling the same, on white in compartments. The festoons of gilt carving among the pictures, &c. are in a light and pleasing taste. The chimney piece is one of the most elegant in England; under the cornices are three basso relievos in white marble, the center a man pulling a thorn out of a lion's paw, well executed; these are upon a ground of Siena marble, and have a fine effect; they are supported on each side by a fluted Ionic pillar of Siena. In this room are several family portraits, and king Charles I. and his family by Vandyke; a large picture and fine. In the next room is a painting of Cocles defending the bridge; two landscapes; a fine picture of a fire in a town, at night; the figures

in the front ground are numerous and well grouped, and the light is well expressed: Christ crowned with thorns; two large pieces of cattle; a battle; and a Dutch fair.

The blue damask bedchamber is elegant; it is hung with blue paper, upon which are painted many different landscapes in blue and white, with representations of frames and lines and tassels in the same; the toilet in a bow window, all blue and white. Out of this room you enter the breakfasting closet, which is extremely elegant; quite original, and very pleasing. It is hung with fine India paper, the ceiling in arched compartments, the ribs of which join in the center in the gilt rays of a sun, the ground is prettily dotted with coloured India birds; the window shutters, the doors and the front of the drawers, let into the wall, all painted in scrolls and festoons of flowers in green, white and gold; the sofa, chairs, and stool frames of the same.

At Asperby, near Sleaford, the Earl of Bristol has a seat; as has also the Earl of Lincoln at Sempringham.

At *Belton*, near Grantham, is a seat of the Dowager Lady Cust, mother of Sir John Cust, late Speaker of the House of Commons. This elegant house stands low; but, in order to remedy that inconvenience, its late owner, Lord Tyrconnel, erected a grand building upon a neighbouring eminence, called *Belle-Mount*, which commands a very agreeable and extensive prospect.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

This county is bounded by Yorkshire on the north, by Leicestershire on the south, by Lincolnshire on the east, and by Derbyshire on the west. It is 43 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and 110 in circumference.

The air of Nottinghamshire is reckoned as good as that of any county in England; but the different qualities of the soil, have divided the county under two denominations. The east side, which is very fruitful in corn and pasture, is called the Clay: this division is again divided into the North Clay and the South Clay; and the west part of the county, which is generally woody or barren, is called the Sand.

There is a large forest, called *Sherwood Forest*, formerly famous for being the head-quarters of Robinhood, and his colleagues, which comprehends almost all the western parts of this county, and contains several parks, towns, and seats. The
officers

officers of this forest, in 1675, where a warden, his lieutenant and steward, a bow-bearer, and a ranger, four verdurers, twelve regarders, four agisters, and twelve keepers or foresters, all under a chief forester: besides these there are several woodwards for every township within the forest, and one for every principal wood. The western parts, however, besides wood, yield some coal and lead. Here are also found marles of several sorts, and a stone something like alabaster, but softer, which, when burnt, makes a plaister harder than that of Paris; and this plaister the inhabitants of Nottinghamshire generally use for flooring. Other productions of this county are liquorice, cattle, abundance of fowl, and fresh water fish. The principal manufactures are stockings, glass, and earthen wares. The inhabitants also make great quantities of malt, and fine strong ale. This county is divided into eight hundreds, or rather six wapentakes, and two liberties, and contains nine market towns, but no city. It lies in the province and diocese of York, and has 168 parishes. The principal rivers in this county are the Trent, the Erwash, and the Idle. The Trent rises in the highlands of Staffordshire, and dividing Derbyshire from Leicestershire, runs from the south-west to the north east part of Nottinghamshire, and being joined by many less considerable rivers, enters Lincolnshire. The Idle, or Iddle, rises near Mansfield, and running north-east, falls into the Dun, a river of Lincolnshire, one the west side of the Isle of Axholme.

M A R K E T . T O W N S .

NOTTINGHAM is 124 miles from London, and is one of the neatest places in England, and has as good a trade as most inland towns. It is pleasantly situated on the ascent of a rock, over-looking the river Trent, which runs parallel with it about a mile to the south, and has been made navigable. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, 2 sheriffs, a common-council of 24 persons, and several corporation officers. The mayor and sheriffs have each two serjeants at mace. There are also two officers called pindars, the one of the fields, the other of the meadows, the former of whom is also woodward of the town, and attends at the forest-courts, the town being within the jurisdiction of the forest. Here is an uncertain number of burghesses styled the cloathing, and 1200 other burghesses. There are fine estates belonging to this corporation, some for general, and others for particular uses; as, for the maintenance of their free-school, and their bridges over the Trent, which are
four;

four ; but the handfomeft, which is over the Lind, is kept in repair at the charge of the town and county.

The affizes and fefions of the county are held in what is called the King's Hall, near which is the goal ; but the fefions and courts for the corporation are kept in the town-hall, which is an handfome fabrick on piazzas. Here was a caftle, fupposed to have been built by William the Norman, or rather by his natural fon, William Peverell, which for the moft part belonged to the Crown from the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, and gave entertainment and refidence to the monarchs of England. Great part of this caftle was pulled down a little before the civil war ; yet there was fo much left of it, that King Charles I. chofe to fet up his ftandard here in 1642 ; but foon after it became a garrifon for the parliament, and fo continued till Charles I. was executed for tyranny, and for levying war againft his fubjects, in order to fupport his defpotic practices. After the commonwealth was eftablifhed, Captain Poulton, the laft Governor of Nottingham-caftle, had orders given him to pull it down ; but it was not entirely demolifhed at the Reftoration. When that event had taken place, the Duke of Buckingham, grandfon by the mother's fide, to Francis, Earl of Rutland, who had the grant from King James I. both of the caftle and park, fold it to the Duke of Newcastle, who pulled down what remained, and erected a ftately fabrick in the place of it. From him it came to the family of Pelham, who alfo obtained the fame title ; and it was improved and adorned at a great expence by the late Duke of Newcastle, who made it one of the beft feats in England, it being built on a fteep rock, and the chief ornament of the town, which ftanding as it were in the midft of a foreft, and a fporting country, is a fecond Newmarket for races, there being a fine plain on the north fide of the town for a horfe-courfe.

The rock, on the afcent of which the town ftands, was anciently called the *Dolorous Hill*, or *Golgotha*, from the great flaughter, as it is faid, of the Britons there, by King Humber, a piratical monarch of the North. The ancients dug caves under the fteep rock towards the Lind, for places of retreat. There were many under the caftle, and fome of them cut out with great art into convenient apartments, with chimneys, windows, &c. One of them is noted for the hiftory of Chrift's paffion, cut out by David, King of Scots, when he was prifoner here ; and there is a winding ftair-cafe to a place at the bottom, called Mortimer's-Hole, in which Mortimer, Earl of March, who was hanged in the reign of Edward the Third, is faid to have been fecreted. There is excellent cellaring in the rock on which the town ftands, with two or three vaults, or more, one
under

under another, which are great conveniences for storing their ale, &c. whereof they send great quantities to most parts of England; for which purpose most of the low lands hereabouts are sowed with barley. The White Lyon Inn here is particularly noted for these extraordinary vaults, or cellars. In the Duke of Newcastle's park there is a ledge of perpendicular rocks hewn into a church, houses, chambers, dove houses, &c. the altar of which church is a natural rock; and there appears to have been a steeple and pillars. Travellers take great notice of a house here, built on the side of a hill, where the entrance is at the garrets, and the ascent from it to the cellar at the top of the house.

There are three neat churches in this town, one of which, St. Mary's, is built in the manner of a collegiate church. Here is a spacious market-place, with two crosses in it, and a free-school, besides three charity-schools. There is also a famous hospital here, called Plumtree's hospital, from John Plumtree, who, in the reign of Richard the Second, built and endowed it for thirteen poor old widows; and William Gregory, the town-clerk of this place, about the end of the last century, gave 11 houses for alms-houses.

MANSFIELD is 139 miles from London, and is a well-built populous town in the forest of Sherwood, the inhabitants of which carry on a great trade for malt. This place is noted for the old story and song of Sir John Cockle, the millar of Mansfield, and the frequent resort of our Kings hither for pleasure. Near this place are the remains of Welbeck-abbey, begun in the reign of King Stephen, and finished in that of Henry the Second.

WORKSOP is 152 miles from London, and stands at the head of a small river called the Ryton. Its market is remarkable for great quantities of liquorice and malt; and north-west of the town are a parcel of oak trees, called Shire-oaks, and said to be thus denominated from one particular large tree, that spreads its boughs so as to occupy certain portions of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire.

NEWARK is 124 miles from London, and derives its name from a castle now in ruins, built in the reign of King Stephen, by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, and called the New Work. The river Trent, about two miles south of this town, divides itself into two branches, which form a small island, by uniting about two miles north of it. Newark is situated upon the eastern branch of the Trent, and has two bridges, one over each branch. This is supposed to have been a Roman town. It was formerly walled round: and it is observed that a gate, called the North Gate, is built of stones that appear to have been of the Roman

Roman cut. This town was first incorporated by King Edward the Sixth, and was governed by one alderman and twelve assistants; and by a charter of King Charles the Second, it is now governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen. It is a great thoroughfare from London to York, and is a handsome well-built town. Here is a church built in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, which has a lofty spire, and is reckoned one of the finest parish churches in England; and a noble market-place, so spacious, that Lord Bellafyse drew up 10,000 men in it, when he defended this town for Charles the First. Here is a charity-school for thirty-six boys, supported by contributions, and a free school, founded by Thomas Magnus. This is a flourishing place, and has a good trade in corn, cattle, wool, and other commodities.

BINGHAM is a small town, at the distance of ten miles from Nottingham. Here was once a monastery; and the parsonage is of great value.

EAST REDFORD is 143 miles from London, and is an ancient borough in the midst of a large plantation of hops, in which, and in barley for malt, the inhabitants carry on a large trade. Here is a good town-hall, a free-grammar school, and an handsome church. This town is joined by a stone-bridge to another place called West Redford, where is a Trinity-hospital, governed by a master who has 15*l.* per year, and ten brethren 10*l.* besides 10*s.* for coals, and 6 yards of cloth for a gown; an allowance for reading prayers, and 10*l.* to maintain a scholar in Exeter-college, Oxford.

BLYTHE is 148 miles from London, and has a large church and an hospital, called Blythe-spital, built by one of the Cressly family.

SOUTHWELL is 140 miles from London, and stands on a small stream called the Greet, which falls into the Trent, about two miles south of the town. Here is a church, which is called the minster, and is both parochial and collegiate: it is supposed to have been founded by Paulinus, the first archbishop of York, about the year 630, and is reputed the mother church of the town and county of Nottingham. It was set on fire by lightning on the 5th of November, 1711, when all the body of it was burnt to the ground, except the choir. In this fire a fine organ was consumed, a set of excellent bells melted, and other damages done to the value of 4000*l.* It has however been repaired, and is a plain Gothic structure, built in the form of a cross, with a high tower in the middle, in which are eight bells: there are two spires at the west end. Its length from east to west is 306 feet, its breadth 59 feet, and the length of the cross isle, from north to south, 121 feet. To this church belong sixteen prebendaries or canons, six vicars chorals, an organist,

organist, six singing men, six choristers, besides six boys, who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, and other officers. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty-eight parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, as well as to other parishes in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. The jurisdiction is exercised by a commissary or vicar-general, who is chosen by the chapter out of their own body, and hold visitations twice a year. Here are two annual synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend; and a certain number of the prebendaries of this church, and other clergymen, are by the archbishop of York appointed commissioners to preside at the synods. Southwell is divided into two parts, one called the Burgage, or Burridge, where the inhabitants hold their lands or tenements of the lord, at a certain yearly rent, and comprehends all that part of the town between the market place and the river Greet; and the other part is called the prebendage, and consists of the liberties of the church. The civil government here is distinct from that of the county in general, and is called the Soke of Southwell with Scroby, a town near Blithe. There are about twenty towns subject to this jurisdiction; the custos rotulorum and justices of the peace for it, are nominated by the archbishop of York, and constituted by a commission under the great seal. Adjoining to the church is a free-school, under the care of the chapter: the master is chosen by the chapter, and approved by the archbishop of York. There are two fellowships and two scholarships in St. John's College in Cambridge, founded by Dr. Keton, canon of Salisbury, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, to be presented by the masters and fellows of that college, to such persons as they shall think proper, who have been choristers of the church at Southwell.

There are here the remains of a magnificent palace, which was demolished in the civil war, and which belonged to the archbishops of York.

TUXFORD is 136 miles from London; the situation is in a miry clayish country, and the buildings are mean; here is a good free-school, built and endowed by Charles Reed.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

A Roman military way, called the Fosse-way, enters this county from Leicestershire, at a place called Willoughby on the Woud, near the borders of Leicestershire; hence it passes in a direction north-east, by Bingham and Newark, into Lincolnshire, and leaves Nottinghamshire at a place called South Skarle, a few miles north-east of Newark.

Near this military way, at Willoughby on the Would, several Roman coins have been dug up; and at Newark, on the side of the Fosse-way, have been discovered four Roman urns, and a brass lare or household god, an inch and a half long, with many other remains of antiquity.

The castle of Newark is partly standing, and is a stately and handsome structure, having walls of a prodigious strength, and lofty towers, that were formerly crowned with battlements.

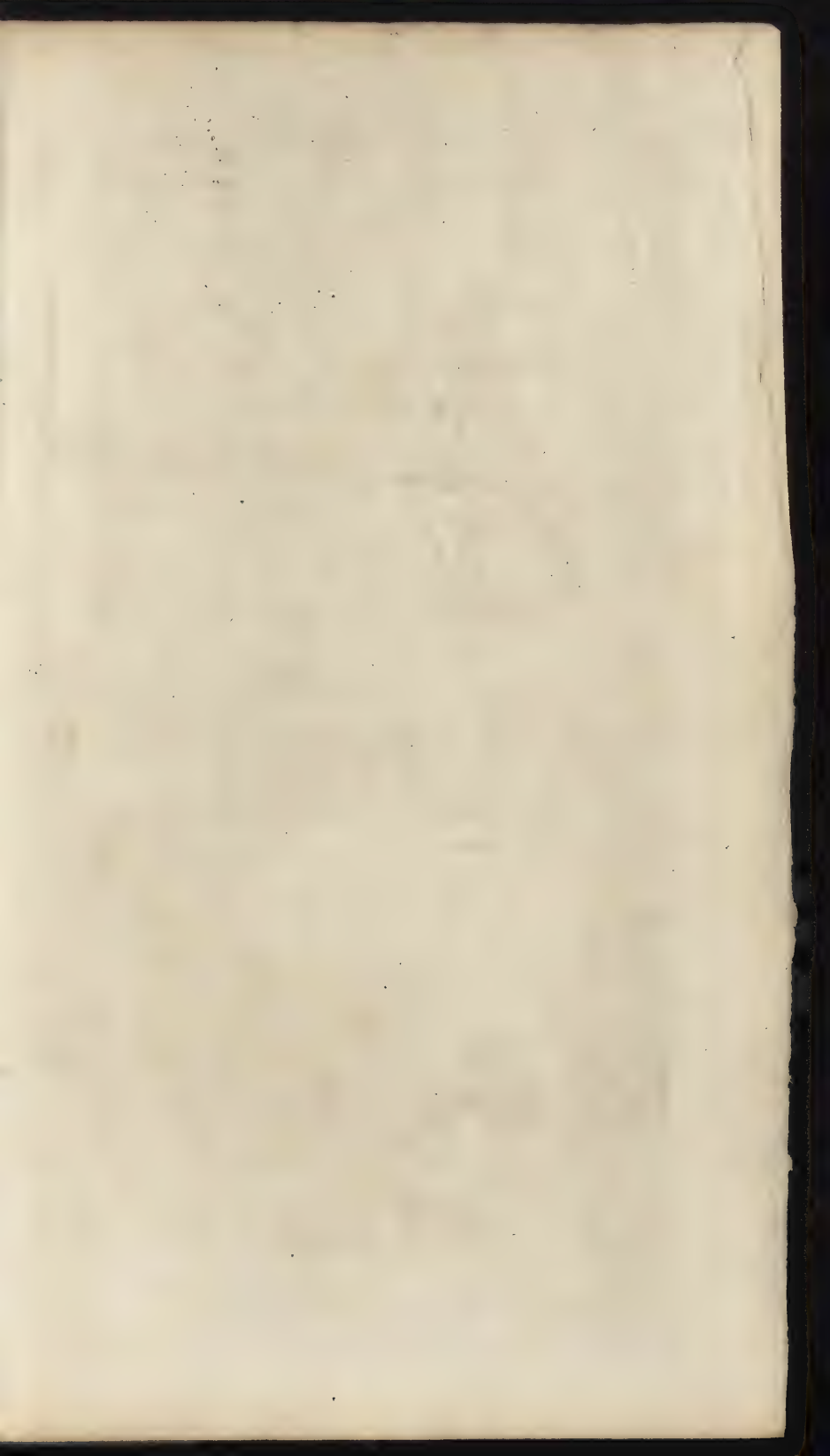
On the banks of the Trent, a few miles eastward of Redford, is *Littleborough*, a considerable village, and by many supposed to have been a Roman town, because there are still some ruins of a wall and ditches, with which it appears to have been formerly encompassed. Many antiquities have been dug up near it, such as the remains of walls, pavements, and baths, with the foundations of altars, and Roman coins and urns.

Sutton, commonly called *Sutton in Ashfield*, is situated near Mansfield, and is one of the most considerable villages in Nottinghamshire, being in many respects superior to some of the towns. A great trade is carried on here in making stockings, which brings considerable sums of money to the place, from the dealers at Nottingham and London, and many rich farmers live here in great affluence.

Near Southwell is a village called *Thurgarton*, where one of the barons, in the reign of Henry I. founded a convent of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine. Great part of this convent, and the church belonging to it, are still standing, and appear to have been very handsome.

Mansfield Wood House, situated a little to the north of the town of Mansfield, is a most agreeable village, and the air being esteemed healthy, several people of fashion reside in it, as a place of retirement.

The village of *Gotham*, which is about seven miles from Nottingham, has been rendered noted by the common proverb, of "the wise men of Gotham." It has been observed, that a custom has prevailed among many nations, of stigmatizing the inhabitants of some particular spot as remarkable for stupidity. This opprobrious district, among the Asiatics was Phrygia; among the Thracians, Abdera; among the Greeks, Bæotia; and in England it is Gotham. Of the Gothamites, ironically called the Wise Men of Gotham, many ridiculous fables are traditionally told; particularly, that often having heard the cuckoo, but never seen her, they hedged in a bush from whence her note seemed to proceed, that being confined within so small a compass, they might at length satisfy their curiosity. And at a place called Court hill, in this parish, is a bush called by the



A View in Newstead Park the Seat of Lord Byron.



the name of Cuckow-bush. It lies in the hundred of Rushcliff, on a rivulet that falls a little below it into the Trent.

Bridgford is a small village on the banks of the Trent, and is of great antiquity. Near it are some remains of a camp, supposed to have been the work of the Romans, because many of their coins, urns, and other pieces of antiquity, have been dug up near it.

S E A T S.

Near the town of Workop, is a noble seat of the Duke of Norfolk, known by the name of Workop-manor. In 1761, the ancient structure was consumed by fire, with the library, furniture, paintings and many other curiosities, amounting in the whole to the value of one hundred thousand pounds. In the room of that ancient structure, another has since been erected in its stead, under the direction of Mr. Paine, which is considered as a fine piece of architecture, and one of the noblest mansion houses in England.

About two miles south of Workop, is a considerable village called *Welbeck*, formerly famous for an abbey of Premonstratensian monks, founded in the reign of King Stephen, and to it all others of the same order in England were subject. Some part of this ancient edifice is still standing; and, with several modern improvements, is now become one of the seats of the Duke of Portland, who has laid out great part of the neighbouring fields into a fine park, well stocked with deer, and in which are some of the largest trees that are to be found in England.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, about seven miles from Nottingham, is a noble seat of Lord Byron. An abbey was founded here, by King Henry II. in the beginning of his reign, for black canons, which continued till the dissolution of the monasteries. After which King Henry VIII. gave this abbey with all its manors, to Sir John Byron, one of his favourites, and the lieutenant of the forest of Sherwood, in whose family it has remained ever since, and with some improvements, now forms the seat of Lord Byron. It is situated in a vale, in the midst of an extensive park, finely planted. The front of the abbey stands at one end of the house, and has a noble and majestic appearance, being built in the form of the west end of a cathedral, adorned with curious carvings and lofty pinnacles. The hall is a magnificent room, and the gallery is finely adorned with pictures executed by some of the best Italian masters. The library joins to the gallery, and in it is a good collection of valuable books.

On one side of the house is a very large winding lake, which is a noble water; on the other side is another very fine lake,

which flows almost up to the house. The banks on one side are fine woods, which spread over the edge of a hill, down to the water; on the shore, scattered groves, and park. On the banks are two castles, washed by the water of the lake, which are uncommon and picturesque. A twenty gun ship, with several yachts and boats lying at anchor, throw an air of most pleasing cheerfulness over the whole scene. The riding up the hill leads to a Gothic building, from whence the view of the lakes, the abbey and its fine arch, the plantations and the park, are seen at once, and form a very noble landscape. The prospect from the house is exceedingly delightful, and the gardens are laid out with much taste and elegance. The park is extensive, and is enclosed with a stone wall in some parts, and in others by wooden pales, and contains great plenty of deer, and many other sorts of game.

Among the paintings at this fine seat are the following: Holofernes, by Michael Angelo; the sending away of Hagar, by Rubens; Judith and Holofernes, by Casali; a man offering a purse to a woman, by Raphael; apostles bearing a dead Christ, by Vandyke; Rachel and Laban, by Paul Veronese; Diogenes, by Titian; Jacob and Esau, by Raphael; Lions and Tygers, by Rubens; Virgin and Child, by Raphael; King Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke; and a feast of painters, by the same.

On the south side of the Trent, about three miles from Nottingham, is HOLM PIERPONT, a small village; and near it is a fine seat of the Duke of Kingston, a noble structure, with most delightful gardens, and a very magnificent park.

About four miles from Nottingham is the seat of the ancient family of Clifton, which is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, from whence there is an extensive prospect over the Trent, and the neighbouring country. The house has been lately repaired, and appears very elegant, and the gardens and plantations are laid out with much taste.

About three miles from Nottingham is WOOLLATON HALL, the seat of Lord Middleton. This is a noble structure, and esteemed one of the best Gothic houses in England. It was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is wholly of free stone, with an extensive park, and beautiful gardens, walled round. The summer house is finished in the form of a grotto, and curiously adorned with shell work, paintings, and large elegant looking glasses.

Near the village of Kniveton, which is pleasantly situated, is the seat of Sir Charles Molyneux, built on an eminence, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect. And at Langar, a village within a few miles of Nottingham,

is the fine house of Lord Howe, which is a very handsome structure, with an extensive park, and delightful gardens.

At Bunney, which is a small agreeable village, is a fine seat, with pleasant gardens, belonging to the family of Parkyns. The late proprietor of this manor, Sir Thomas Parkyns, was such a lover of wrestling, that he wrote a treatise upon the subject; and before his death caused a tomb to be erected for himself in the church, on which was set up a figure of a wrestler, with an epitaph suitable to his character.

In our description of the town of Nottingham, we made some mention of the castle, and the changes it has undergone; but as NOTTINGHAM CASTLE is now one of the finest mansions in the kingdom, it will be proper in this description of the most remarkable seats in this county, to give some further particulars concerning it. The situation is on a lofty eminence, or rather precipice, to which there is only one passage, namely, from the town. On passing the lodge, we ascend by a noble flight of steps, on each side of which is a road for coaches, extending to the uppermost part of the precipice. The whole of this magnificent edifice is built of free stone, with a rustic front, adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order; and in the center is a noble statue of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. The whole precipice, upon which this stately statue is erected, is surrounded by a fine balustrade faced with stone. The prospect from hence over the town, the river, and the neighbouring country, exceeds imagination; and the park, which is below, exhibits such a variety of scenes, as fills the minds of the spectators with wonder and admiration.

D E R B Y S H I R E.

This county, which lies in the middle of England, inclining a little northward, is bounded by Nottinghamshire and a part of Leicestershire on the east, by another part of Leicestershire on the south, by Staffordshire and part of Cheshire on the west, and by York on the north. It is of a triangular form; its length from south to north is about 40 miles; its breadth upon the north side is about 30 miles, and on the south side it is no more than six; its circumference is about 130 miles. The two parts into which the river Derwent divides this county are very different, as well with respect to the air as to the soil, except just on the banks of the river, where the soil on both sides is remarkably fertile. In the eastward division the air is healthy, and its temperature agreeable. The soil is in general fruitful, and therefore well cultivated, producing grain of almost every

every kind, in great abundance, particularly barley. But in the western division, the air in general is sharper, the weather is more variable, and storms of wind and rain more frequent. The face of the county is rude and mountainous, and the soil, except in the vallies, is rocky and fertile; the hills, however, afford pasture for sheep, which in this county are very numerous. Along the banks of the river Dove this county is remarkably fertile, which is generally ascribed to its frequently overflowing them, especially in the spring, and leaving behind it a prolific slime, which it brings from the beds of lime among which it rises: this river is particularly famous for producing a fish called graylings, and for trouts is reckoned the best in England. The western part of this county, notwithstanding its barrenness, is yet as profitable to the inhabitants as the eastern part, for it produces great quantities of the best lead, also antimony, mill-stones, and grind-stones, besides marble, alabaster, a coarse sort of crystal spar, green and white vitriol, alum, pit-coal, and iron.

The principal rivers in this county are the Derwent, the Dove, and the Erwash. The Derwent rises in a rocky, mountainous, and barren tract of country, in the north-west part of this county, which the Saxons called Peaclond, that is an eminence, and is now called the Peak of Derby; thence it runs south-east, through a soil which gives the water a blackish colour, quite cross the country, dividing it nearly into equal parts; and about eight miles south-east of Derby, it falls into the Trent, a large river which rises in Staffordshire, and runs through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, and York. The Dove is said to derive its name from the glossy blue or purple colour of its water, which resembles the colour of the bird of the same name. This river also rises in the Peak of Derby, and running south-east, divides this county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, a few miles from Burton upon Trent, in Staffordshire. The Erwash separates the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and falls into the Trent, four or five miles north-east of the place where the Derwent empties itself into that river.

Derbyshire is divided into six hundreds, and contains eleven market-towns, but no city. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and contains 106 parishes, and about 500 villages.

MARKET-TOWNS.

DERBY, which is the county town, is 126 miles from London; and is a considerable town, well-built, and full of manufacturers,

facturers, chiefly those in the stocking branch, which employs many hands. It is situated upon the western banks of the Derwent, and upon the south is watered by a smaller stream, called Martin Brook, which falls into the Derwent, a little way east of the town. Over this brook there are nine bridges, and there is also a fine stone bridge of five arches, over the Derwent, upon which there is a dwelling-house, that was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary. This town was a royal borough in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was afterwards incorporated by a charter from King Charles the First. It is governed by a Mayor, nine Aldermen, a Recorder, a Town Clerk, fourteen Brethren, and fourteen Common-council Men. It is divided into five parishes, in each of which there is a church. The church of All Saints is the most remarkable: it appears by an inscription, to have been originally built by the contribution of the batchelors and maidens of the town, in the reign of Queen Mary; but no part of the old building is standing, except the tower, which is a beautiful Gothic structure, 178 feet high; the chancel has been lately rebuilt. Near the church is an hospital for eight poor men, and four women, founded by a countess of Devonshire. The town-hall, in which the assizes and sessions are kept, is a large beautiful building of free stone, with a handsome court yard, neatly paved and planted with trees. Many gentlemen, who have estates in the Peak, reside here; and on a piece of ground called the Row Ditches, near this town, there are frequent horse-races.

In an island of the Derwent, facing Derby, is a machine erected in 1734 by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacture of silk, the model of which was brought out of Italy at the hazard of his life. It is a mill which works the three capital engines made use of by the Italians for making organzine or thrown silk; so that by this machinery one hand mill twists as much silk as could be done before by 50, and better. The engine contains 26586 wheels, and 97746 movements, which work 73726 yards of silk thread every time the water wheel goes round, which is three times in a minute, and 318,504,960 yards in one day and night. One water wheel gives motion to all the rest, and one of the movements may be stopped separately. One fire engine likewise conveys warm air to every part of the machine, and the whole is governed by one regulator. The house which contains this engine is five or six stories high, and half a quarter of a mile in length. Upon the expiration of the patent which the introducer of it had obtained for 14 years, the parliament granted Sir Thomas 14000*l.* as a further recompence for the great hazard and expence he had incurred in introducing and erecting the engine, upon condition

tion of his allowing a perfect model to be taken of it, in order to perpetuate the art of making the same.

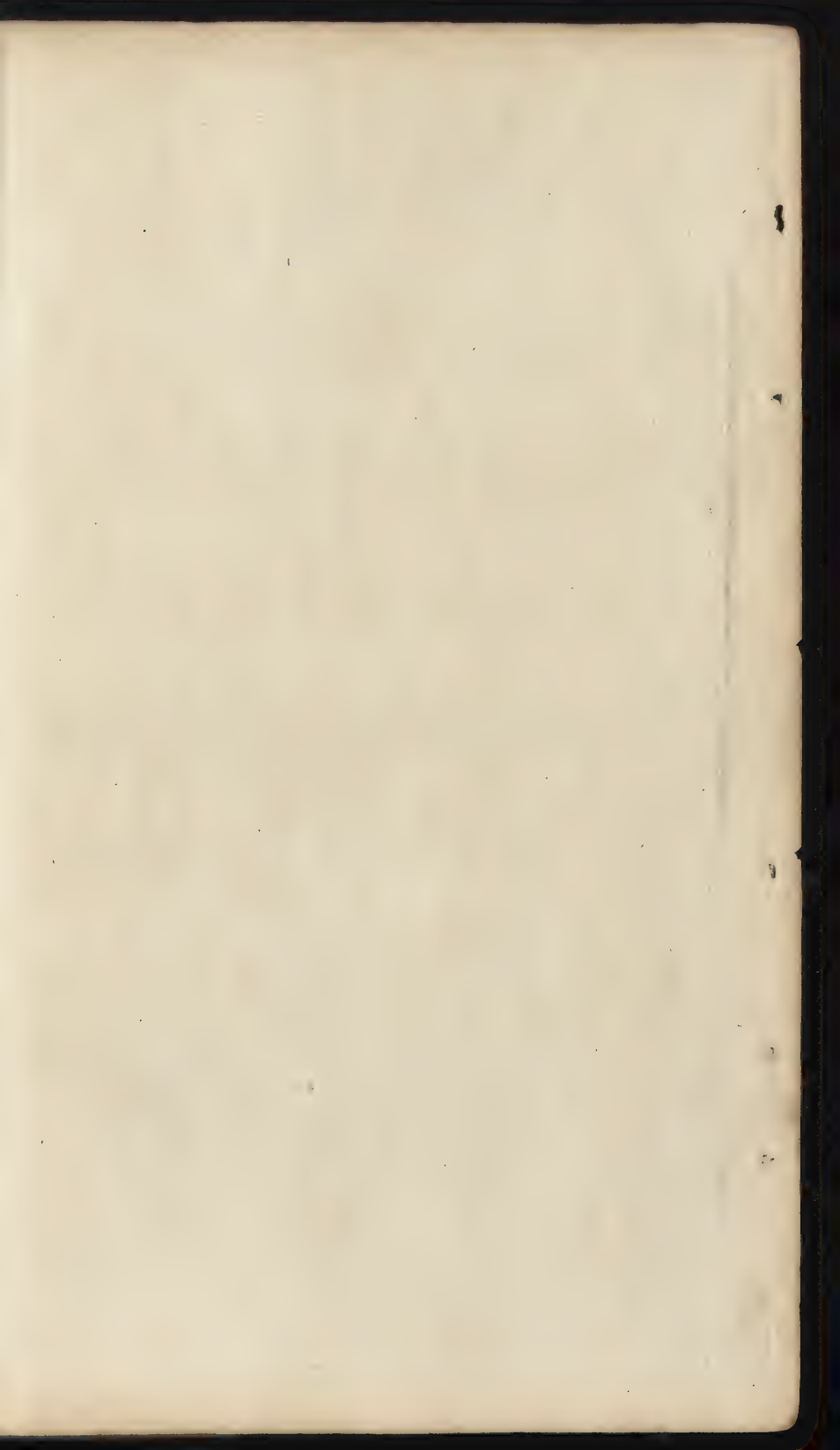
CHESTERFIELD is 147 miles from London, and is the chief town of an hundred in the north-east part of this county, called Scarfdale hundred. It is pleasantly situated in a fruitful soil on the side of a hill, between two rivulets, called the Ibber and Rother. It was made a free borough by King John, but is now only a corporation, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. It is populous and well-built; the market place is spacious, and a market house has been lately erected. The church is a fine structure, but the spire, being built of timber, and covered with lead, is warped by the weather from its perpendicular direction. Here is a free school, which is said to be the most considerable in the north of England, and sends many students to the universities, especially to Cambridge. The market is well supplied with lead, grocery, mercery, malt, leather, stockings, blankets, and bedding, commodities in which it carries on a considerable trade with Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and London, as well as with the neighbouring towns, the Peak, and the city of Chester, Manchester, and Liverpool.

WIRKSWORTH, or WORKSWORTH, which is 138 miles from London, is a large well-frequented town in the Peak, and the greatest market for lead in England. At Creich, a village near this town, are furnaces for smelting it; and 'tis observable, that the season they chuse for this work, is when the west wind blows, as being the most lasting of all. The people employed about this work are called the Peakrills, and have a remarkable court among them called the Barmoot, relating to the mines and controversies among the miners. The King claims the 13th penny, for which they compound at the rate of 1000*l.* a year; and it is said that the tythe of Worksworth is worth as much yearly. There is an handsome church, a free-school, and an alms-house at Worksworth.

ASHBORNE is 139 miles from London, and is situated on the east side of the river Dove, and on the borders of Staffordshire. It stands in a rich soil, and carries on a considerable traffic in cheese, great quantities of which it sends both up and down the Trent.

BAKEWELL is 152 miles from London, and is situated upon a small river called the Wye, near its conflux with the Derwent. It is supposed to have been a Roman town, from certain altars dug up near it some years ago, in the grounds belonging to Haddon-house, and cut in a rough kind of stone. To the east of this town is Scarfdale, a rich fruitful tract, so called from the Saxon Skarrs, barren rocks with which it is surrounded.

ALFRE-



Charterhouse House, the Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.



ALFRETON, which is thought to have been anciently called Alfred's town, from its having been originally built by King Alfred, is situated 139 miles from London, and is only remarkable for its ale, which is strong and of a good flavour.

BOLSOVER is 147 miles from London, and is chiefly noted for making fine tobacco pipes.

WINSTER is 146 miles from London, and is situated south-west of Bakewell, near some rich mines of lead.

TIDESWELL is 158 miles from London, and is supposed to have derived its name from a well or spring near the bottom of a hill near it, which constantly ebbs and flows with the tide of the sea. There is a free-school in this town.

DRONFIELD is 153 miles from London; and is situated among the mountains at the edge of the Peak, in a remarkably wholesome are. Here is a grammar-school, which was founded by Mr. Fanshaw, a native of this place, who was remembrancer of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth.

CHAPEL IN THE FRITH is an inconsiderable town, situated in an hundred called the High Peak, at the distance of 163 miles from London.

The WONDERS of the PEAK.

These are the most remarkable curiosities of the county of Derby, and we shall, therefore, here give a particular description of them. There are seven in number.

I. CHATSWORTH HOUSE. This is the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and is the only one of the seven wonders that is not the production of nature. It stands about six miles south-west of Chesterfield, on the east side of the Derwent, having the river on one side, and on the other a very lofty mountain, the declivity of which is planted very thick with firs. The heads of these trees gradually rising as the mountains ascend, might seem to a poetical imagination, to have climbed one above another, to overlook and admire the beauties of the building below. The front, which looks to the gardens, is a piece of regular architecture. Under the corner of the frieze is the family motto, "Cavendo tutus," which, though but twelve letters, reaches the whole length of the pile; the sashes of the attic story are seventeen feet high; the panes are of ground glass, two feet wide, and the wood work of the frames is doubly gilt. The hall and chapel are adorned with paintings by Verrio; particularly a very fine representation of the death of Cæsar in the capitol, and of the resurrection of Christ. The chambers, which are large and elegant, form a magnificent gallery, at the end of which is the Duke's closet, finely beautified with Indian
VOL. II. N paint-

paintings. The west front, which faces the Derwent, is adorned with a magnificent portal, before which there is a stone bridge over this river, with a tower upon it, that was built by the countess of Shrewsbury. There is also in an island in the river, a building like a castle, which, seen from the house, has a good effect. In the garden there is a grove of cypress trees, and several statues extremely well executed. There is also a very fine piece of water, in which there are several statues representing Neptune, his Nereids, and sea horses; on the banks is a tree of copper representing a willow, from every leaf of which water is made to issue by the turning of a cock, so as to form an artificial shower. Advantage has been taken of the irregularity of the ground to form a cascade; at the top are two sea nymphs with their urns, through which the water issues; and in the basin, at bottom, there is an artificial rose, so contrived, that water may be made to issue from it, so as to form the figure of that flower in the air. There are many other beauties both of art and nature, peculiar to the place, of which no description, however minute and judicious, could convey an adequate idea. This palace was built by William, the first Duke of Devonshire. The stone used in the building, was dug from quarries on the spot, including the marble, which is finely veined, but is found in such plenty, that several people have used it to build houses.

From this house there is a moor, extending thirteen miles north, which has neither hedge, house, or tree, but is a dreary and desolate wilderness, which no stranger can cross without a guide. This plain however contributes not a little to the beauties of Chatsworth; for the contrast not only renders it more striking, but it contains a large body of water, covering near thirty acres of ground, which is not only a common drain for the adjacent country, but supplies all the reservoirs, canals, cascades, and other water works in the gardens of Chatsworth House, to which it is conducted by pipes, properly disposed for that purpose.

Upon the hills beyond the garden is a park, where are also some statues and other curiosities; but even these hills are overlooked by a very high rocky mountain, from which the view of the palace, and the cultivated valley, in which it stands, breaks at once upon the traveller like the effect of enchantment.

In the house that was first built upon this spot, by Sir William Cavendish of Suffolk, Mary, Queen of Scots, remained prisoner for seventeen years, under the care of Cavendish's widow, the countess of Shrewsbury, in memory of which the new lodgings, that are built in the place of the old, are still called the Queen of Scots apartment. Marshal Tallard also, the French general,

general, who was taken prisoner by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim, was entertained here a few days; and when he took his leave of the Duke of Devonshire, he said, "that when he returned to France, and reckoned up the days of his captivity in England, he should leave out those he had spent at Chatsworth."

II. MAM TOR; or, *Mother Tower*. This is a mountain so called, on the north side of the road from Buxton to Castleton, under which are several lead mines; great quantities of earth and large stones are always falling down from it, if the weather be ever so calm, and with so loud a noise as often to terrify the inhabitants of the neighbourhood; and yet the mountain is of such an enormous bulk, that the decrease of it is not to be perceived.

III. EDEN HOLE, which is near Chapel in the Frith, is a vast chasm in the side of a mountain, twenty-one feet wide, and more than forty feet long. In this chasm or cave appears the mouth of a pit, the depth of which could never be fathomed: a plummet once drew 884 yards, which is something more than half a mile, of line after it, of which the last eighty yards were wet, but no bottom was found. Several attempts to fathom it have been since made, and the plummet has some times stopped at half that depth, owing probably to its resting on some of the protuberances that stand out from the sides. That such protuberances there are, is proved by an experiment constantly made, to shew its great depth to those that visit the place, by the poor people that attend them, who always throw some large stones down into it, which are heard to strike against the irregularities of the side with a fainter and fainter sound, that is at length gradually lost. The Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, hired a poor wretch to venture down in a basket, who, after he had descended 200 ells, was drawn up again, but to the great disappointment of the curious enquirer, he had lost his senses, and in a few days after died delirious. The cavern in which this pit is found, is contracted within the rock, and water is continually trickling from the top, where it also forms sparry concretions.

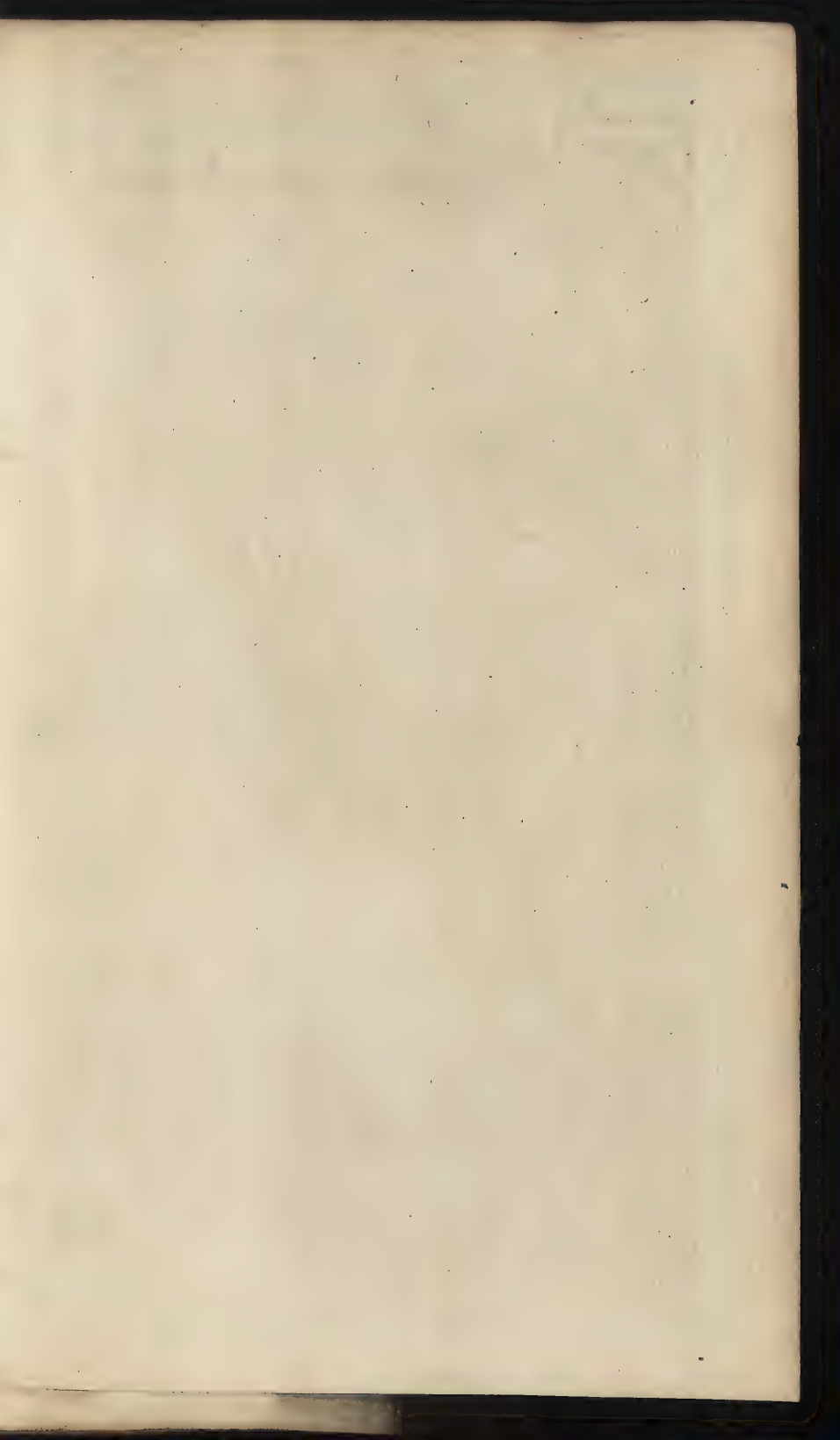
IV. BUXTON-WELLS derive their name from the village of Buxton, near the head of the river Wye. The medicinal water here rises from nine springs; and the bed or soil from which the water issues, is a kind of marble; and it is remarkable, that within five feet of one of the hot springs there is a cold one. The use of these waters, both by drinking and bathing, is much recommended, and the wells are therefore greatly frequented in the summer season. The water is said to be sulphureous and saline, yet it is not foetid nor unpalatable, because the sulphur is

not united with any vitriolic particles, and but with few that are saline ; for the same reason it does not tinge silver, nor act as a cathartic. When drank it creates a good appetite, removes obstructions, and if mixed with the chalybeat water, with which this place also abounds, it answers all the intention of the bath in Somersetsshire, or those of the hot wells below Bristol. The use of this water by bathing, has been recommended by physicians in all scorbutic, rheumatic, and nervous disorders. These wells are inclosed within a handsome stone building, erected at the charge of George Earl of Shrewsbury. Here is a convenient house for the accommodation of strangers, built at the charge of the duke of Devonshire. There is a bath room which is arched over head, and is rendered handsome and convenient. The bath will accommodate twenty people at a time to walk and swim in. The temper of the water is blood warm, and it may be raised at pleasure to any height. Mary, queen of Scots, who was here for some time, took her leave of it in the distich of Cæsar upon Feltria, varied thus :

Buxtona, quæ callidæ celebrare nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, Vale.

V. TIDESWELL is a spring situated near the market-town to which it has given its name. The well is about three feet deep, and three feet wide, and the water, in different and uncertain periods of time, sinks and rises with a gurgling noise, two thirds of the perpendicular depth of the well. Many conjectures have been formed to account for this phænomenon. Some have thought that in the aqueduct a stone stands in equilibrio, and produces the rise and fall of the water by vibrating backwards and forwards ; but it is as difficult to conceive what should produce this vibration at uncertain periods, as what should produce the rise and fall of the water ; and others imagine that these irregular ebbs and flowings, as well as the gurgling noise, are occasioned by air, which agitates or presses the water from the subterraneous cavities ; but these do not tell us what can be supposed first to move the air ; others have imagined the spring to be occasionally supplied from the overflowing of some subterraneous body of water, lying upon a higher level.

VI. POOL'S HOLE is a cave in the peak, which is said to have taken its name from one Poole, a notorious robber, who being outlawed, secreted himself here from justice ; but others will have it that Pool was some hermit, or anchorite, who made choice of this dismal hole for his cell. Pool's hole is situated at the bottom of a lofty mountain, called Coitmoos, near Buxton. The entrance is by a small arch, so very low, that such as venture into it are forced to creep upon their hands and knees, but it gradually opens into a vault more than a quarter of a mile long,



A View of the Rocks & that most Curious cleft, Frazer's Hole, at Eastleton in Derbyshire.



long, and, as some have pretended, a quarter of a mile high. It is certainly very lofty, and looks not unlike the inside of a Gothic cathedral. In a cavern to the right, called Pool's chamber, there is a fine echo, though it does not appear of what kind it is; and a sound of a current of water, which runs along the middle of the great vault, being reverberated on each side, very much encreases the astonishment of all who visit the place. Here on the floor, are great ridges of stone; water is perpetually distilling from the roof and sides of the vault, and the drops, before they fall, produce a very pleasing effect, by reflecting numberless rays from the candles carried by the guides; they also, from their quality, form chrysellizations of various forms, like the figures of fretwork; and in some places, having been long accumulated one upon another, they have formed large masses, bearing a rude resemblance to men, lions, dogs, and other animals.

In this cavity is a column, as clear as alabaster, called Mary Queen of Scots pillar, because it is said she went in so far, and beyond it there is a steep ascent, for near a quarter of a mile, which terminates in a hollow in the roof, called the Needle's Eye, in which, when the guide places his candle, it looks like a star in the firmament. If a pistol is fired near the Queen's Pillar, the report will be as loud as a cannon. There is another passage by which people generally return. Not far from this place are two springs, one cold and the other hot, but so near one another, that the thumb and finger of the same hand may be put into both streams at the same time.

VII. THE DEVIL'S ARSE, for what reason so called is not known, is a cavern, which runs under a steep hill, about six miles north-west of Tidesswall, by an horizontal entrance sixty feet wide, and something more than thirty feet high. The top of this entrance resembles a regular arch, chequered with stones of different colours, from which petrifying water is continually dropping. Here are several huts, which look like a little town, inhabited by a set of people who seem in a great measure to subsist, by guiding strangers into the cavern, which opens at the extremity of this entrance. The outward part of this cave is very dark; it is also rendered very slippery, by a current of water which runs across the entrance, and the rock hangs so low, that it is necessary to stoop in order to go under it; but having passed this place, and another current, which sometimes cannot be waded, the arch opens again to a third current, near which are large banks of sand; after those are passed the rock closes. This cavern is sometimes called *Peake's Hole*.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

Those curiosities which have been already described, and which are generally called "the Seven Wonders of the Peak," are the most remarkable curiosities of this county; but there are other places in Derbyshire well worthy the attention of the curious traveller, of some of which we shall now take notice.

Little Chester, now a small village upon the Derwent, near Derby, but on the other side of the river, was antiently a city. It was also a Roman station, as appears by a great number of Roman coins, of different metals, that have been found in it. When the water of the Derwent happens to be very clear, the foundation of a bridge may be seen, which crossed it in this place.

Dale Abbey is a village near Derby, where there are still the remains of a stately monastery, which was founded soon after the Norman invasion.

Melborn, a village about five or six miles south-east of Derby, was formerly a Royal mansion, and had a castle, now an heap of ruins, where John, Duke of Bourbon, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, by King Henry the Fifth, was confined nineteen years, and was then released by Henry the Sixth.

Burgh, a little village near Castleton, was frequented by the Romans, as appears from a causeway, leading from it to Buxton baths, which appear to have been eminent in the time of the Romans.

Matlock is a most delightful village, and is much celebrated for its bath, to which many people resort in summer. It is situated near the river Derwent, and consists of a large range of elegant houses, built in the most uniform manner, with stables and out-houses. The bath is divided into two rooms, one for the gentlemen, the other for the ladies, and over them are very convenient rooms for the use of those whose disorders oblige them to bathe frequently. The ladies bath is finely arched over with stone; and at one end of it are several convenient rooms, with apartments for the servants.

The assembly room is on the right hand, and at the top is a music-room, to which you ascend by a grand staircase. There is a fine terrace before the house, and near it a place where the gentlemen divert themselves in the evenings. From this place there is a rocky shelf, descending to the river, which is extremely rapid, and runs with such a murmuring noise, as fills the mind with a pleasing admiration. The perpendicular height of this rock, called Matlock, is one hundred and twenty yards; and on each side of it is a row of lofty elms, called the Lover's Walk.

The



A View of Hornby Castle in Lancashire.



A View of the Rock call'd Matlock high Tor in Derbyshire.



A View of Matlock Bath in Derbyshire.

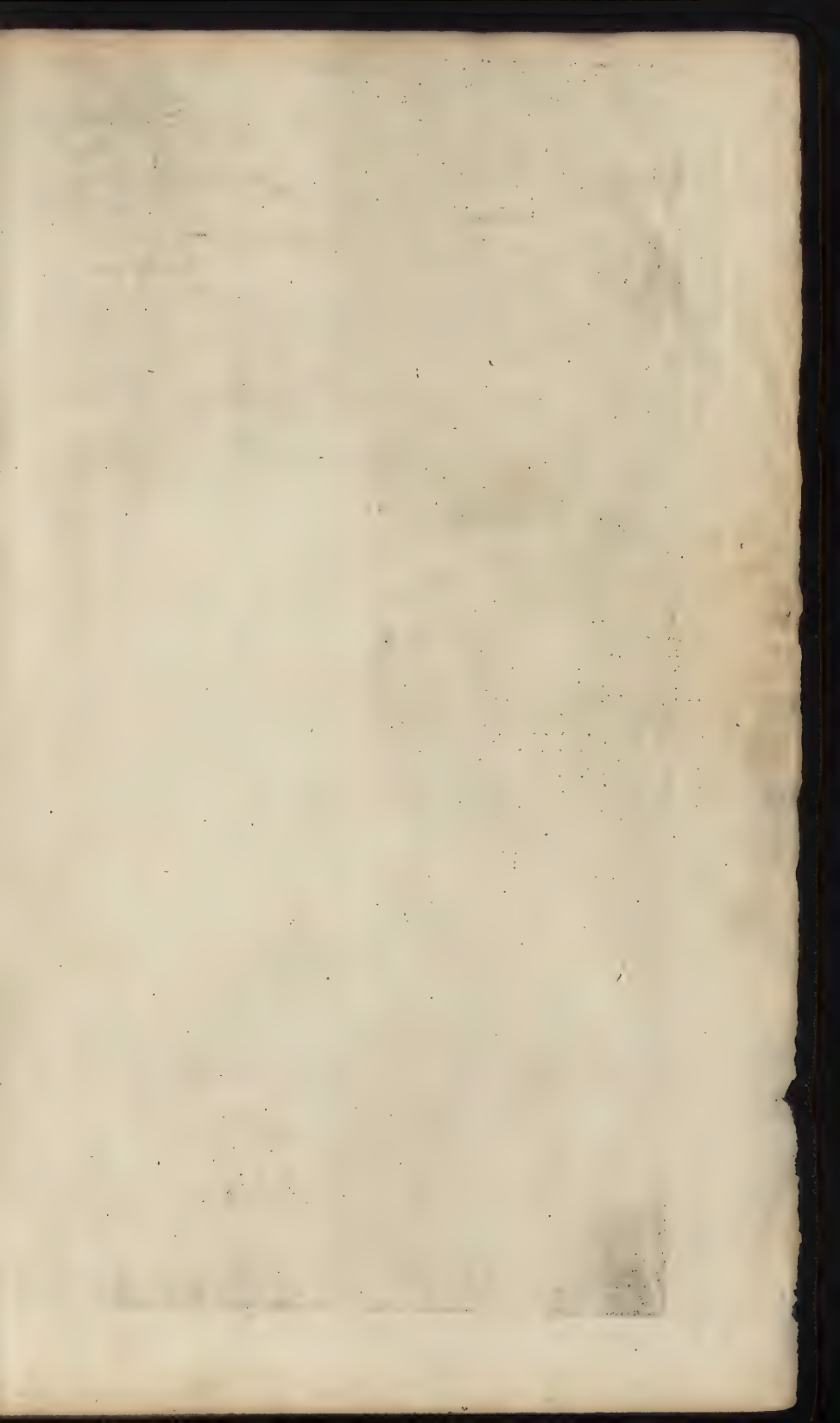
The environs of Matlock Bath are equal, if not superior in natural beauty to any of the most finished places in the kingdom. They form a winding vale of about three miles, through which the river Derwent runs; the course extremely various; in some places the breadth is considerable, the stream smooth; in others it breaks upon the rocks and falls over the fragments; besides forming several slight cascades. The boundaries of the vale, are cultivated hills on one side, and very bold rocks with pendant woods on the other. The best tour of the place is to cross the river near the turnpike, and then take the winding path up the rock, which leads you to the range of fields at the top, bounded this way by the precipice; along which is a most delightful walk, and indeed it has been supposed to be the finest natural terrace in the world. At the top, you may turn to the left, till you come to the projecting point, called Hag-rock. From this spot you have a perpendicular view down a vast precipice to the river, which here forms a fine sheet of water, fringed with wood on the opposite side: it falls twice over the rocks, the roar of which adds to the effect of the scene. The valley is small, and bounded immediately by the hills which rise boldly from it, and are cut into inclosures, some of them a fine verdure; others scared with rocks; and some full of wood; the variety pleasing. This whole view is very noble. Advancing along the precipice, the views caught as you move through the straggling branches of the wood which grows on the edge of it, are very picturesque; in some places down on the water alone; in others into glens of wood, dark and gloomy; with spots here and there quite open, which let in various cheerful views of the dale and the cultivated hills. These continue till you come to an elm with divided branches, growing on the rocky edge of the precipice; it forms a natural ballustrade, over which you view a very noble scene. You command the river both ways, presenting several sheets of water, and falling four times over the rocks. To the left, the shore is hanging wood, from the precipice down to the very water's edge, but the rocks break from it in several places, their heads beautifully fringed with open wood, as if the projection was to exhibit a variety of shade on the back ground of the wood. At the top of the rocks, and quite surrounded with wood, two small grass inclosures are seen, divided by straggling trees—nothing can be more beautiful. The opposite side of the vale is formed by many hanging inclosures; and the higher boundary a great variety of hill cut in fields. To the right, the scene is different; the edging of the water is a thick stripe of wood, so close that the trees seem to grow from the water; they form a dark shade, under which the river is smooth: above this wood appear some houses surrounded by several grass fields, beautifully shelving

shelving down among wild ground of wood and rock. Above the whole is a very noble hill, bare, but broken by rocky spots.

Advancing you come to a projecting point, edged with small ash-trees, from which you have a smooth reach of the river through a thick dark wood ; a most pleasing variation from the preceding scenes. And above it to the right, a vast perpendicular rock, 150 feet high, rising out of a dark wood ; itself quite crowned with wood. The whole magnificent : and turning another wave in the edge of the precipice, an opening in the shrubby wood presents a reach of the river with a very noble shore of hanging wood ; the rock partly bare, but all in a dark shade of wood. A house or two, and a few inclosures, enliven the spot where the river is lost ; all closely bounded by the great hill. This view is a complete picture. Proceeding further, the woody edging of the rocks is so thick, as to prevent any views ; but from thence we are led to a point of rock higher than any of the preceding ; which, being open, presents a full view of all the wonders of the valley. To the left, the river flows under a noble shore of hanging wood ; and above the whole a vast range of inclosures, which rise one above another in the most beautiful manner. This point of view is high enough to command likewise a new vale behind the precipice : this ridge of rocky hill, shelving gently down, is in a fine waving vale of cultivated fields of a pleasing verdure, and bounded by the side of an extended bare hill. This double view renders the spot amazingly fine.

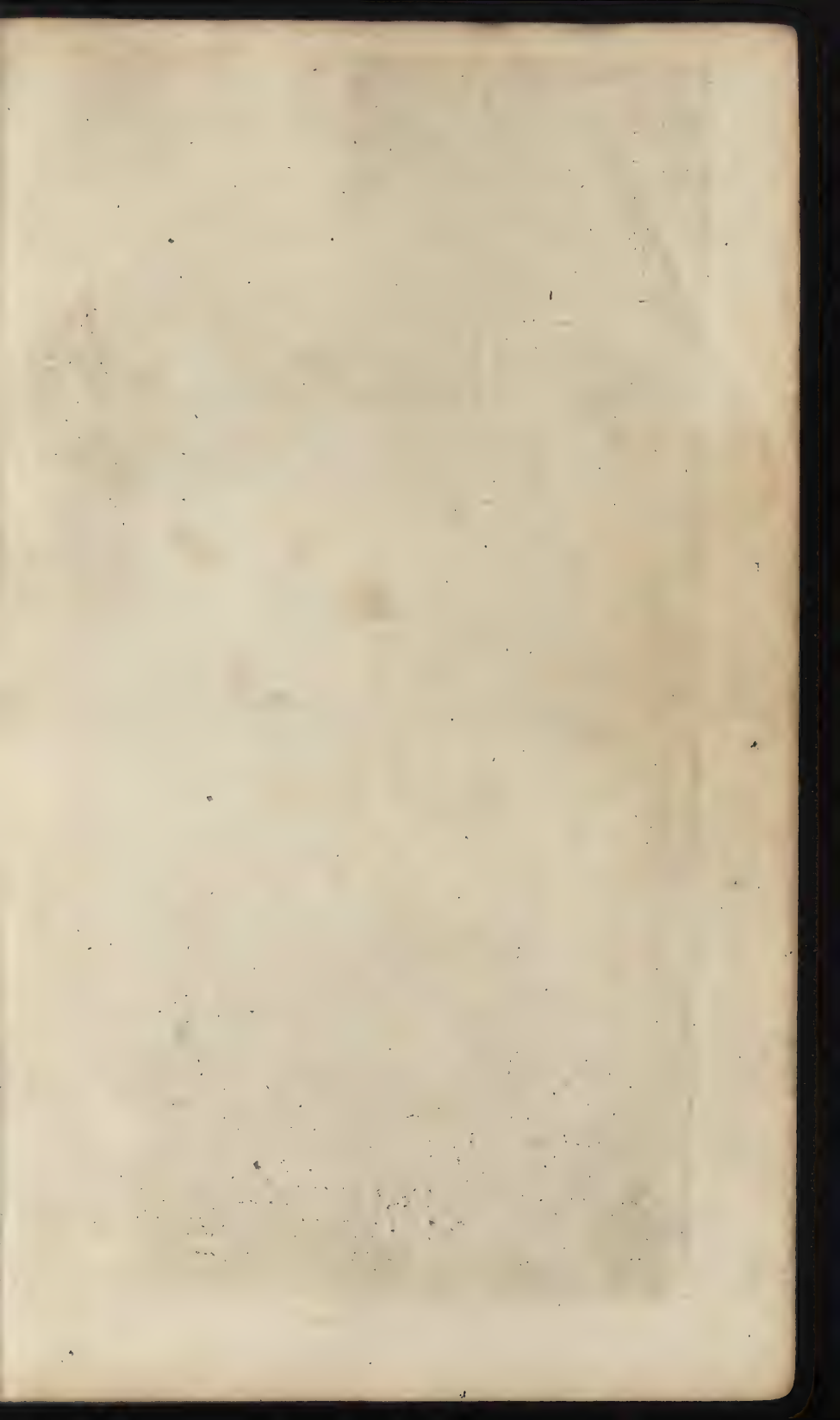
A few yards further we turn on to the point of a very bold projection of the rock, which opens to new scenes ; the river is seen both to the right and left, gloriously environed with thick woods : on the opposite hill four grass inclosures of a fine verdure are skirted with trees, through the branches of which you see fresh shades of green ; a pleasing contrast to the rocky wonders of the precipice.

From hence the wood excludes the view for some distance, till you turn on to a point with a seat called Adam's bench ; and as the rock here projects very much into the dale, it consequently gives a full command of all the woody steps you have passed : and a very noble scene it is. The range of hanging wood, almost perpendicular from the lofty rocky points, down to the very water, is striking : the bare rocks in some places bulge out, but never without a skirt of open wood ; the light through branches so growing from such lofty cliffs, has an effect truly picturesque. The immediate shore on the other side is wood, and higher up varied inclosures. On the whole, a nobler union of wood and water is scarcely to be imagined. Leaving the precipice, a walk cut in the rock leads to the bottom, where



A View of Springfield near Hallowell, Bath in Derbyshire.





A View of Glouc Dale three Miles North of Ubborough in Derbyshire.



is another made along the banks of the river, but parted from it by a thick edging of wood, and quite arched with trees. This shaded walk leads to a bench in view of a small cascade on the opposite side of the river. At a little distance from hence is an high rock, which is worthy the attention of the curious traveller: the way to it is an agreeable walk, which gives several views. The rock is 450 feet perpendicular; the river directly below; a fine smooth stream, giving a noble bend: opposite, a vast sweep of hill, which rises in the boldest manner; with a picturesque knot of inclosures in the middle of it: on one side a steep ridge of rock; on the other, a varied precipice of rock and wood. You look down on the old bath with a fine front of wood, and many varied waves of inclosures bounded by distant hills.

Further on, on the same eminence, you come to a point of bare rock, from which you look down a precipice of 500 feet absolutely perpendicular; the river breaking over fragments of the rocks, soars in a manner that adds to the sublimity of the scene. The shore of wood is very noble. From hence, following the edge of the precipice, you come to another point, from whence you have a double view of the river beneath, as it were in another region: to the left, the great rock rises from the bottom of a vast wood in the boldest stile imaginable. Sinking a little to the right, you have one of the most noble views imaginable: the river gives a fine bend through a narrow meadow of a beautiful verdure; the boundaries of the vale, woods hanging perpendicularly, and scared with rocks. In the centre, a round hill rising out of wood in the midst of a vast sweep of inclosures, which hang to the eye in a most picturesque manner, has an effect astonishingly fine. In one place a steeple rises from a knot of wood; and a variety of scattered villages in others unite to render this scene truly admirable.

Crumford is a small village, near *Matlock*, which has a very romantic appearance.

About three miles from *Ashbourne*, is a valley called *Dove-dale*, which is a narrow winding glen among a variety of hills and rocks, through which the river *Dove* takes its course above two miles. It is bounded in a very romantic manner by hills, rocks, and hanging woods; which are extremely various; and the hills in particular of a very bold and striking character; they spread on all sides in vast sweeps, inexpressibly magnificent, and are much more striking than any thing else in *Dove-dale*. The rocks are in some places very romantic; rising in various shapes from banks of hill and wood, and forming a wild assemblage of really romantic objects; but they are much exceeded in magnitude by others in different parts of the kingdom. The course of the river is various, from a gentle current to great rapidity over

broken rocks ; and in some places falls, but not in a bold manner : the fragments of rock in it, with branches of wood growing from it, are truly romantic and picturesque.

There are also some pleasing and romantic views in *Monks Dale*, on the river Wye.

S E A T S.

The most magnificent seat in this county, namely, *Chatsworth House*, has been already described ; it being generally included among the seven wonders of the Peak. But there are other seats in Derbyshire well worthy of attention, among which are the following.

KEDDLESTONE HALL, near Derby, the seat of Lord Scarsdale. This is one of the finest houses in the kingdom. The principal front is beautiful ; it extends 360 feet, consisting of a center, and two wings of pavilions. The portico is light ; it consists of six very fine pillars, which support the tympanum, at the points of which are statues. The garden front is a very uncommon one, but light ; the center has no windows in it, but four pillars project from the wall, and support as many statues ; between them are niches with statues in them also. The *Hall* is a very noble room ; and has in it a very magnificent range of Corinthian columns of alabaster. Here are two statues, one of Apollo, and the other of Meleager. The chimney-pieces are of statuary marble, one of which represents the rape of the Sabines by Michael Angelo, and the other the continence of Scipio, by the same master. The *North Music Room* is 36 by 24, and 22 high, finished with stucco, an Ionic entablature, antique cieling, compartments, and ornaments. The chimney-piece is of statuary marble. Among the paintings here are Bacchus and Ariadne, a very capital piece, by Guido ; the temple of Flora, by Viviano ; an old man's head, the expression of which is remarkably fine, by Rembrandt ; and the Roman charity, by Signora Pozzi.

The *Withdrawing-room* is hung with blue damask, antique cieling, coved, and very elegant. A Venetian window, and the door cases finely finished with Corinthian columns in alabaster. The chimney piece is of statuary marble. The cornice is supported by two whole length female figures, very neatly executed. The tablet in the frieze is virtue rewarded with riches and honour, in basso relievo. Among the paintings in this room are Olympia and Orlando by Annibal Carracci ; there is great expression in these figures, the attitudes are strong, and the colouring fine ; Death of the Virgin, by Raphael ; Jupiter
and



A View on the River Wic in Monsal Dale in Derbyshire.

and Io, by Andrea Sacchi; a Magdalen, by Annibal Carracci; an holy family, by Raphael, and another by Guido.

The Library is 36 feet by 24, and 22 high. The cieling Mosaic. The chimney-piece of statuary marble, Doric columns, with bases to support the cornice. Among the paintings here are Adam and Eve, by Carlo Lotti; Lot and his daughter by the same master; David interpreting to Nebuchadnezzar, by Rembrandt; Rinaldo and Armida, by Nicholas Poussin; and Andromeda chained to the rock, by Guido.

The *Saloon* is a very elegant room, a circle, 42 feet diameter, in which are some good paintings, and very fine statues. The *Dining-Room* is finished with stucco; the cieling painted, and very elegant; in the circles are Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; in the middle circle, Love embracing Fortune; in the oblong squares, the four seasons expressed by triumphs of Venus, Apollo, Bacchus, and Æolus. The whole executed in a very neat and elegant manner. The chimney-piece is of statuary marble. The glasses are elegant, and the slabs of Siena marble. Among the paintings in this room are, Hagar and Ishmael, by Cerri Ferri; a landscape by Claude Lorraine; and two landscapes from Milton's Allegro, by Zuccarelli. In the *Family Pavilion* are an *Anti-room*, and a *Breakfast-room*, finished with fresco paintings and antique ornaments, after the baths of Dioclesian. There are several landscapes in *Lady Scarsdale's Dressing Room*, and good paintings in some of the other rooms.

The architecture of Kedleston is light and pleasing, and it is upon the whole a very noble house. The environs are finished in a manner equal to the building; in the front of the house, for a considerable extent, is a fine winding river; the lawns hang very well to the water, and are bounded by woods of noble oaks, in a most pleasing manner. The approach from Derby is through one of these woods, and the road leaving it, you gain an oblique view of the house: but entering another very fine wood it is lost; but on coming out of the dark grove, you break at once on the house, backed with spreading plantations, which have a noble effect. The water winds before it through the vale in the most agreeable manner; you command both the reaches that form the island; and move up to the house over a fine bridge of three large arches.

From the garden front, Lady Scarsdale has traced with great taste a pleasure ground; a winding lawn decorated with trees, shrubs and great knots of wood, and a gravel walk through it: it winds up the vale between two hills to the right; parted from the park on each side by a sunk fence: and as the scattered trees and clumps are prettily varied, they let in, as the walk rises on the hill, very picturesque views of the lake, and the adjoining
O 2 woods.

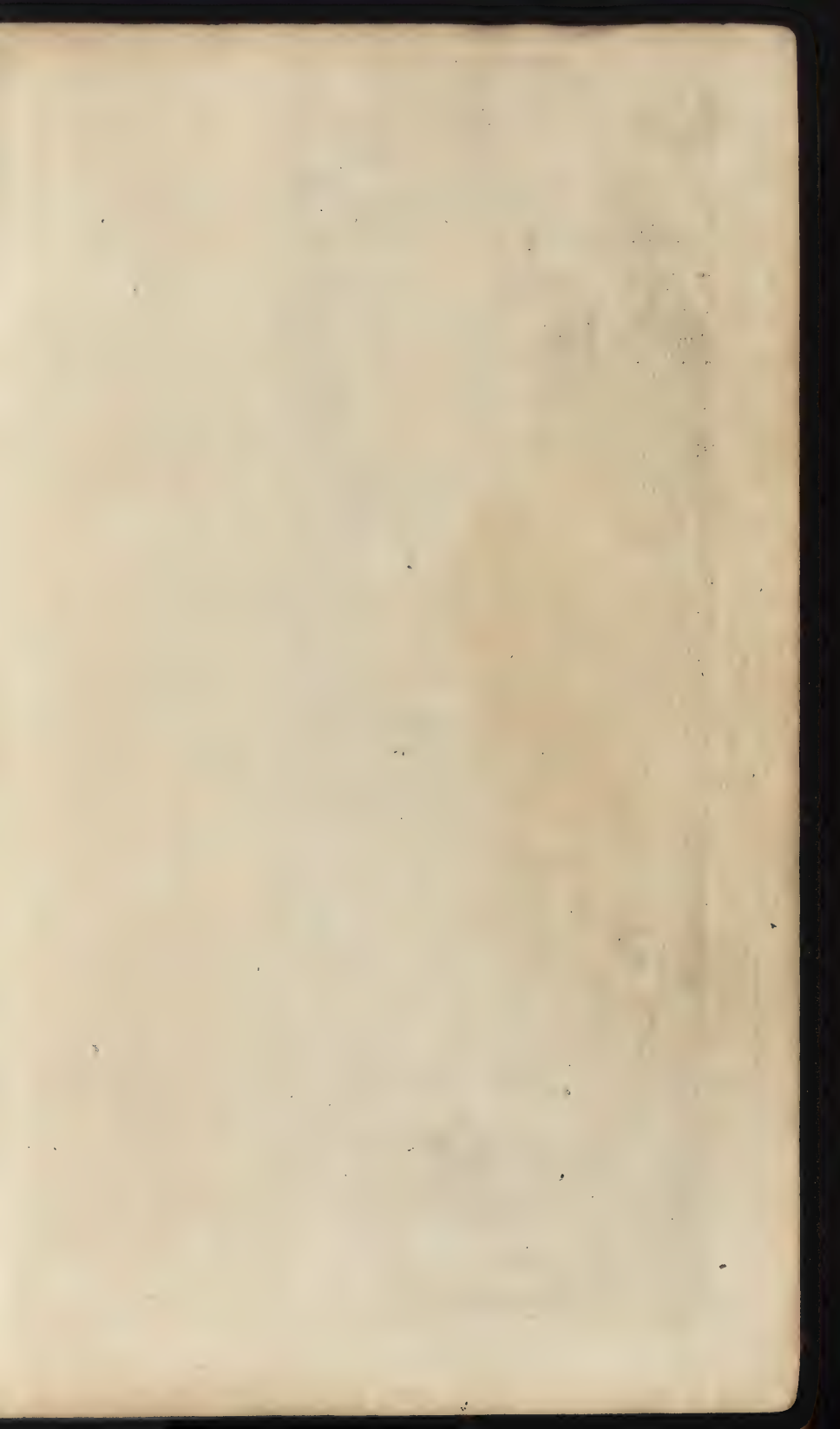
woods. It rises to the summit, and there commands a very noble prospect of all the adjacent country. You look down into the park vale, with a large river winding through it, accompanied with spreading lawns; and bounded by very noble woods of oak: around the whole is a vast range of waving hills broken into inclosures of a good verdure; and hanging to the eye in various sweeps.

FORMARK-HALL, near Swarton, south of the Trent, is the seat of Sir Robert Burdett. It is a large oblong house; the corners projecting enough to form bow windows, and are domed: in the center of the principal front, is a portico supported by four Ionic pillars. It commands an extensive prospect over the vale through which the Trent runs: and being well united with some fine woods, has a good effect. The back front, which is very light and handsome, looks on some hanging hills crowned by distant plantations.

The hall is 52 feet by 26. It opens on one side into the principal apartments; consisting of a dining room, 30 by 21; a drawing room, 28 by 21; and another, 34 by 21: on this side of the hall is likewise the great stair-case. These rooms are handsomely fitted up, and the chimney-pieces are very elegant. On the other side, the hall opens into the common parlour, and that into the library. Here is a very good picture of the Holy Family, of the school of Raphael; the colours are brilliant, the group good, and the hair of the old man's head fine. Also some Dutch pieces; the attitudes in which are very natural. It communicates with the bed-chamber, and that opens into the lady's dressing room, united on the other side to the hall by an anti-room, adjoining to which is another stair-case. The family apartment is therefore distinct on one side the hall, and perfectly well contrived for convenience; and the principal suite of rooms on the other. The height of all the floors 16 feet: over it are eight bedchambers, 28 feet square.

The pleasure ground is very beautiful. A winding walk leads from the house through a wood of very fine oaks, down a falling valley to the banks of the Trent, and turns up a cliff of rock and wood, which is one of the greatest curiosities in the country; the river has no where so bold and romantic a shore. The rocks are perpendicular and of a good height, and the intermixture of woods extremely romantic; hanging over the cliffs in some places in a striking manner, and almost overshadowing the water.

Beneath at a great depth, the Trent makes a very bold sweep, and winding through the valley, all richly inclosed, and of a fine verdure, it appears at different spots in the most pleasing manner.



View of Haddon Hall in Derbyshire, the seat of the Duke of Rutland.



To the left you command a fine bend of it, which leads to a village with a white church rising from the midst of it: and at some distance beyond, it again is caught among the inclosures, beautifully fringed with trees and hedge-rows. You also look back on the rocky steep of wood, rising picturesquely from the water's edge. There are few views finer than this; from hence, the plantations unite with others that conduct you again to the house.

HADDON HALL in the High Peak, near Bakewell, was the ancient seat of the Vernons, one of whom, Sir George Vernon, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was so noted for his hospitality, that he was called "the King of the Peak." It went from him, by the marriage of his daughter, to the son of the first Earl of Rutland; and is now the property of the present Duke of Rutland.

RADBURN, the seat of Colonel Pole, is very beautifully situated on one of the highest grounds in the south part of Derbyshire; commanding very extensive views into Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire; and from being well sheltered with plantations, and very fine woods, it is not at all bleak. The house is exceedingly convenient, the apartments being remarkably well contrived and disposed.

At *Akeover*, near Ashburn, to the west of Radburn, is the seat of the late — Akeover, Esq; where is a very famous picture of the holy family, by Raphael, for which fifteen hundred guineas have been refused; and what is remarkable, it was found among some old lumber; hid, as it is supposed, during the civil wars. It is wonderfully fine; there is such a diffusion, grace, ease, and elegance over the whole piece, that it strikes the spectator the moment he enters the room. The grouping of the Virgin and the two children is as happy, as imagination can conceive; the attitudes surprisngly caught. The turn of the Virgin's head is extremely graceful. The expression of the boys, particularly Christ, is full of animation; and though not natural to the age, yet it is consistent with the idea of the artist, and uncommonly pleasing. The warmth and tenderness of the colouring cannot be exceeded; the mellow tints of the flesh are an animated representation of life; and the general harmony of the whole piece is admirable. There are also here, among other good pictures, a painting of the unjust Steward, by Rubens; Venus, a very good performance, by Titian; and also Isidorus, Ignatius, and Francis Xavier, by the same master.

About

About three miles from Akeover, is *Ilam*, the seat of — Port, Esq; the gardens of which are as romantic as any in England. They consist of a small vale bounded by very high and rather steep hills, totally covered with wood; forming a complete amphitheatre. A rapid stream washes the bottom of them on one side, and on the other is a walk, from whence you command the whole sweep, in a very great stile; a nobler range of wood hanging almost perpendicularly cannot be seen. The walk at the entrance of the valley winds up a rocky cliff, from which you look down on the river in some places, and in others only hear the roar of it over broken rocks; at the end of the vale, on the side of the water, it commands the whole, and looks full on the entrance of the ground, which seems quite blocked up by a distant mountain called Thorpe cloud, of a very regular coned shape, blunt at top, which has a very fine effect. You look also upon a bridge thrown over the river, which perhaps hurts the view; it is small, and not at all in unison with objects of such magnificence as these vast woods, and the hill which rises so boldly above it; there should be no bridge in sight, or it should be a single lofty arch, to unite in effect with the rest of the scene.

Under the rock in the gardens, two rivers rise; one is the Manifold, which runs under ground seven miles; chaff thrown in at Weston rises here; it boils up like a vast spring, and soon after falls into the Dove.

The Earl of Ferrers has a seat at Shirley, in the hundred of Appletree, in this county; as also the Duke of Portland, at Bolsover-castle; the Duke of Devonshire, at Hardwicke; the Duke of Dorset, at Croxhall; and Sir Henry Harpur, at Calke, near Derby.

Y O R K S H I R E

Is bounded on the west by Lancashire and part of Cheshire; on the south by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire; on the north by Durham and Westmoreland; and on the east by the German Ocean. It is by much the largest county in England, and extends 114 miles in length, 80 miles in breadth, and 360 in circumference.

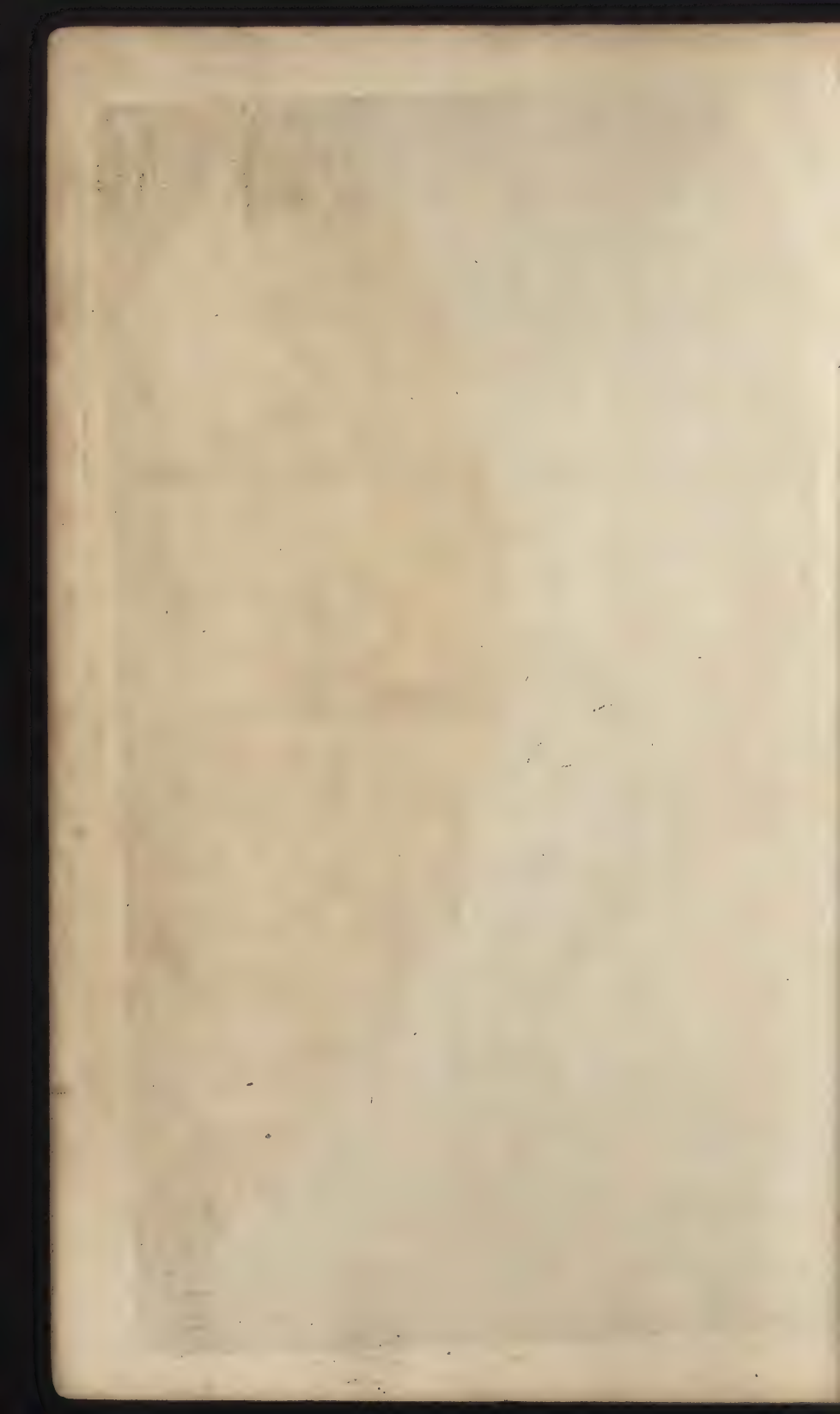
The air, soil, and productions of this large county are different in different parts of it; and it is generally divided into three parts, called *Ridings*, a term which is only a corruption of a Saxon word, which was applied to the third part of a province or county; and the division into Ridings, though now peculiar to



A View on the River, Manyfold at Wooton, Mill in, Staffordshire.



A View of Thorpecloud a Mountain in Derbyshire from the Garden of Geo. Port of Ham Esq.



Yorkshire, was, before the Norman invasion, common to several other counties in the north of England. The ridings of this county, each of which is as large as most shires, are distinguished by the names of the West Riding, the East Riding, and the North Riding. The West Riding is bounded by the river Ouse on the east, which separates it from the East Riding, and by the Ure on the north, which parts it from the North Riding; and the East and North Ridings are separated by the Derwent.

The air in the West Riding is sharper, but healthier, than in either of the other Ridings. The soil on the western side of this division is hilly and stony, and consequently not very fruitful, but the intermediate valleys afford plenty of good meadow and pasture ground; and on the side of this Riding, next the river Ouse, the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley, though not in such abundance as oats, which are cultivated with success in the most barren parts of this district. The West Riding is famous for fine horses, goats, and other cattle; and there are some trees, natives of this Riding, which are seldom found wild in any other part of England, particularly the fir, the yew, and the chefnut. In many parts of this Riding there are also many mines of stone, which being calcined, is, after certain preparations by a peculiar process, made into alum. The chief manufactures of the West Riding are cloth and iron wares; and this Riding is remarkable for curing legs of pork into hams, like those of Westphalia.

The East Riding is the least of the three, and the air here, on account of the neighbourhood of the German ocean, and the great æstuary of the Humber, is less pure and healthy; yet on the hilly parts, towards the north-west, in a large tract called York Wolds, the air is but little affected by either of these waters: the soil, however, in general, is dry, sandy, and barren, yet the sea-coast and vallies are fruitful, and the Wolds produce some corn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horses, and sheep; and the wool of the sheep is equal to any in England. This division yields plenty of wood, pit-coal, turf, jet, and alum stones; and the inhabitants are well provided with sea and river fish. Its principal manufacture is cloth,

The North Riding is the northern boundary of the other two; and the air here is cold and pure. The eastern part of this Riding, towards the ocean, is called Blackmoor, and consists in a hilly, rocky, and woody country; and the north-west part, called Richmondshire, from Richmond, the capital of the district, consists of one continued eminence, or ridge of rocks, and vast mountains, the sides of which yield good grass, and the vallies at the bottom are very fruitful; the hills feed deer of a very large size, and goats; and contain mines
of

of lead, copper, alum stone, and coal, but the coal and alum mines only are wrought. Swaledale abounds with fine pasture; and Wentefdale, watered by the Ure, is a rich fruitful valley, abounding with wood, and stocked with vast herds of cattle. Towards the sea coast are found great quantities of jet. The sea near the coast swarms with herring, in the herring season; and large turbot, and great variety of other fish, are also caught here; the rivers abound with all sorts of fresh water fish, and the Ure is remarkable for cray fish. The chief manufactures of this Riding are cloths, stockings, and alum.

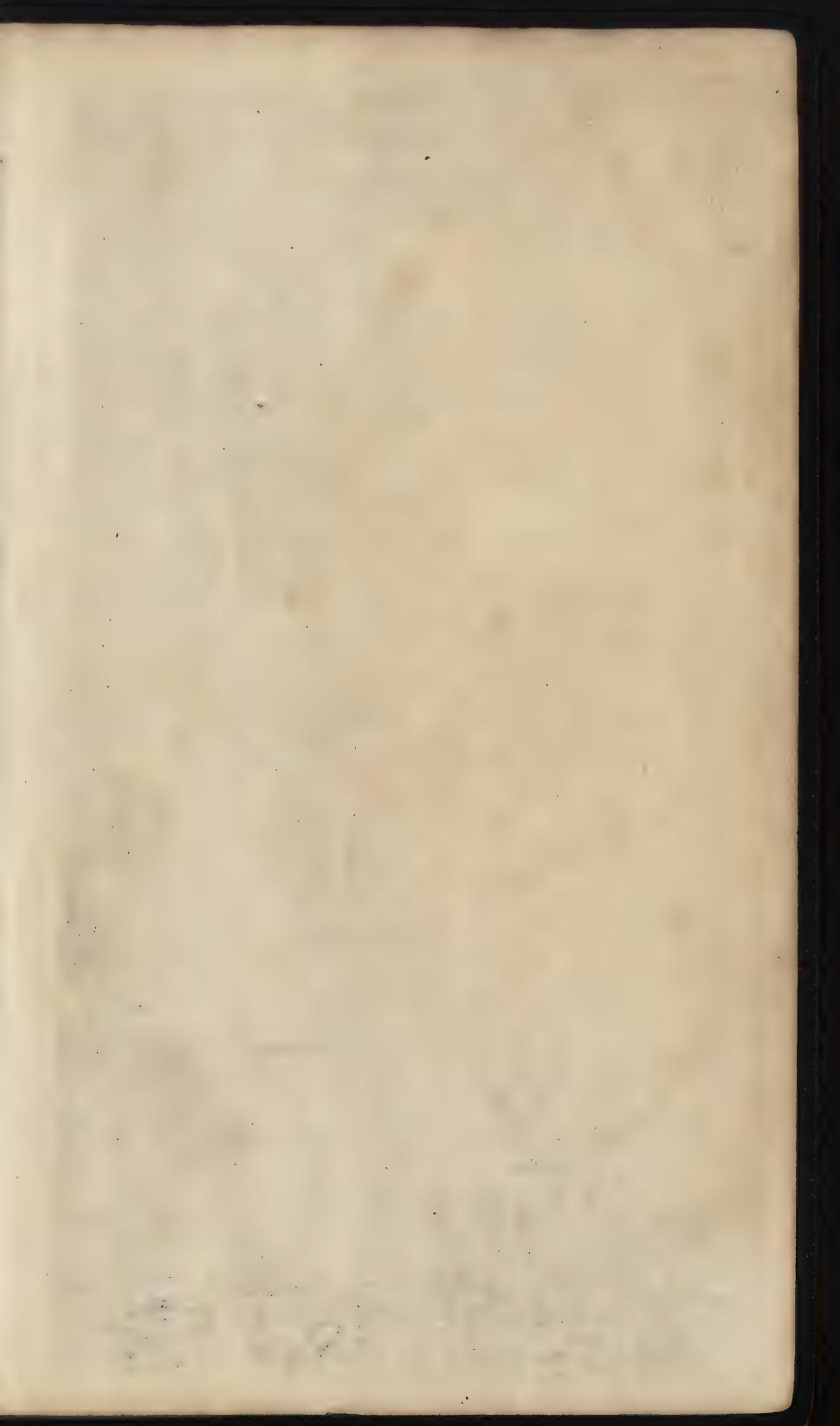
The Ridings of this county are subdivided into twenty-six wapentakes, or hundreds, of which the West Riding contains ten, the East Riding four, and the North Riding twelve. Yorkshire has only one city, but contains 54 market-towns; it lies in the province of York, and diocese of York, except Richmondshire, which belongs to the diocese of Chester; and it contains 563 parishes.

The county is watered by many rivers, the chief of which are the Don, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nidd, the Ure, the Swale, the Ouse, the Derwent, the Hull, the Humber, the Ribble, and the Tees. The Don, or Dune, rises near the borders of Cheshire, not far from Barnsley, and running south-east of Sheffield, it directs its course north-east, through Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorn, and falls into the Aire at Snaith. The Calder rises in Lancashire, and running eastward, falls into the Aire about five miles north-east of Wakefield. The name of the Aire is supposed to be a small variation of the British word Ara, which signifies flow, or gentle, and might well be applied to this river, which scarcely appears to have any motion. It rises at the bottom of a high hill, called Pennigent, near Settle, a town not far from the borders of Lancashire, and running east by Leeds, Pontefract, and Snaith, and being joined by the Don and the Calder, falls into the Ouse, near Snaith. The Wharfe, or Where, rises in a wild stony tract, called Craven Hills, north of Pennigent Hill, and running almost parallel to the river Aire, and passing through Wetherby and Tadcaster, falls into the river Ouse south-east of Tadcaster. The Nidd rises also among the Craven Hills, and running nearly parallel to the Where, and passing by Ripley and Knaresborough, falls into the Swale, a few miles east of Knaresborough. The Ure, Eure, Yore, or York, rises in a mountainous tract on the borders of Westmoreland, not far west of Askrig, a market town, and running south-east, and passing by Midlam, Rippon, and Burrowbridge, joins the Swale near Burrowbridge.

The name of the Swale is said to be ancient British or Saxon, and to signify swiftness. It rises near the spring of the Ure, and runs



A View of the High Force, a remarkable Cataract on the River Tees.





A View of the City of York from the River Ouse.

runs, with a rapid stream, south-east, through a tract of country to which it gives the name of Swaledale, to Richmond, near which it falls, with great violence, down some rocks, and forms a cataract : from hence it continues its course south-east, and being joined by the Ure, and other rivers, the united stream is called the Ure, till it arrives at the city of York, where receiving a small stream called the Ouse, it takes that name, and running eastward, falls into the Humber, not far from Howden. The Derwent rises not far from Whitby, and running south by Malton, falls into the Ouse near Howden. The Hull rises in a wild part of the county, called York Wold, near Kilham, and running south by Beverley, falls into the Humber at Kingston upon Hull. The Humber is supposed to derive its name from the British word Aber, which signifies the mouth of a river, because all the rivers already mentioned fall into it, together with the Trent, from Lincolnshire. It is indeed an æstuary of many rivers, and the largest in Britain. It is called Humber, from the conflux of the Ouse and Trent to its mouth, where it falls into the German ocean, east of Patrington. The Humber being properly an arm of the sea, regularly ebbs and flows, and at ebb, in discharging its own waters, together with those of the ocean, it flows with prodigious rapidity and a roaring noise. The reflux is called the Hygre, and is dangerous to such sailors as are not acquainted with it. The Ribble rises among the Craven hills, and running south by Settle, and Gisborn, passes into Lancashire, not far south of Gisborn. The Tees separates this county from the bishopric of Durham. The less considerable rivers of this county are the Washbrook, the Cock, the Rother, the Idle, the Went, the Hebden, the Hyde, the Kebeck, the Dent, the Revel, the Gret, and the Foulness.

Y O R K.

This city, which is 197 miles from London, is the see of an archbishop, and has been generally reckoned, next to London, the chief city in England ; but though it exceeds Bristol in extent, yet Bristol is greatly superior in the number of houses and inhabitants, and in wealth and trade. Several parliaments, however, have been held in this city, in the reigns of Edward the First and Second ; and King Henry the Eighth established a council or senate here, not unlike the parliaments of France, which took cognizance of all causes in the north of England, and determined them according to the laws of equity. King Richard the First granted it the privilege of a manor, upon whom King Richard the Second bestowed the title of Lord, an honour not enjoyed by the chief magistrate of any other city in

England, except London. York is a county of itself, incorporated by King Richard the Second, with a jurisdiction over thirty-six villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, called the Liberty of Ansty. It is governed by a Lord Mayor, twelve Aldermen in the commission of the peace, two Sheriffs, twenty-four prime Common-council-men, eight Chamberlains, seventy-two Common-council-men, a Recorder, a Town Clerk, a Sword-bearer, and a Common Serjeant. The city is divided into four wards: and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the conservancy of the rivers Ouse, Humber, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don, within certain limits; and the representatives of this city in parliament have a right to sit upon the privy counsellors bench, next to the representatives of London, a privilege which the representatives of both cities claim on the first day of the meeting of every new parliament.

The city of York is pleasantly situated in a large plain, in a fruitful soil, and a healthy air. It is surrounded with walls, and four large well built gates, and five posterns; it had formerly forty-one parish churches, and seventeen chapels, besides a cathedral; but the parishes are now reduced to twenty-eight, and the parish churches in use are no more than seventeen. The cathedral having been burnt down in the reign of King Stephen, the present fabric was begun in the reign of King Edward the First, and is one of the finest Gothic buildings in England. It extends in length 525 feet, in breadth 110 feet, and in height 99 feet. The length of the cross isles is 222 feet; the nave, which is the largest of any in the world, except that of St. Peter's church at Rome, is four feet and a half wider, and eleven feet higher, than that of St. Paul's cathedral at London. At the west end are two towers, connected and supported by an arch, which forms the west entrance, and is reckoned the largest Gothic arch in Europe. In the south tower, on the west side, is a deep peal of twelve bells, the tenor weighing fifty-nine hundred weight. At the south end of the church there is a circular window, called the Marigold window, from the glass being stained of the colour of marigold flowers. And at the north end is a very large painted window, said to have been erected at the expence of five maiden sisters. The other windows are exquisitely painted with scripture history. The front of the choir is adorned with statues of all the kings of England, from William the Norman to Henry the Sixth; and here are thirty-two stalls, all of fine marble, with pillars, each consisting of one piece of alabaster. This cathedral has a chapter-house, which is reckoned one of the neatest Gothic structures in England. It is of an octagon form, sixty-three feet in diameter, without any pillar to support the roof, which rests upon one pin placed

in the center. The windows are finely painted and finished, with an arch at the top ; and within is the following barbarous verse, in gilt letters, which shews the high conceptions entertained of the excellence of this structure, by those who lived at the time when it was erected.

Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum.

Of the parish churches three only are remarkable. Allhallows church, a Gothic structure, has the most magnificent steeple in England ; St. Mary's church has a steeple in the form of a pyramid, which is much admired ; St. Margaret's church has a steeple like St. Mary's, and a magnificent porch, on the top of which is a crucifix cut in stone.

York has two charity schools, one for sixty boys, the other for twenty girls, all taught and cloathed, and an infirmary. William I. built a castle here, which was repaired in 1701, and is now the place where the assizes are held ; part of it is also used for a prison : it has a handsome chapel, with a good stipend for a preacher, and a gift of a large loaf of fine bread to every debtor that attends the service ; the wards are all kept clean ; the very felons are allowed beds ; and there is an infirmary separated from the common prison, where the sick are properly attended. This city has a stone-bridge of five arches over the river Ouse ; the center arch is 81 feet wide and 51 feet high ; and the bridge is so crowded with buildings, that it looks like a street. Among these buildings are a guildhall, or great council-chamber, a record office, an exchequer, a building in which the sheriffs courts are held, and two city prisons for debtors and felons. A handsome mansion-house for the Lord-Mayor was erected here in 1728 ; and the archiepiscopal palace, which stands near the cathedral, with houses for the Dean and Prebendaries, makes a noble appearance. Near the cathedral is also an assembly-room for the nobility and gentry, which was designed by the late Earl of Burlington, and erected by subscription. The hall of this assembly-room is 123 feet long, 40 feet broad, and upwards of 40 feet high, and communicates with the ball-room, which is 66 feet long, 22 feet high, and as many broad ; but the hall is reckoned the finest built room in the kingdom, except the banqueting-house at Whitehall in London. This city has two market-houses, one of which is a curious piece of architecture, supported by twelve pillars of the Tuscan order ; and the other is built much in the manner of the exchange at Chester. Vessels of about seventy tons burthen come up the river to this city, which, on account of the

plenty and cheapness of provisions, is very much frequented by persons of small fortunes from all parts of the kingdom ; and here are plays, assemblies, balls, and concerts of music, almost every night.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

HALIFAX is 202 miles from London. It was antiently called Horton, and its name is said to have been changed by the following incident. A secular priest of this village being violently enamoured of a young woman, his passion at length turned his brain, and happening to meet her in a retired place, he murdered her, horribly mangled her body, and cut off her head. The head being afterwards, for what reason does not appear, hung upon a yew tree, was soon regarded with a superstitious veneration, and frequently visited in pilgrimage ; but at length rotting away, the devotion of the vulgar was transferred to the tree, and so many branches were continually torn off, and carried away as relics, that it was at length reduced to a bare trunk : this trunk succeeded to the honours of the tree, as the tree had succeeded to those of the head ; and the devotees, who still visited it, conceived a notion, that the small fibres in the rind, between the bark and the body of the tree, were in reality the very hairs of the young woman's head : a miracle now become a new object of devotion, and the resort of pilgrims was greater than ever ; so that the place acquired the name of Halig-fax, or Holy Hair ; which, by a little variation became *Halifax*, its present name.

In 1443 there were only 13 houses in Halifax ; but about a century after there were in it “ about 140 householders, that “ kept fires, and paid dues to the vicar.” And in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the town was so populous, that it is said to have sent out 12,000 men to join her forces against the rebels ; and so industrious were the inhabitants, that, notwithstanding the barren soil of the adjacent country, they were become exceedingly rich, and this chiefly by the manufacture of cloth. Since that, so great has been the demand of kerseys for cloathing the troops abroad, that it is thereby increased a fourth, within these eighty years, especially as they have also entered into the manufacture of shalloons ; so that it has been calculated that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this place alone, at the same time that almost as many kerseys are made here as ever. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded, by commission, for 60,000*l.* a year to Holland and Hamburgh, in the single article of kerseys. Here is a good hospital, endowed in 1642, by the lord of the manor, Mr. Nathaniel Warehouse,

for 12 poor old people, with a workhouse for 20 children, and a free school called Queen Elizabeth's. The Halifax law, so much talked of formerly, was made in the reign of Henry the Seventh, to put an end to that then common practice of stealing cloth in the night time from the tenters. By this bye-law, the magistrates of Halifax were empowered to pass and execute sentence of death upon all criminals, if they were either taken in the fact of stealing, or if the cloth stolen was found upon them, or if they owned the fact: The value of the thing stolen was to be above thirteen pence halfpenny. If the fact was committed out of the vicarage, but within the liberties of the forest of Hardwic, the offender was first carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who presently summoned the frith-burghers of the several towns in the forest, by a jury of whom he was either acquitted or condemned. If the latter, he was carried within a week to the place where the gibbet stood, and there beheaded in a very remarkable manner, viz. by an ax drawn up by a pulley to the top of a wooden engine, and fastened there by a pin, which when taken down, the ax fell down in an instant, and did its work. This is said to have partly given rise to the common litany of the beggars and vagrants of these parts, viz. "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord deliver us." The engine which was used till 1620, was then removed; but the balis it stood on still remains. It is a traditionary report, that the Earl Morton, Regent of Scotland, seeing one of these executions, as he passed through Halifax, took a model of it, and carried it into his own country; where, after many years, during which it was called the Maiden, his Lordship's head was the first that was cut off with it; and though it has cut off many a head since, it still retains that name.

The situation of Halifax is very healthful and convenient, at a moderate distance from the Calder, and from east to west upon the gentle ascent of a hill. The soil around it is indeed naturally barren and unfruitful, but well cultivated and improved by the inhabitants. There is a venerable old church here, and twelve chapels; it is reckoned the most populous, if not the largest parish in England. Besides the church, and chapels, there are several meeting-houses here.

LEEDS is 197 miles from London, and is very pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Aire, over which it has a magnificent stone bridge to the suburbs. It has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the county. It has three churches; that of St. John's was built in 1634, by one Mr. Harrison; who also built and endowed an hospital for the relief of honest poor; a free-school, and a stately cross for the convenience

venience of the market. Strangers, when they first come to this town, are generally surprized to see the vast quantities of cloth for sale on a market day. The merchants of this place, ship them off at Hull, for Holland, Hamburg, and the North, from whence they are dispersed into the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, &c. Its cloth market was formerly on the bridge, afterwards in the High-street, but is now removed into a prodigious building erected some years since for that very purpose. When the bell ceases, the merchants come into the market, where they match their patterns, and treat for the cloth in a few words, and generally with a whisper, because the clothiers stand so near one another; and perhaps 20,000*l.* worth is sold in an hour's time. Whoever comes to Leeds, ought certainly to see this market for cloth, which is held twice every week, and of which a stranger cannot otherwise form an adequate idea. Besides this grand market, which is entirely for mixt cloth, there is another, held in a different hall, which has also been lately erected, for white cloths, intended afterwards to be dyed, according to order. The shambles are daily covered with flesh; and the town is well supplied, though so distant from the sea, twice a week with fish: and in the season, with most incredible quantities of fruit, particularly apples, &c. of which 500 load have been counted in a day. The guildhall is an elegant building, adorned with a fine statue of Queen Anne in white marble. The river Aire, being navigable here by boats, opens a communication from the town to Wakefield, York, and Hull, to which place it exports other goods besides the woollen manufacture, and furnishes the city of York with coals. On a place called Tower hill, the ruins of an old tower are still remaining; and they say that from the materials of that structure, the bridge was erected over the Aire. It is very strong and substantial, being built of large square stones scarcely to be paralleled. The workhouse in this town is built of free-stone, and part of it has been used many years as an hospital. The only parochial church is St. Peter's, on the ceiling of which the delivering of the law to Moses is finely painted in fresco by Parmentier; it is a spacious, strong, and very ancient fabric, and built in the cathedral fashion; the walls are of free stone, and the roof, which is for the most part covered with lead, supported by three rows of Gothic pillars; the steeple is founded upon four prodigious large pillars and arches. The new church was built about fifty years ago, by subscription, and is a very elegant structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a dissenting meeting-house here, called the New chapel, which was erected in 1691, and is one of the best meeting-houses in the north of England.

Here

Here are several springs of the medicinal kind, viz. 1. St. Peter's, an extreme old one, which has proved of great benefit in rheumatisms, weakneses, and rickets, and therefore is much frequented by those who formerly used Monga's-well at Knaresborough. 2. Eyebright-well, which stands on a declivity near the Monk's-pit, is of service to weak and inflamed eyes. 3. A spring at the foot of the High Dam, whose water by the powder of galls turns purple, and has been sometimes drank medicinally with good success.

KINGSTON UPON HULL, but by contraction more commonly called Hull, was called Kingston, or King's town, from its having been founded by King Edward the First, and Kingston upon Hull, from its situation on the river Hull. It is 173 miles from London. The Hull falls here into the Humber, just where the latter opens into the German Ocean; so that one side of the town lies upon the sea, the other upon land; but so low, that by cutting the sea banks, they can drown the county five miles round. The first trade that enriched the town, was in Iceland fish, dried and hardened, the same that is called Stock-fish, because it is carried on by a joint stock. Some say this town was incorporated by Edward III. It was governed first by a warden, then by a bailiff, afterwards by a mayor and bailiff; and at last Henry VI. granted it a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, a water-bailiff, and sheriff, with a town-clerk, and other officers; and that it should be a town and county incorporate of itself. They had a privilege, it is said, to give judgment on life, though they do not now make use of it. The mayor has two swords, one given by Richard the Second, the other by Henry the Eighth, who kept his court here for some months, and made this one of the 26 suffragan sees, but only one sword is carried before him. He has also an oar of lignum vitæ, which denotes his jurisdiction as admiral within the limits of the Humber. It is fortified by a citadel, built in 1681, a castle, block-house, &c. Here are two churches, several meeting-houses, an exchange built in 1621, a custom-house, a wool-hall, and an engine to make salt water fresh. Here is a free-school founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, with a hall over it for the merchants, who have founded and endowed an hospital here, called Trinity-house, in which are maintained many distressed seamen, and the widows of seamen, both of Hull, and other places, that are members of its port. In one of the apartments sails are made, in which the inhabitants of the town carry on a great trade; and here is the effigies of a Greenlander in his canoe, who was taken, in 1613, by Captain Andrew Barker of Hull. The town is large, close built, well payed, and exceeding populous,
and

and has a stately old bridge that goes over the Hull to Holderness, with 14 arches. Near it is the Greenland-house, built in 1674, at the charge of the merchants; but that fishery being not used here now, it is turned into a storehouse for corn, &c. Near it is another hospital, called God's House, which was founded by Michael de le Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in 1584, but was pulled down in the late civil wars, and since rebuilt. Here are two hospitals, or workhouses for the poor, and a charity school. It is not only the most considerable place in this part of England for its inland traffic, but it has a foreign trade equal to most cities in the kingdom, the customs being reckoned between 30 and 40,000*l.* a year, and more merchant-ships belonging to it, than any port in England, except London, Bristol, and Yarmouth. Its inland trade is the greater, by reason of the many large rivers that fall into the sea near it, by the Humber. By the Ouse it trades to York, and even almost to Boroughbridge and Rippon. By the Trent, Idle, Witham, Don, and Derwent, a great trade is carried on to Bautree, Gainsborough, Newark, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Litchfield; all the heavy goods of which counties, such as lead from Derby and Nottinghamshire, iron ware from Sheffield, cheese from Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and even Cheshire, are brought down to this port, and exported to Holland, Hamburgh, and the Baltick, as also to France and Spain, from whence they make large returns in iron, copper, hemp, flax, canvas, Russia linen and yarn, besides wine, oil, fruit, linen, &c. from Holland, France, and Spain. And by all these rivers such a vast quantity of corn is brought hither from these counties, that it exports sometimes nearly as much as London itself. The trade between this port and London, especially for corn, lead, and butter, and the trade between this port and Holland and France, not only for these commodities, but for the cloth, kerseys, and other manufactures of Leeds, Halifax, and other towns of York West Riding, is such that they not only employ ships, but fleets, the Hull fleets to London being generally from 50 to 60 sail together, and in time of war often 100 sail more. In fine, it is said there is more business done at this port, in proportion to its bigness, than in any other port of Europe.

SHEFFIELD is 159 miles from London, situated on the borders of Derbyshire, and is the chief town of a district called Hallamshire, containing about 600 cutlers, incorporated by the title of the cutlers of Hallamshire, who, it is computed, employ no less than 40,000 men in the iron manufactures, particularly files and knives, for which this place has been famous many hundred years. It is a large, thriving, and populous town, but the streets are narrow, and the houses are black, occasioned
by

by the perpetual smoke of the forges. Here is a church, which was built in the reign of King Henry the First; and upon a petition of the inhabitants to Queen Mary, representing that the parish was too large and populous for one vicar to serve it, without assistants, she incorporated twelve of the principal inhabitants, and their successors for ever, by the stile of the twelve capital burgeses of Sheffield, empowering them to elect three priests to assist the vicar; and for that purpose endowed them with certain lands and rents belonging to the crown. A chapel was built here lately, and consecrated by the name of St. Paul; and there are two chapels, one at Attercliffe, and the other at Ecclesale, two hamlets in this parish. King James the First founded a grammar school here, and appointed thirteen school burgeses to manage the revenue, and nominate the master and usher. Here are two charity schools, one for thirty boys, and the other for thirty girls; and in 1673, an hospital was erected in this town, and endowed with 200*l.* per annum, by Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; and another Earl of Shrewsbury, great-grand-father to Earl Gilbert, left 200*l.* a year for ever to the poor of the parish. The lord of the manor has a prison here, and holds a court every three weeks. This town has a fine stone bridge over the river Don; and in the neighbourhood are some mines of alum. The remains of the Roman fortification, between this town and Rotherham, which is six miles lower down the river, are still visible; and here is also the famous trench of five miles long, by some called Devil's, or Dane's-band, and by others Hemp-bank and Temple's-bank.

WAKEFIELD is 188 miles from London, and has a bridge over the Calder, on which King Edward the Fourth built a chapel in memory of his father Richard Duke of York, and others of his friends, killed not far off in the battle of 1549. It is a large well built town, famous in Camden's time for its extent, neat buildings, great markets, and manufacture of cloth. It continues in a thriving condition, and from hence, perhaps, comes the proverb, merry Wakefield, as well as from its situation in a fruitful soil and cheap country, where there is no want of merry cheer and company. It consists chiefly of three great streets entering near the church. In the market place there is a beautiful cross, being an open colonade of the Doric order, supporting a dome, and a lantern at the top, under which is a room wherein they transact their public business. The church, which was repaired in 1724, is a large lofty Gothic structure, with a spire, one of the largest in the county. Though the town is no corporation, yet it is said there are more people in it than in York city. In 1698, the Calder was made navigable here from Castleforth, and by act of parliament in 1740, its

navigation is continued from hence to Eland and Halifax. Mean time great quantities of coals are carried by water from hence, as well as Leeds, into the Ouse, and then either go up that river to York, or down to the Humber, supplying abundance of large towns with that commodity, and saving them the duty of 4s. per chaldron, which is paid for the coals at Newcastle.

DONCASTER is 160 miles from London, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, and a common-council. It stands in the road from London to York, and is a large and populous town. It has a ruinous castle, two fine stone bridges over the river Don, a neat church, with an admirable steeple, a town-hall, and an hospital, founded and richly endowed by Thomas Ellis, who had been five times Mayor. The manufactures of this place are knit waistcoats and petticoats, gloves and stockings. Along the bank of the river, for some considerable space beyond the town, is a large causeway, which was erected to prevent the river from overflowing; and in the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. Here are the remains of a great Roman highway. Here is the following odd inscription on the tomb of a person here, who gave Resington Wood to the public, viz.

“Howe, Howe, who is heare?”

“I Robin of Doncastere,

“And Margaret my feare.

“That I spent, that I had;

“That I gave, that I have;

“That I left, that I lost.

A. D. 1379.

“Quoth Robertus Byrks, who in this world did reign

“Threescore years and seven, and yet lived not one.”

SCARBOROUGH is 221 miles from London, and is a very antient borough, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, common-council men, and other officers. This town is situated on a high steep rock, surrounded by the sea, except on the west side, where it is connected with the continent by a narrow slip of land. The houses are strong and well built, opposed, in form of a half moon, to the main ocean, and extending irregularly on the declining side of the rock. This town, the situation of which is romantic, was formerly defended by a strong castle, which was erected by King Henry the Second, but is now in ruins. Here is a commodious quay, and the best harbour between Newcastle and the Humber, for receiving ships in stress of weather; on which account the pier here is maintained at the public charge, by a duty upon coals from Newcastle and Sunderland. The mariners of this town have erected an hospital for

for the widows of poor seamen, which is maintained by a rate on the vessels of this port, and by deductions out of the seamen's wages.

This place has a good trade, and a great number of ships, chiefly employed in carrying coals from Newcastle to London. Herrings are caught here in great quantities, from the middle of August to November, with which this town supplies the city of York, as it does also with cod, mackarel, turbot, and a variety of other fish. But the flourishing state of this place must be in a great measure ascribed to the number of people of all ranks, that flock hither in the hot months to drink the waters of a medicinal spring, which rises at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, about a quarter of a mile south of the town. It is in a sandy soil, near the level of the spring tides, by which it is often overflowed. The water of this spring is transparent, and of a sky colour: it has a pleasant taste, and an inky smell, and is found to be impregnated with iron, vitriol, alum, nitre, and salt. It is purgative and diuretic, and is recommended for removing obstructions, and for disorders that proceed from too slow a motion of the blood. It attenuates gross, fizy, and mucous humours; and it sheaths, sweetens, and hastens the expulsions of all acrid and sharp humours; it is therefore found beneficial in the jaundice, in inflammations, in the spleen, in hysteric cases, in an incipient dropsey, in preventing apoplexies, palsies, and lethargies; in head-achs, asthmas, catarrhs, habitual costiveness, and other complaints. At the season of drinking the waters here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Bath and Tunbridge.

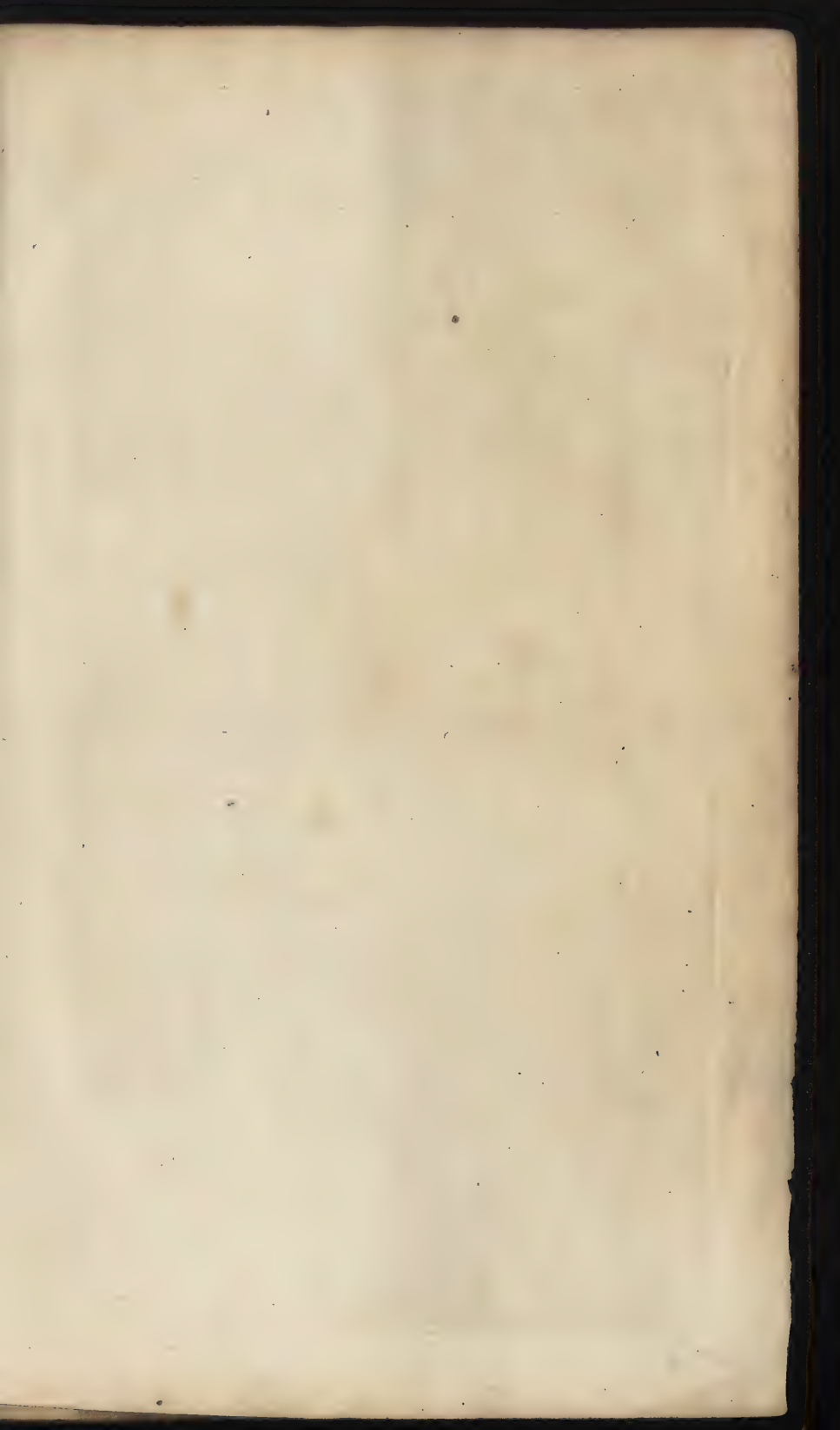
BEVERLEY is 182 miles from London, and is an ancient borough, governed under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and other officers, whose jurisdiction is said to extend over an hundred neighbouring towns, besides several other towns in a large district included between the Humber and the sea, called Holdernefs. The sessions for the East Riding are always held here, and a court of record is kept, called the Provost's court, in which all causes may be tried that arise within the liberties of the town, except titles to land. This corporation is said to have a power in criminal matters, though at present it is not exerted; and here is an office for the public register of all deeds and wills that effect any lands in the East Riding, pursuant to an act of parliament in 1708. Beverly standing at some distance from the river Hull, had antiently a channel of six furlongs in length, cut from that river to the town, for the conveyance of boats and barges; which channel, in 1727, was, by act of parliament, rendered deeper and wider, for vessels of a larger burden.

The town is above a mile long, and the streets are spacious and well paved. It had formerly four parish churches, which are now reduced to two, St. John's, and St. Mary's, which are two of the finest and largest parochial churches in England. St. John's was formerly a collegiate church, founded by King Athelstan; it was repaired in the reign of King George the First, and Sir Michael Wharton left by will 4500*l.* as a perpetual fund to keep it in repair. The length of this church from east to west, is 334 feet, the breadth of the transept, from north to south, 168 feet, and that of the nave and side isles, 64 feet 3 inches. It is remarkable, that the north wall of this greatcross isle, which declined about three feet and a half from the perpendicular, was restored by an engine contrived by Mr. Thornton of York. Over the altar of the church is a magnificent wooden arch, curiously cut, and supported by eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order. There is also an altar-table, of one entire piece of white marble, finely polished. The skreen between the choir and the nave has been lately rebuilt in the Gothic manner, and is one of the principal ornaments of the church.

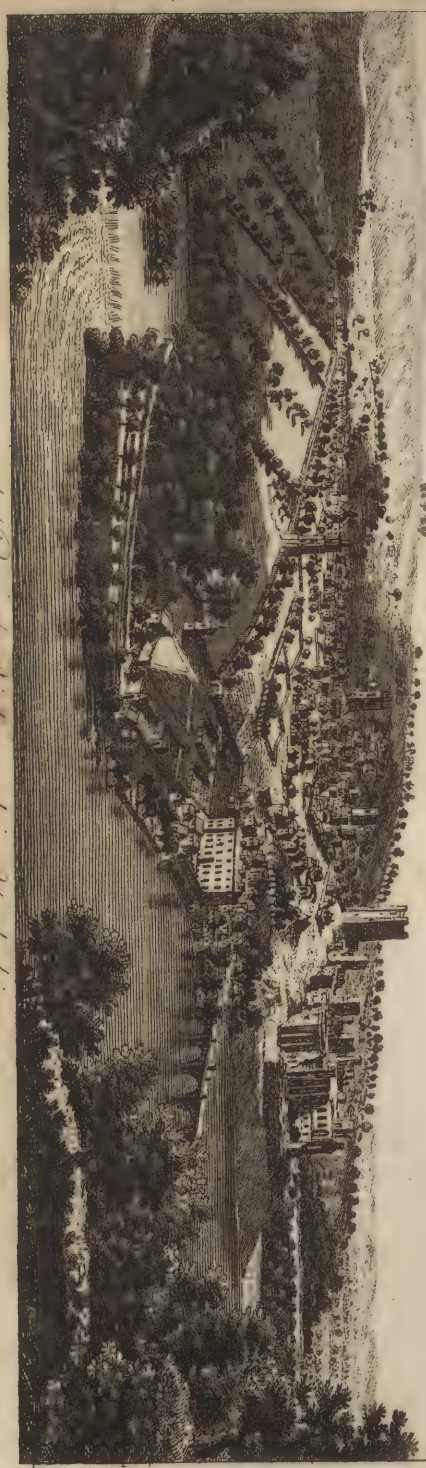
This town has a free school, which is improved by two fellowships, six scholarships, and three exhibitions to St. John's college in Cambridge; also a charity school, a workhouse, and seven alms-houses. Near St. John's church is a spacious building, called Hall-Garth, in which the sessions, and the provosts court are held. Here is a common gaol, which was lately rebuilt, and a market place, containing four acres of ground, and adorned with a beautiful cross, supported by eight columns, each of one entire stone, erected at the charge of Sir Charles Hotham and Sir Michael Wharton. Here was formerly a cloth manufacture; but the principal manufactures of this town at present are malt, tanned leather, and bone-lace, in which it carries on a considerable trade.

ABERFORD is 114 miles from London, and stands on the great Roman causeway, which, all the way to Castleford-bridge, appears as entire as when first made, though it is near 1600 years old. Under the town runs the river Cock, and near it may be seen the foundation of an old fort, called Castle-cary. Here was formerly a priory.

NORTH ALLERTON is 223 miles from London, and is so called to distinguish it from several other towns in this county of the same name. It is an ancient borough, governed by a bailiff deputed for life by the Bishop of Durham, which bailiff, or his deputy, presides at the election of its members for parliament. The town lies upon the bank of a small river, called the Wiske, in the road from London to Berwick, and consists of
only



A View of Richmond in Yorkshire.



only one street, which is half a mile long, and well built. It has a good market for cattle and corn, and a fair for cattle, the most frequented of any in England, and the most remarkable for large fat oxen.

PONTEFRAC^T is 175 miles from London, and is a neat built town, not far from the river Aire, and its conflux with the Calder. In the ruinous castle is still to be seen the place where the collegiate church of St. Clement stood. The floor, walls, and roof are of one kind of stone, dug out of the rock. It was built by Kildebert Lacy, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and demolished immediately after the catastrophe of king Charles the First. The market place near the middle of the town, is spacious, commodious, and well stored with meat, corn, and other provisions, as its fairs are with horses, sheep, and other cattle. In the ground about this town, vast quantities of the best liquorice are produced. The Roman way called-*Ermin-street*, from which it struck off at Lincoln, and passed over the united rivers of Aire and Calder to Tadcaster, and so on to York, is plainly to be seen in several places between this and Doncaster.

RICHMOND is so called by a small variation of Rich Mount, a name derived from the situation of this town upon a beautiful and fertile mount or hill, on the north bank of the river Swale, at the distance of 231 miles from London. It was built by Allan, one of William the Conqueror's generals, and first Earl of Richmond, and is a borough, governed by a Mayor, a Recorder, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four common-council men, and other officers, who keep courts for all sorts of actions. Here are thirteen free companies of tradesmen, who chuse the mayor; and this borough has been annexed to the duchy of Lancaster ever since the reign of Richard the Second. Richmond is inclosed with walls, in which are three gates, leading to three suburbs. It formerly had a castle, built by earl Allan, part of which is still standing. It is a large, well built, populous place; the streets are neat and well paved, and many of the houses are built of free-stone. Here are two churches, and a good stone bridge over the river Swale. This town is famous for annual horse races. The chief manufactures are yarn stockings, and woollen knit caps for seamen.

RIPPON is 209 miles from London, and is a pleasant, well built, populous town, with two bridges over the Ure, or Aire; where was once a pompous monastery built by Winifred, Archbishop of York, which was afterwards turned into a college, for a Dean and Secular Canons; and the church, which was made a sanctuary by King Athelstan, and two miles round it, though dissolved by Henry the Eighth, was restored by King
James

James the First, and still has collegiate privileges, having a dean and chapter, and sends a proctor to the convocation of the province of York. In the last age this church was famous for what was called Wilfrid's Needle, a mere piece of priestcraft, by which the canons got money. It was a narrow passage into a close vault, whereby trial was made of womens chastity, so contrived, that none could pass it, hut whom they pleased. They, who could pass it, by paying the priest in money, or what he liked as well, were declared chaste; and they, who did not, stuck in the passage and were declared otherwise. Some of the Archbishops of York used to reside in the monastery here. Before the Conquest, and some time after it, this place was governed by Elders, and a chief magistrate, called a wakeman or watchman. It made three returns of parliament men very early; but lost that privilege, till it was restored by Queen Mary the First. King James the First, who founded and endowed in its church, a dean and chapter of seven prebendaries, gave the town a charter for a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty four assistants, which they surrendered to King James the Second for a new one; by which it had a grant of two new horse fairs. The woollen manufacture flourished here once, but has been lost for some time, though here is a staple for wool, which is bought up every week, by the clothiers of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. Its most noted manufacture now is spurs; of which the best in England are made here, with rowels that will strike through a shilling, and sooner break than bend. The market place is reckoned the finest square of the kind in England, and adorned with a curious obelisk, given by John Aislaby, Esq. who in the reign of George the First, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, as well as one of its Representatives in Parliament. There is a common in the neighbourhood, noted for horse races.

WEATHERBY is 191 miles from London, and is a good trading town, and has a charity-school.

WIGHTON is 191 miles from London, and is a small antient town, containing nothing worthy of note.

THORNE is situated upon the river Don, at the distance of 166 miles from London.

HOWDEN is 179 miles from London, and situated near the north bank of the river Ouse, which sometimes overflows its banks in the neighbourhood, and lays the town under water. Here is a church which was formerly collegiate, with a very tall steeple, erected by Walter Skirlaw Bishop of Durham, who lived in the fourteenth century, for a place of security to the inhabitants against inundations of the Ouse. The Bishop of Durham, who is possessed of several estates in and about this town, with a temporal jurisdiction, has a palace near the church.

An

An annual fair is held here, which is much resorted to by the London traders.

KNARESBOROUGH is 199 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff. It is almost surrounded by the river Nidd, is about four furlongs in length, and famous for some medicinal springs, which were formerly much frequented. These springs are four in number, situated not far distant from each other, and yet of very different qualities; one distinguished by the name of the Sweet Spaw, or Vitrioline Well, is in a forest called Knareborough forest, about three miles from the town: it was discovered in 1620, and is acknowledged to be a sovereign remedy in several disorders. Another of these springs is called the Stinking Spaw, or the Sulphur Well, from its strong sulphureous scetid smell, and is generally used by bathing in rheumatic and parylytic cases, and is drank in dropical, splenetic, scorbutic, and arthritic disorders. A third spring is called St. Mongah's, or Mungo's Well, from Mungo a Scottish saint, who was once greatly revered in these parts: it is about four miles from the town, and is used as a cold bath. The fourth spring is in the town, and is called the Dropping Well, because the water drops out of a spongy, porous rock, into a stone basin underneath: the petrifying quality of this spring is stronger than that of any other in England.

Kilham stands in York Wolds, at the distance of 201 miles from London, and is situated in a good soil for corn.

GISBOROUGH is 246 miles from London, and four miles south-east of the river Tees, on a rising ground in a delightful situation, with a remarkable fine air. It had formerly an abbey, which was once the common burial-place of the nobility of these parts, and its church by the ruins seems to have been equal to the best cathedrals in England. It is a well built town, and the inhabitants are famous for their civility and neatness. The soil around this place is pasture, extremely fruitful, and covered with a perpetual verdure. There are some iron and alum veins in the neighbourhood, and there have formerly been alum works, which are now almost quite neglected. Near this town is a bay, and a harbour for ships.

MALTON is 217 miles distant from London, and has been called New Malton, ever since it was rebuilt by Eustace Fitz-John, in the time of King Stephen. It is a populous borough, though not incorporated, but only governed by a bailiff; it is divided by the river Derwent into the Old and the New Towns, which communicate one with another by a good stone bridge over that river: both towns together are about four furlongs in length, and have three handsome parish churches. The river

river Derwent was made navigable to this town, and from hence to the Ouse, by an act of parliament made in the reign of Queen Anne. Malton being situated in the road between York, Whitby, and Scarborough, is well provided with inns; it has also the best market in the county for horses, black cattle, and tools for husbandry. It had a castle in the reign of Henry the First, of which some remains are still visible, and a monastery, the church of which is yet standing.

SHERBORNE is 181 miles from London, and has a harbour for barges at the conflux of the Wharfe and Ouse; it is a populous town, and has an hospital and school founded by Robert Hungate, for twenty-four orphans, each of whom is allowed 5*l.* a year for their maintenance in lodging, boarding, and cloathing, from seven to fifteen years of age; when they are sent to the university, or put out apprentices to trades, for which there is a provision, which, including the maintenance of the hospital, amounts to 250*l.* a year. There is a Roman way, very high raised, from hence to Aberford. There is a sort of stones here, very soft when just taken out of the quarries; but which afterwards grow very hard.

WHITBY is distant from London 247 miles, and is a well-built town, situated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the river Esk. Here is a custom-house and a good harbour, much frequented by the colliers. The best and strongest vessels used in England for the coal trade, are built in this port; upwards of a hundred vessels, of eighty tons or more, belong to it, and vast quantities of butter and corn are sent from hence to London, and sometimes to Holland. This town was in much credit formerly for its spaw waters; and some curious ancient coins have been dug up in its neighbourhood. Its market is well supplied with corn, and all sorts of provisions.

HEADON, or HEYDON, is 181 miles from London, and is a pleasant, well built little town, situated on a small stream near the Humber, and had formerly three churches, which are now reduced to one. It is a borough town, governed by a mayor, a recorder, nine aldermen, and two bailiffs, who have the power of sheriffs, and are justices of the peace. It has a prison, and was once a place of considerable note for its merchants and shipping; but its harbour has been many years choaked up by the æstuary of the Humber. There is a cut made on the south-east part of the town, which helps to scour that part of the haven that is left; but there is no hopes of rendering it as useful as formerly.

TICKHALL, or TICKHILL, is an ancient town, at the distance of 155 miles from London. Here is a handsome church, a charity-school, and an hospital. There is a mount here, called
by

by Camden, *Moles Edita*, on which was once a castle, with a monastery.

THIRSK is 220 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and about fifty burghage-holders. The bailiff is chosen by the burghage-holders, and sworn by the steward of the lord of the manor, for whom he holds court at Lady-day and at Michaelmas. The representatives in parliament for this borough are chosen by the burghage-holders, and returned by the bailiff.

BURLINGTON is distant from London 208 miles, and stands upon a bay or creek of the German ocean, and is reckoned a safe harbour in storms from the north-north-west, and north-east. Burlington is about five furlongs in length, and has a great trade, and a quay, which lies near two miles from the town, and is chiefly inhabited by seafaring people. Here was formerly a priory.

ALDBOROUGH is situated on the bank of the river Ure, and is distant from London 205 miles. It is an ancient borough, as its name imports, and has a good church. It was the *Isurum Brigantum* of the Romans, and sundry coins, and other monuments of the Saxons and Romans have been discovered here. Here was formerly a chantry.

ASKRIG is distant from London 241 miles, and is situated near the river Youre and Swaledale forest; it is a small obscure town of no note.

BAWTRY is situated upon the banks of the river Idle, and is distant from London 152 miles. It is a great thoroughfare in the post road from London to Scotland, and is well provided with inns. This place is noted for a great trade in mill-stones, grind-stones, lead and iron, which are conveyed hither by the river from Derbyshire. They are carried off from hence to Stockwith, Burton, Hull, &c. this town being the centre of all exportation from the West Riding, in which it is situated.

BRADFORTH is distant from London 202 miles, and has a manufacture of cloth. Here is a church, in which a lecture was founded, and endowed with 40*l.* a year, by Mr. Peter Sunderland.

GISBORNE is situated on the borders of Lancashire, at the distance of 219 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of note.

HORNSEY is almost surrounded with a small arm of the German ocean, and is distant from London 188 miles. Here is a church with a high steeple, which is a common sea-mark; and not many years ago, a street in this town, called Hornsey Beck, was entirely washed away by the sea, except two or three houses. On the south-west side of it is Hornsey Meer.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE was originally called only Kirby, and had the epithet of Moorſide annexed to it from its ſituation on the ſide of Blackmoor, in the North Riding of this county, and to diſtinguiſh it from many other towns in the North of England called Kirby. It is 222 miles from London.

RIPLEY is 203 miles from London, and conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, about three furlongs in length. Here is a charity ſchool, and a bridge over the river Nidd; and the neighbourhood is remarkable for the production of liquoriſe.

PICKERING is ſituated on a hill among the wild mountains of Blackmoor, and is diſtant from London 225 miles. It is a pretty large town, belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter, and has a jurifdiction over ſeveral neighbouring villages, with a court for all actions under forty ſhillings, ariſing within the honour of Pickering. It has the foreſt of Pickering on the north, and Pickering Common on the ſouth. It is a very ancient town, and had once a caſtle, the ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen. It has a plentiful market for corn.

ROTHERHAM is ſo called from its ſituation near the banks of the Rother, at its confluence with the Don. It is diſtant from London 165 miles, and is a neat town, with a church, built in the form of a cathedral, and a fine ſtone bridge over the river Don. It has an alms-houſe, which was formerly a college, founded by Archbiſhop Scot, who, being a native of this place, choſe to be called Rotherham; and a charity ſchool, for the uſe of which for ever, the late Lord Malton laid out 136l. in land. It was formerly famous for an iron manufactory.

SKIPTON ſtands 224 miles from London, in the middle of that mountainous rocky tract of country called Craven, near the bank of the Aire. It is a pretty, large, well built town, and has a handſome church, with a good library. Here is a grammar ſchool, to which a conſiderable parcel of books were given, ſome years ago, by Silveſter Petit, who had been principal of Barnard's Inn, and gave a large and valuable library to the church. There is a ſchool here alſo, in which all the boys of the town are taught to ſing pſalms by the pariſh clerk, who is allowed a ſalary for it. It had once a caſtle.

STOKESLEY ſtands upon the banks of the river Wiſk, at the diſtance of 238 miles from London. It is a corporate town, conſiſting of one well-built ſtreet, about half a mile long, with a very good market, and a fair for cattle, which is one of the greateſt in England.

YARUM is 237 miles from London, and is a corporation, ſituated on the ſouth bank of the river Tees, which, not far off, receives the river Levan. It has a fine ſtone bridge over the Tees, by the navigation of which it carries on a good trade

to London in lead, corn, and butter. It had formerly two monasteries, and though a small town is pretty well built.

WIGHTON is 191 miles from London, and is a small ancient town, situated near the river Foulness, which was formerly well stocked with husbandmen.

TADCASTER is distant from London 187 miles, and has an hospital for twelve poor persons, and a free school, both founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Oglethorp, Bishop of Carlisle. This town has also a good stone bridge over the river Wharfe; and being situated near the meeting of the road from Chefter, and that from Cambridge to York, is well provided with inns. Great plenty of lime-stones are dug up here, which are reckoned very good and strong, and are conveyed to York and all the country round for building. Many coins of Roman Emperors have been dug up here, and quite round the town there are the marks of a trench, besides the platform of an old castle, out of the ruins of which the bridge was built.

SNAITH is distant from London 174 miles, and is a little town of good trade, by means of the navigation of the rivers Aire and Don, near the conflux of which it stands.

SETTLE is a pretty town, on the Ribble, at the foot of the hills which part York and Lancaster, and is 239 miles distant from London.

SELBY is distant from London 182 miles, and is a populous town, situated on the river Ouse, which brings up large vessels to it; so that several merchants reside here.

POCKLINGTON is distant from London 196 miles, and contains nothing worthy of notice.

PATRINGTON is 161 miles from London, and is a very ancient corporate town. It is said to be the ancient *Prætorium* of Ptolemy, and stands in a pleasant situation near the mouth of the Humber, of the shore of which it has an agreeable prospect; besides another of the green fields on the borders of Lincolnshire.

OTLEY is distant from London 208 miles, and is situated under a cliff called Chevin, on the south side of the river Wharfe, in a spot reckoned as delightful as any in England.

MIDLAM is 255 miles from London, and is situated on the river Ure. It is noted for a woollen manufactory, and frequent horse-races.

MASHAM is distant from London 218 miles, and has a cloth manufactory, with a corn mill upon the river Ure. There is a warren in the neighbouring moor, called Ellingstring Moor.

HUTHERSFIELD is situated upon the bank of the river Calder, and is distant from London 195 miles, and is famous for a manufacture of woollen cloth.

HELMSLEY is 221 miles distant from London, and is situated in Rhidal-Vale, near the river Rhye, with a brook running through it; and had formerly a castle. It is a small and inconsiderable town.

BOROUGHBRIDGE is so called from its fine bridge of stone, with very wide high arches over the river Ure, which runs to it from Rippon, which being joined a little below by the Swale, is there called the Ouse. It is 203 miles distant from London, and is governed by a bailiff. There are high stone causeys at the ends of the bridge to keep out the water, which nevertheless sometimes overflows them. The chief support of this town is a manufacture of hard-ware; it has likewise a great fair for cattle: Here was formerly a chantry.

BEDALL is distant from London 219 miles, and stands in Richmondshire, upon a rivulet that runs into the Swale near Gatenby; but is of chief note for being the thoroughfare of the Roman causey, leading from Richmond to Barnard's Castle, which for twenty miles together, is called Leeming-lane. All the adjacent country is more or less full of jockies and horse-dealers, here being the best hunting and road horses in the world. Here is also a charity school.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES and ANTIQUITIES.

The village of Laughton, which is situated on the top of an hill, has a fine church, and a Gothic spire, executed in so masterly a manner, that it is not exceeded in beauty or regularity by hardly any one in the kingdom. It is seen at the distance of thirty or forty miles, and has a fine effect on the eye of the spectator.

At *Canisborough*, a village near Snaith, are the ruins of an antient castle, supposed to have been built about the time the Romans quitted Britain, as a garrison was placed in it by Aurelius, during his wars with the Saxons. Great part of the walls of this antient castle are still standing, and in the church-yard of the village is a piece of very great antiquity; namely, a large stone of black marble, on one side of which is the figure of a man with a target, endeavouring to destroy a serpent; and on the other, the image of one of the antient Roman soldiers.

On a steep hill, near the village of Almondbury, are the remains of a strong camp, fortified with a ditch and rampart, and near it are the ruins of a castle.

About

About a mile from York, on the banks of the Ouse, is a small agreeable village, called Fulford, wherein is an old Gothic church, and where a fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.

About a mile to the north of the city of York is a large village called *Clifton*, where most of the cowkeepers reside, who furnish the citizens with milk, and it has been long famous for its may-pole, which is much resorted to by young people on the first of May.

On the banks of the Ouse, about three miles below York, is Bishopthorp, where the archbishop has a most agreeable seat.

Acomb, a large village north west of York, has some fine houses in it, and many gentry reside here during the summer.

One of the most remarkable curiosities of this county is a spring at a village called Giggleswick, about half a mile from Settle, which frequently ebbs and flows three times in an hour, when the water sinks and rises two feet.

In *York Wold*, after very rainy seasons, water frequently gushes out of the earth, and rises to a considerable height. These jets the inhabitants of the country call vipsies, or gipies, and believe them to be forerunners of a famine, or some other public calamity. To account for these phenomena, it is supposed, that the rain water, being received and collected in large basons or caverns of the hills in this mountainous tract, finds a vent below, towards the bottom of the hills, but that this vent not being large enough for the water to issue as fast as it gathers above, it is forced up into jets or spouts upon the principle of artificial fountains; and after springs and summers so wet as to produce these spouts, a scarcity of corn has frequently happened throughout these kingdoms, so that the notion of these spouts being prognostics of famine, is better founded than many others of the same kind.

Near Sheffield is a park, where, in the last century, an oak tree was cut down which had 10,000 feet of board in it; and in the same park another oak was felled, the trunk of which was so large, that two men on horseback, one on each side of it, as it lay along upon the ground, could not see the crowns of each others hats.

In a village called Cuckold's Haven, not far from Sandbeck, near Tickhill, there grows a yew tree, the stem of which is straight and smooth, to the height of about ten feet; the branches rise one above another in circles of such exact dimensions, that they appear to be the effect of art. The shoots of each year are exactly conformable one to another, and so thick, that the birds can scarcely find any entrance. Its colour is remarkably bright and vivid, which together with its uncommon figure,

figure, gives it at some distance the appearance of a fine artificial tuft of green velvet.

The top of the high cliff of the town of Scarborough, at the top of which is the Scarborough spaw, was fifty-four yards above high water mark, till the 29th of December 1737, when a part of the cliff, containing above an acre of pasture land, sunk by degrees for several hours, with cattle feeding on it, and at length settled about seventeen yards below its former perpendicular height. By the pressure of such an immense weight, computed at no less than 561,360 tons, the sandy ground beyond the cliff, towards the sea, where the wells were, rose for above one hundred yards in length, twenty feet above its former level; the spaw, and the buildings around it, being on the ground that was thus elevated, the water entirely failed, but upon a diligent search, the spaw was again recovered, and the water, upon trial, seemed rather to be more efficacious than before.

In a tract of ground called *Marshland*, situated north-east of Thorn, and surrounded by the Don, the Idle, the Ouse, and other rivers, great quantities of fir and oak trees are frequently dug up. Their depth under ground is from one to two yards; the roots are found in various directions, from which some of the trees seem to have been cut off, others broken, and others burnt.

At Bolton, on the river Swale, is a monument erected to the memory of the famous Henry Jenkins, who was a native of this county, and who was interred here on the 6th of December 1670, aged 169 years. As there were no registers old enough to prove the time of his birth, it was gathered from the following circumstances. He remembered the battle of Flodden Field, fought between the English and Scots in 1513, when he was twelve years old; several men in his neighbourhood, about one hundred years of age, agreed, that from their earliest remembrance, he had been an old man; and at York assizes he was admitted to swear to 140 years memory. He frequently swam rivers after he was an hundred years old, and he retained his sight and hearing to his death. He had been a fisherman an hundred years, and towards the latter end of his days he lived by begging.

In the neighbourhood of Gisborough is a village called Acklam; and near it is a mount called Sivars, from the emperor Severus, whose body, after his death, was brought to this place from York, and burnt to ashes, the remains being put into an urn, and sent to Rome.

Auldby, a small village near Malton, is a place of great antiquity, where the Romans are supposed to have had a station.

The

The ruins of an old castle are still visible on the top of a hill near the river, and many coins have been dug up at it.

At *Byland*, a large village situated within a few miles of *Thirsk*, are the ruins of an ancient abbey, founded for monks of the Cistercian order, in the reign of King Henry I. It appears to have been a noble structure, with a fine cloister.

St. Agathas, another village near *Richmond*, had formerly an abbey, some of the walls of which are yet standing.

Bowes is a small village in that part of the county called *Richmondshire*, and at the same place stood the ancient Roman town of *Lavatre*. There are the remains of a strong castle here; and many parts of the Roman camp are still visible, particularly the ramparts, but the ditches are filled up. There is also a deep moat round the castle, and the church appears to have been built out of its ruins, for there are many Roman inscriptions on the stones.

Near *Settle* are several small villages, which are situated in a very romantic manner; some of them being on the summit of hills, and others under the most frightful precipices in the vallies.

In digging large canals in the last century, for draining the marsh land near *Thorn*, which before that time was a moorish and fenny tract of country, were found gates, ladders, hammers, shoes, and other such things, together with the entire body of a man, at the bottom of a turf pit, about four yards deep; his hair and nails not decayed. Here were also found several Roman coins; and from these circumstances, and the subterraneous wood found here, it is conjectured that this, and other such places, were anciently forests, in which the Britons had taken refuge, and which were therefore cut down, and burnt by the Romans.

Cattarick, a village upon the bank of the river *Swale*, near *Richmond*, was the *Caturactonium* and *Cataracton* of *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*. The present name is a small variation of the ancient names *Caturactonium* and *Cataracton*; which seem to have been derived from the cataract formed by the river *Swale* near this place. In the time of the Romans this was a great city, through which *Ptolemy*, in an astronomical work called *Magna Constructio*, describes the twenty-fourth parallels of north latitude, and makes it distant from the equator fifty-seven degrees. *Cattarick* stands upon a Roman highway, that crosses the river at this place, and by the ruins still visible in and around it, appears to have been a city of large extent, and strongly fortified. On the east side, near the river, is a huge mount, secured by four smaller works; and upon the banks of the river the foundations of very strong walls are still discernible. In the reign of King
Charles

Charles the First, a large pot, consisting of an uncommon mixture of metals, and capable of containing twenty-four gallons, was found here, almost full of Roman coins, the far greatest part of which were copper; and in 1703 a vault was discovered near this place, containing a large urn and two smaller ones.

Upon a hill in the neighbourhood of this town, adjoining to a farm-house called Thornburgh, have been found many Roman coins; one in particular, of gold, had this inscription, *Nero Imp. Cæsar*, and on the reverse, *Jupiter Custos*. Here have also been dug up bases of old pillars, and a brick floor, with a leaden pipe passing perpendicularly down into the earth. It is thought that this was a place for performing sacrifices to the infernal gods, that the blood of the victims descended by this pipe, and that Thornburgh was the *Vicus juxta Catarractum* mentioned by Antoninus.

At Kirklees, about three miles from Hutherfield, is a funeral monument of the famous outlaw, Robin Hood, who lived in the reign of King Richard the First, with the following inscription.

*Here undernead dis laid stean
Lais Robert earl of Huntingtun.
Nea arier az bie sa geud,
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud.
Sick utlawz bi an is men
Vil England niver si agen.*

Obiit 24 Kal. Decembris, 1247.

Which may be thus rendered into modern English :

“ Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, lies underneath this stone.
“ He was the best of archers, and the people called him Robin
“ Hood ; nor will ever England see again such outlaws as he
“ and his men.”

S E A T S.

WENTWORTH CASTLE, near Barnsley, is a noble seat of the Earl of Strafford. The new front to the lawn is extremely beautiful. It is very light and elegant; the portico, supported by six pillars of the Corinthian order, is exceedingly elegant; the triangular cornice inclosing the arms, as light as possible; the ballustrade gives a fine effect to the whole building, which is exceeded by few in lightness, unity of parts, and that pleasing simplicity which must strike every beholder.

The *Hall* is 40 feet by 40, the ceiling supported by very handsome Corinthian pillars; and divided into compartments by cornices elegantly worked and gilt; the divisions painted in a very

very pleasing manner. On the left hand you enter into an anti-chamber, twenty-feet square, then a bed-chamber of the same size, and thirdly a drawing room of the like demension. Over the chimney is some carving by Gibbons. The other side of the hall opens into a drawing room, 40 by 25. The chimney-piece is exceedingly elegant; the cornice surrounds a plate of *Siena* marble, upon which is a beautiful festoon of flowers in white; it is supported by two pillars of *Siena* wreathed with white, than which nothing can have a better effect. The door-cases are very elegantly carved and gilt. Here are three fine slabs, one of *Egyptian* granite, and two of *Siena* marble; also several pictures; particularly David with Goliath's head, by Carlo Maratt; two cattle pieces, by Salvator Rosa, exceedingly fine; and Abraham, by Paulo Mattea. In the dining room is a fine portrait of the Earl of Strafford, who was executed in the reign of Charles I. by Vandyke; the expression of the countenance and the painting of the hands are very fine. Going up stairs you enter the gallery, which is one of the most beautiful rooms in England. It is 180 feet long by 24 broad, and 30 high. It is in three divisions; a large one in the centre, and a small one at each end; the division is by very magnificent pillars of marble, with gilt capitals: in the spaces between these pillars and the wall are the following statues, Apollo, an Egyptian Priestess, Bacchus, and Ceres. This noble gallery is designed and used as a rendezvous-room, and an admirable one it is; one end is furnished for music, and the other with a billiard table: At each end is a very elegant Venetian window, contrived, like several others in the house, to admit the air by sliding down the pannel under the centre part of it. The cornices of the end divisions are of marble, richly ornamented. Here are several valuable pictures; particularly Charles I. in the isle of Wight, by Vandyke; a portrait of Carlo Maratt, by himself, with a Turkish lady that was kept by him, who is a beautiful and graceful figure; Christ in the garden, by Carlo Maratt; and two sharpers cheating a gentleman at cards, by Michael Angelo.

Lord Strafford's Library is a good room, thirty by twenty, and the book-cases handsomely disposed. Her Ladyship's dressing room is extremely elegant, about 25 feet square, hung with blue India paper; the cornice, ceiling and ornaments all extremely pretty; the toilette boxes of gold, and very handsome. Her ladyship's reading closet is extremely elegant, hung with a painted satin, and the ceiling in Mosaics festooned with honeysuckles; the cornice of glass painted with flowers: It is a sweet little room, and must please every spectator. On the other side of the room is a bird closet, in which are many cages of singing

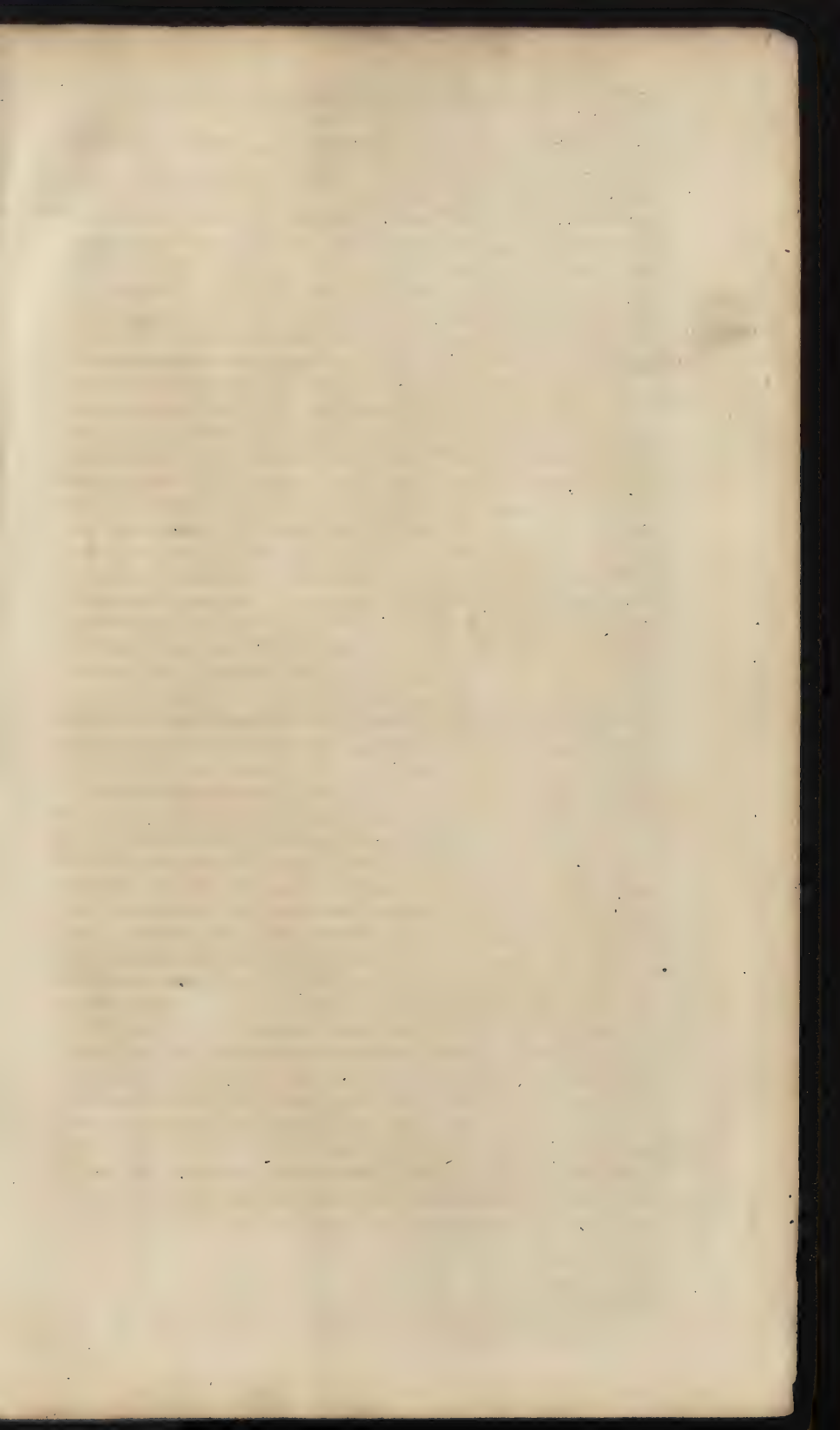
birds: the bed-chamber 25 square, is very handsome; and the whole apartment very pleasingly compleat.

But Wentworth Castle is more famous for the beauties of the ornamental environs, than for that of the house. though the front is superior to many. The water and the woods adjoining, are sketched with great taste. The water extends through the park in a meandering course, and wherever it is viewed, the terminations are no where seen, having every where the effects of a real and very beautiful river; the groves of oaks fill up the bends of the stream in the most elegant manner. Here advancing thick to the very banks of the water; there appearing at a distance, breaking away to a few scattered trees in some spots, and in others joining their branches into the most solemn brownness. The water, in many places, is seen from the house between the trees of several scattered clumps most picturesquely; in others it is quite lost behind the hills, and breaks every where upon the view in a stile that cannot be too much admired.

The shrubbery that adjoins to the house is disposed with the utmost elegance: the waving slopes dotted with firs, pines, &c. are exceedingly pretty, and the temple is fixed at so beautiful a spot, as to command the sweet landscape of the park, and the rich prospect of the adjacent country, which rises in a bold manner, and presents an admirable view of cultivated hills.

Winding up the hill among the plantations and woods, which are laid out in an agreeable taste, you come to the bowling green, which is thickly encompassed with evergreens, retired and beautiful with a very light and pretty Chinese temple on one side of it; and from thence crosses a dark wall catching a most beautiful view of a bank of distant wood. The next object is a statue of Ceres in a retired spot, the arcade appearing with a good effect, and through the three divisions of it, the distant prospect is seen very finely. The lawn which leads up to the castle is elegant; there is a clump of firs on one side of it, through which the distant prospect is seen; and the above mentioned statue of Ceres, caught in the hollow of a dark grove, with the most picturesque elegance, and is one among the few instances of statues being employed in gardens with real taste. From the platform of grass within the castle wall, (in the centre of which is a statue of the late Earl, who built it) over the battlements, you behold a surprising prospect on which ever side you look; but the view that is most pleasing, is that opposite the entrance, where you look down upon a valley which is extensive, finely bounded by rising cultivated hills, and very complete in being commanded at a single look, notwithstanding the vast variety.

Within



Westminster House in, Yorkshire, the Seat of the Marquis of Rockingham.



Within the menagery at the bottom of the park, is a most pleasing shrubbery extremely sequestered, cool, shady, and agreeably contrasted to that by the house, from which so much distant prospect is beheld; the latter is what may be called fine; but the former is pleasingly agreeable. You proceed through the menagery, which is pretty well stocked with pheasants, &c. to the bottom of the shrubbery, where there is an alcove in a sequestered situation; in front of it the body of a large oak is seen at the end of a walk in a pleasing stile. This shrubbery, or rather plantation, is spread over two fine slopes, the valley between which is a long winding hollow dale, exquisitely beautiful; the banks are thickly covered with great numbers of very fine oaks, whose noble branches in some places, almost join over the grass lawn, which winds through this elegant valley; at the upper end is a Gothic temple, over a little grot, which forms an arch, and together have a most pleasing effect. The temple is a light, airy, and elegant building. Behind it is a water sweetly situated; surrounded by hanging woods in a beautiful manner, an island in it prettily planted; and the banks on the left side rising elegantly from the water, and scattered with fine oaks. From the seat of the river God, the view into the park is pretty, congenial with the spot, and the temple caught in a proper stile.

KIVETON, about six miles from Rotherham, is the seat of the Duke of Leeds. It stands in a good air, with a fine prospect, a canal, pleasant gardens, and a large park, through which a vista has been cut to take in Laughton steeple, which is about three miles off. The hall at this seat is painted by Sir James Thornhill; and round it are several antique statues, some of which are very finely executed. The Duke has also some pictures here, by some of the most celebrated masters; particularly, the four parts of the world by Rubens; the four Evangelists, by Titian; the Marriage of Cana, by Paul Veronese; portraits of the Earl of Worcester, and Lord Cecil, by Hans Holbein; of the Marquis of Montrose, and the Earl of Stafford, by Vandyke; Sea Goddeffes, Venus and Cupid, by Rubens; landscapes, by Bassan; the Virgin and Child, by Carlo Maratt; Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, by Holbein; the Earl of Derby, by Vandyke; the death of St. Sebastian, by Guido; Rubens's family, by himself; King Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke, with other fine pictures by different masters.

WENTWORTH HOUSE, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Rockingham, is situated between Rotherham and Barnsley, in the midst of a most beautiful country, and in a park that is

one of the most exquisite spots in the world. It consists of an irregular quadrangle, inclosing three courts, with two grand fronts; the principal one to the park extends in a line upwards of 600 feet, forming a centre and two wings. Nothing in architecture can be finer than this center, which extends 19 windows. In the middle a most noble portico projects 20 feet, and is 60 feet long in the area; six magnificent Corinthian pillars support it in front, and one at each end: this portico is lightness and elegance itself; the projection is bold; and when viewed assant from one side, admits the light through the pillars at the ends, which has a most happy effect, and adds surprizingly to the lightness of the edifice. The tympanum is excellently proportioned; at the points are three very light statues; the cornice, the arms, and the capitals of the pillars are admirably executed. A ballustrade crowns the rest of the front, at each end a statue, and between them vases: the whole uniting to form a centre at once pleasing and magnificent; in which lightness vies with grandeur, and simplicity with elegance.

The rustic floor consists of a very large arcade, and two suites of rooms. In the arcade is a fine group in statuary, containing three figures as large as life, in which one of gigantic stature is getting the better of the two others; the sculptor is Foggini; the upper part of the two lower figures are finely executed; the turn of the back, and the execution of the countenances, good; the forced struggling attitude of the hinder one very great, especially that of pushing his hand against the body of his antagonist. On the left of this arcade is the common apartment; first, a supping-room, 30 by 22, and 14 high; then a drawing-room, 33 by 25; anti-room to the dining-room, and the dining-room, 36 by 25. On the other side, are offices for the steward, butler, and other servants. Upon this floor are a very great number of rooms of all sorts; and among others, many admirable good apartments, of anti-rooms, dressing-rooms, bed-chambers, furnished with great elegance in velvets, damasks, &c. and gilt and carved ornaments.

Upon the principal floor you enter first the grand hall, which is supposed to be the finest room in England. The justness of the proportion is such, as must strike every eye with the most agreeable surprize on entering it; it is 60 feet square, and 40 high; a gallery 10 feet wide is carried round the whole, which leaves the area a cube of 40 feet; this circumstance gives it an elegance and a magnificence unmatched in any other hall. The gallery is supported by 18 most noble Ionic fluted pillars, encrusted with a paste, representing in the most natural manner several marbles. The shafts are of Siena, and so admirably imitated

imitated as not to be distinguished from reality by the most experienced and most scrutinizing eye; the bases pedestals, the capitals of white marble, and the square of the bases of verd antique. Nothing can have a more beautiful effect than these pillars. Between the pillars are eight niches in the wall for statues. Over these niches are very elegant relievos in pannels, from the designs of Mr. Stewart. Above the gallery are eighteen Corinthian pilasters, which are incrusted with the imitation of marbles: between the shafts are pannels struck in stucco, and between the capitals festoons in the same, in a stile which cannot fail of pleasing the most cultivated taste. The ceiling is of compartments in stucco, simply magnificent, and admirably executed.

To the left of this noble hall is a grand suite of apartments; containing, 1. A supping room, 40 feet by 22. The ceiling compartments in stucco; the center a large plain oblong; at each end a square, in which is a most elegant relievo, representing two angels supporting an urned cup of flowers resting on the head of an eagle; the divisions on each side containing scrolls; the whole exceedingly elegant. The chimney-piece is very handsome, the frieze containing the Rockingham supporters, with a plain shield, in white marble, finely polished, the columns festooned in the same. 2. A drawing-room 35 by 23. The ceiling coved in stucco; the center an oval in oblong, with medalions in the corners of the square cut by the oval, inclosed in wreaths of laurel surrounded by scrolls; the cove rising to it struck in small octagon compartments, chequered by little squares, extremely elegant. The cornice, frieze, and architrave of the wainscot beautifully carved; nothing can be more elegant of the kind than the scroll of carving on the frieze. The chimney-piece is of white marble, polished; the cornice supported by figures of captives, in the same; on the freize, festoons of fruit and flowers; on each side a vase, on which are four small but elegant figures in relievo, something in the attitude of the hours in the Aurora of Guido. 3. A dining-room, 40 feet square; the ceiling of stucco; in the center a large octagon; around it eight divisions, within four of which are relievos of boys supporting a shield, inclosing a head in a blaze, by a wreath of fruit; over it a basket of flowers on a shell inverted; and under it an eagle spreading its wings. In the other division are rays in circles of fret-work: the design of the whole is in a most just and elegant taste. The chimney piece large and handsome, of white polished marble; above it architectural ornaments; a cornice, &c. supported by Corinthian pillars; the whole finely carved, and surrounding a space left for a picture. In the walls of the room are pannels
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in stucco, of a bold and spirited design, and like the ceiling exceedingly well executed. Over the doors are six historical reliefs; in the center on each side a large frame-work for a picture, by which are pannels, inclosing in wreaths four medallions, viz. Theocritus, Hector, Agamemnon, and Hyacinthus. On one side the chimney-piece, in the same stile, Hamilcar, and on the other Troilus.

Returning to the grand hall, you enter from the other side another suite. 1. An anti-chamber 30 by 20; the ceiling finely finished in stucco. 2. The grand drawing-room 36 square; the ceiling the same. 3. A dressing-room 30 by 25; the ceiling coved in stucco; the center an oval cut in a square, elegantly decorated; the cove rising to it mosaic in small squares, designed with great taste. 4. The state bed-chamber, 25 feet square; the ceiling of stucco, and elegant. 5. Another dressing-room, 16 square, communicating with the passage which runs behind this suite of apartments. At the other end of the house behind the great dining-room is the India apartment, a bed-chamber 15 square, with a dressing-room the same; the chimney-piece extremely elegant; pillars of Siena marble.

From the other corner of the hall on the right hand, you enter, by a large passage, the gallery or common rendezvous room, 130 feet by 18, hung with India paper; a most useful and agreeable room. To the right, this opens into the new damask apartment, consisting of a bed-chamber and two dressing rooms, one of the latter 27 feet by 18, the ceiling compartments in stucco: the chimney-piece surprizingly elegant; a border of Siena marble, surrounded by compartments of a black marble ground, inlaid with flowers, fruit, and birds, of marble, in their natural colours; most exquisitely finished. The bed-chamber 27 by 15, the ceiling very well designed and executed in stucco; the other dressing-room (both open into the gallery) 28 by 18; a coved ceiling stuccoed in compartments extremely neat; the chimney-piece pilasters of Siena, with white polished capitals supporting the cornice of white and Siena marble; the whole very elegant: over it a copy, from Vandyke, of Charles the First's Queen, by Lady Fitzwilliams, exceedingly well done; the face, hair, and drapery, excellent.—Here is one of the most curious cabinets in England; it is in architectural divisions of a center and two wings, on a basement story of drawers; a cornice finely wrought of ebony, the frieze of ivory, and the architecture of tortoise-shell, supported by Corinthian fluted pillars of tortoise-shell and ebony, carved in reliefs, the capitals and bases gilt. The entrance of the building rustics in tortoise-shell, the divisions in ivory. By looking in the center on
either

either side, is a deception of perspective; the design is very elegant, and the workmanship excellent.

On the other side of the gallery, you open into a blue damask dressing room, 25 by 24; here are two pictures by Mr. West, which seem to be in his best manner; Diana and Endymion, and Cymon and Iphigenia. In the first, the most striking peculiarity is the light, all issuing from the crescent of Diana; this is something of the *Concetto*, but the execution is fine; the diffusion spirited and natural. The turn of her neck and arm is very beautiful; all the colours are fine and brilliant; and the general harmony very pleasing. In the other piece, the figure of Iphigenia is fine, and the turn of her head inimitable. Cymon's figure is good, his attitude easy and natural; the colours are glowing, and consequently pleasing. Besides these pieces, here is likewise a large portrait of the late King on horseback; it is a good one, the attitude very natural. Likewise a small relief in alabaster of a Cupid in a car, drawn by panthers; his attitude very pleasing.—Next is a chintz bed-chamber, 24 by 20. After this comes the yellow damask apartment. The dressing-room 18 square; and the bed-chamber 25 by 18. Upon a cabinet in this room is a small Venus in white marble; fine, delicate, and pleasing. The library is 60 feet by 20, and is nobly furnished.

From the library is a direct communication, on one side with the preceding rooms, and on the other with the crimson velvet apartment; consisting of, first, an anti-room, painted in obscura in blue, in a very neat taste, 23 feet square; this opens into the bed-chamber of the same dimensions, the ornaments of the best, the glass frames, &c. &c. of gilt carving, well executed; then the dressing-room 23 by 15.

The attic story consists of complete sets of apartments, of bed-chamber and dressing-room; including those of Lord and Lady Rockingham, which are four dressing-rooms and a bed-chamber: in his lordship's anti-room hangs the famous picture of the earl of Strafford, and his secretary, by Vandyke; which is incomparably fine. Also the portrait of an old servant, by Stubbs; which appears to be most excellently done. The strong expression of the face is worthy the pencil of Rembrandt himself. The rooms on this floor are all spacious, many 36 by 30, 33 by 25, &c. &c. in general well proportioned, and the furniture rich and elegant. Upon the whole, they are much superior to the common stile of attic apartments; and with respect to convenience, the connection of the apartments throughout the house is most excellently contrived.

But the park and environs of Wentworth House, are, if any thing, more noble than the edifice itself; for which way soever
you

you approach, very magnificent woods, spreading waters, and elegant temples, break upon the eye at every angle. Many of the objects are viewed to the greatest advantage by taking the principal entrance from Rotherham, the approach from which is extremely fine. At the entrance of the park, the prospect is delicious : in front you look full upon a noble range of hills, dales, lakes, and woods, the house magnificently situated in the center of the whole. The eye naturally falls into the valley before you, through which the water winds in a noble stile : on the opposite side, is a vast sweep of rising slopes, finely scattered with trees, up to the house, which is here seen distinctly, and stands in the point of grandeur from whence it seems to command all the surrounding country. The woods stretching away above, below, and to the right and left with inconceivable magnificence ; from the pyramid on one side, which rises from the bosom of a great wood, quite around to your left hand, where they join one of above an hundred acres hanging on the side of a vast hill, and forming altogether an amphitheatrical prospect, the beauties of which are much easier imagined than described. In one place the rustic temple crowns the point of a waving hill, and in the other the Ionic one appears with a lightness that decorates the surrounding groves. The situation of the house is no where better seen than from this point, for, in some places near, it appears to stand too low ; but the contrary is manifest from hence, for the front-sweep of country forms the slope of a gradually rising hill, in the middle of which is the house, and up to it is a fine bold rise : descending from hence towards the wood beneath you, hanging towards the valley, and through which the road leads, before it enters another view breaks upon the eye, which cannot but delight it. First, the water winding through the valley in a very beautiful manner ; on the other side a fine slope rising to the rustic temple, most elegantly backed with a dark spreading wood. To the right a vast range of plantations, covering a whole sweep of hills, and near the summit the pyramid raising its bold head from a dark bosom of surrounding wood. The effect is truly great.—In the center of the view, in a gradual opening among the hills, appears the house ; the situation wonderfully elegant. Turning a little to the left, several woods, which from other points are seen distinct, here appear to join, and form a vast body of noble oaks, rising from the very edge of the water to the summit of the hills, on the left of the house. The Ionic temple at the end most happily placed, in a spot from whence it throws an elegance over every landscape.

The road then entering, winds through the wood before-mentioned. This wood is cut into winding walks, of which there

there is a great variety ; in one part of it, on a small hill of shaven grass, is a neat house for repasts in hot weather. The dining-room is 32 feet by 16, very neatly fitted up, the chimney-pieces of white marble of an elegant simplicity ; the bow-window is remarkably light and airy : adjoining is a little drawing-room hung with India paper, and a large closet with book-cases ; beneath are a kitchen and other offices. From hence a walk winds to the aviary, which is a little Chinese building of a very pleasing design ; it is stocked with Canary and other foreign birds, which are kept alive in winter by means of hot walls at the back of the building ; the front is open net-work in compartments. In another part of the wood is an octagon temple in a small lawn : and the walk winds in another place over a bridge of rock, which is thrown over a small water thickly surrounded with trees.

Upon coming out of this wood the objects all receive a variation at once ; the plantations bear in different directions, but continue their noble appearance ; for your eye rises over a prodigious fine bank of wood to the Ionic temple, which is very happily situated. The road from hence winds over the hill, and takes a slanting course down to that part of the water where the octagon temple is situated ; it is a very elegant little building, sweetly situated in the valley, commanding the bends of the shore among the adjoining groves, and the hanging woods which crown the surrounding hills. Not far from this temple, a magnificent bridge is thrown over the water, and the road is then through another wood, which is full of a prodigious number of the most venerable oaks in England ; one of which is 19 feet in circumference ; and a great many of them near as large, with noble stems of a majestic height.

Another noble approach from which this exquisite park is seen to great advantage, is the lower entrance from Rotherham, where the porter's lodge stands. From hence the pyramid is seen upon the right, rising from a noble sweep of wood : in front the rustic temple just shews its head above a spreading plantation in a picturesque manner. On the left, along the valley, winds the lake in that waving line, which art uses to imitate the most elegant touches of nature : it is broke by bold projecting clumps of wood upon the banks, through which the water is in some places seen with a most charming elegance. At a distance upon the banks of this noble water, which is upwards of 200 yards wide, is seen the octagon temple, which is finely situated. On the other side of the water, you look upon a great extent of park, scattered with trees in the most beautiful manner imaginable, crowned with two vast woods, which here appear as one ; and on every side fine prospects of cultivated hills, spreading one

beyond another. This approach crosses towards the lodge, where is a small but very neat room of prints on blue paper, and furnished with an harpsichord, for varying the scene: the view from the windows is full upon the water, then the hills rising boldly from the shore, and terminated with a magnificent range of woods: the road winds from hence around the hill on which the rustic temple stands, and breaks at once upon the house, in a manner not only strikingly judicious in itself, but finely contrasted to the other approaches from which it is gradually seen.

Another point of view that is well worthy of attention, is the south point at the top of the hill, from whence you look down upon Rotherham, and all the country around: from this point there is an immense prospect of vast vallies all scattered with villages, with elegantly cultivated hills arising on every side to the clouds: the house appears in the center of nine or ten vast hanging and other woods, which have a genuine magnificence more noble than can easily be conceived. The pyramid and temples are finely scattered over the scene, and give it just the air of liveliness which is consistent with the grandeur of the extent. This view is perhaps the most beautiful in Yorkshire; for the house, park, and woods, form a circular connected landscape, that is nobly grand, and beautifully elegant; while the surrounding country exhibits Arcadian scenes smiling with cultivation, and endless in variety.

From this point, moving to the left, the landscapes perpetually vary, each object taking a new appearance, and every one truly elegant. Crossing a beautiful irriguous valley, you rise to a plantation, at the west point of the park, from whence a new scene is beheld equal to any of the rest. You look down over a fine slope on the water, and catch it at several points breaking upon the eye through the scattered trees; the octagon temple appearing on its bank, in a situation extremely well contrasted to the elevated ones of the other buildings. To the left, the woods rise in a noble manner, and joining those by the house, have a very fine effect; the Ionic temple just lifting its dome above them in an exquisite taste. In front, the rustic temple is seen on the hill backed with wood in the most pleasing stile, and higher still, the pyramid rising out of more lofty woods; the effect altogether is admirable. To the right, the eye is feasted with a beautiful variety of cultivated hills.

The pyramid, which hath been more than once already mentioned, is a triangular tower, about 200 feet high, which was built on the summit of a very high hill, at a distance from the house. There is a winding stair case up to it, and from the top a most astonishing prospect around the whole country breaks

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at once upon the spectator: the house and all its surrounding hills, woods, waters, temples, &c. are viewed at one glance, and around them an amazing tract of cultivated inclosures. A view scarcely to be exceeded. The following inscription is engraven over the entrance.

1748.

“ This pyramidal building was erected by his Majesty’s most dutiful subject, Thomas Marquis of Rockingham, &c. In grateful respect to the preserver of our religion, laws, and liberties, KING GEORGE THE SECOND, who by the blessing of God, having subdued a most unnatural rebellion in Britain, Anno 1746, maintains the balance of power and settles a just and honourable peace in Europe.”

Near it is a small but very neat room, looking down upon a beautiful valley, and over a fine and extensive prospect, where Lady Rockingham sometimes drinks tea. At no great distance from the pyramid is the arch, another building, which was raised as an object to decorate the view from the Ionic temple: just by which is the menagery in front of the green house, containing a prodigious number of foreign birds, particularly gold and pencil pheasants, cockatoos, Mollacca doves, &c. &c. The green-house is a very spacious one, and behind it is a neat agreeable room for drinking of tea. Advancing from hence down the terras, the eye is continually feasted with an exceedingly fine and various prospect of hills, dales, winding water, hanging woods, temples, and noble sweeps of park; at the end of it a most delicious one, quite different from any seen elsewhere; for you look down immediately upon a fine falling valley, beautifully intersected with various sheets of water, fringed with trees: over this elegant bird’s eye landscape, on one side, rises a very fine sloping hill, scattered with single trees, and on the other, a noble range of woods; under them in the valley stands the octagon temple; to the left the rustic one upon the summit of a bold unplanted hill contrasted finely to the others, which are either decorated with clumps, or quite covered with nobly spreading woods.

Upon the whole, Wentworth is in every respect one of the finest places in the kingdom: The house is one of the best in England, and very large; the park is as noble a range of natural and artificial beauty as is any where to be seen; the magnificence of the woods exceed all description; the temples, &c. are elegant pieces of architecture, and so admirably situated as to throw an uncommon lustre over every spot; and add to all this the amazing beauty of the surrounding country, which consists chiefly of cultivated hills, cut into inclosures, and well

scattered with towns and villages, and then it must be allowed that such circumstances cannot unite without forming a place at once great and delightful.

The many beauties of this magnificent seat are in a great degree owing to the fine taste of the Marquis of Rockingham, who is also much distinguished by his knowledge in agriculture, and by his attention to the improvement of it. His Lordship took a considerable quantity of the land belonging to his estate into his own hands, in order to set his tenants an example of the best kinds of husbandry, which he has brought to a degree of perfection hitherto unknown in this country, and in some respects superior to any other in the kingdom. And his Lordship has at the same time been solicitous that his farms should not be too much engrossed; and has divided such of them as he thought too large, that a greater number of families might be comfortably supported upon his estate. His Lordship has made such capital improvements with respect to the cultivation of land, and in the management of his estate discovered such knowledge and judgment in agriculture, and so much good sense and humanity, as justly entitle him to the general esteem of his countrymen.

METHLEY, about six miles from Pontefract, is the seat of Lord Mexborough, which is fitted up and furnished in a very rich manner. The ground floor consists of a vestibule, and a dining room; the first 37 by 27, with a large window; the second 37 by 25, hung with crimson damask, the ornaments carved and gilt; the ceiling in compartments, ornamented in green, gold, and white. The chimney-piece is very handsome, the cornice, &c. of white marble, the frieze of Siena, with white scrolls on it; and supported by Ionic pillars of Siena: the door and window of white and gold; the cornice of the same, and the frieze green and gold, and very elegant. The frames of the glasses, settees, chairs, &c. carved and richly gilt. Upon the first floor are three apartments; the green velvet bed-chamber, 19 by 18. The chimney-piece, Corinthian pillars of Siena marble, with gilt capitals. The crimson damask room, 23 by 18; the ceiling white and gold in compartments, with settoons of gilding in them in a light and elegant taste; the chimney piece, white and Siena marble; in the centre, doves in bas relief, very fine. The ornaments of the bed gilt carving; and the window curtains covered with scrolls of the same in an elegant taste: Adjoining, is a small dressing room, the ceiling of which is gilt in scrolls on a lead white, and is light and pleasing. The chintz-room 25 by 18, the ceiling in compartments with slight scrolls of gilding, in a very pretty taste. Here are two large and very fine India figures, above a yard high, in glass-cases.



A View of Castle Howard in, Yorkshire the Seat of the Earl of Carlisle.



cases. A dressing-room, 18 by 12, neatly as well as richly fitted up. The articles of carving and gilding are done throughout the house with great elegance; the doors, door-cases, window frames, pannels, &c. are finely ornamented; the ceilings are in general very elegantly executed, the scrolls of gilding, not crowded, but light and neat as well as rich, and the furniture equally well chosen. The house is not a large one, but it is upon the whole, much better furnished than most of its size in the kingdom, and superior to many more capital ones.

CASTLE-HOWARD, about five miles from Malton, is the seat of the Earl of Carlisle. It was built by Vanburgh, and is much visited by travellers on account of the great collection of antique busts, statues, and marbles it contains; and also for the beauty of the woods that surround it almost on every side. These are truly magnificent; they are very extensive, and as they in general hang on the side of the hills, have a noble effect from whatever point they are viewed.

The house has a grand appearance. The hall is 33 feet square, by 60 high, terminating in a dome at top, and ornamented with pillars of stone. On the walls is the history of Phæton, painted by Pellegrino. Here are also a number of antique busts and statues; together with several paintings, particularly Mars and Venus by Titian, and a portrait of Pope Gregory, by the same master; Vulcan by Albert Durer; and a Bohemian shepherds, by Rembrandt. The dining-room is 28 feet by 21, elegantly furnished, with pictures, busts, slabs, &c. The chimney pieces are very handsome, the cornice of Siena and white marble, in the middle grapes of polished white; it is supported by fluted pillars of Siena. The slabs are of Sicilian jasper, and here is an urn of the finest green granate. Here are some very fine paintings, particularly, Cupid and Psyche by Tintoret, the Prodigal son by Spagnollet, and Christ at Emmaus by Paul Veronese.

The drawing-room is 21 feet square: the slab is verd antique, and the Roman pavement antique mosaic. Among the pictures here are nineteen capital views of Venice, by Canaletti, in which are displayed the beautiful glow and brilliancy of this master's colouring in a very high manner; two landscapes, by Zuccarelli; and Adam and Eve, by Albert Durer.

In the closet are two most curious cabinets framed of precious stones; and a slab of antique mosaic; together with four views of Venice by Canaletti, two landscapes by Ricci, and portraits of Lord William Howard and his wife, by Cornelius Jansen. In the antique gallery are many slabs of all the most rare and curious antique marbles; some inlaid with numerous kinds of marbles and precious stones. There are also urns, vases, and busts;

three

three heads, by Rubens ; a Cartoon in blue and white, by Raphael ; a dead Christ, David and Goliath, and two other pieces, by Bassan ; and two sea-pieces, by Greffier.

The drawing room is 28 by 24 ; and over the chimney is an exceeding fine portrait of Cardinal Howard, by Carlo Marat ; two Roman busts ; two very curious slabs of flowered alabaster ; one of red porphyry ; two pillars of green porphyry ; and upon the chimney some antique bronzes. The tapestry is from the designs of Rubens, and very fine. The state bed-chamber is 28 feet by 24. The chimney-piece in this room is very elegant ; the cornice of white marble ; in the center of the frieze are pigeons in white marble polished ; the supporters are Corinthian pillars, and the shafts of Siena marble. The room is hung with excellent Brussels tapestry, done after the designs of Teniers.

In the billiard-room are several fine busts ; and here are tables of the yellow antique ; and two vast slabs of Egyptian granite ; and upon the walls of the room is painted the history of the Trojan war, by Pelegrino. In other rooms are also many fine paintings, particularly Abraham and Isaac, by Rembrandt ; St. Catharine, by Leonardo da Vinci ; a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper ; Lucretia, by Guido ; King Henry VIII. and Queen Mary, by Hans Holbein ; King Charles I. by Vandyke ; and a Roman courtesan, by Paul Veronese.

The Mausoleum in the park is a circular building finishing in a dome, surrounded by a colonnade of Tuscan pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular dome-room called a chapel, 30 feet diameter by 69 high. Eight Corinthian pillars support the cornice over which the dome rises, mosaicked in squares, with a rose in each. The ornaments in carving of the whole room are light and pleasing. The floor is in different compartments, inlaid with marble, and a la Grec'd with brass. There is a very fine table of antique mosaic. The Ionic temple in another part of the park has four porticos. It is a handsome room, fitted up chiefly with marble. The cornices of the door-cases are supported by Ionic pillars of black and gold marble ; and in the corners of the room are pilasters of the same ; in niches over the doors are busts of Vespasian, Faustina, Trajan, and Sabina. The room finishes in a dome, which is ornamented in white and gold ; the floor in compartments of different marbles, antiques, &c. and is very elegant. Besides these, there are several other ornamental buildings about the park ; particularly a small dome temple, in which is a statue of Venus.

KIRKLEATHAM, the seat of Charles Turner, Esq; near Gisborough, though not a magnificent house, is distinguished by

by its neatness, convenience, and excellent contrivance. The line of front is 132 feet, and the depth 65. The principal floor contains; first, a gallery 61 by 21, and 21 high; in the middle a bow window, of one third of the length of the room, and nine feet in projection. A noble room of very pleasing proportions. The cornice of the door case is supported by Corinthian pillars, the whole very light and elegant, from the design of Mr. Chambers. The chimney pieces by Wilton, of Siena marble polished. Plain but elegant. The dining-room is 46 by 26, and 22 high. The ceiling coved in stucco; the central part in compartments describing an oval, in which is a blazed wreath of branches surrounding a horn pierced with arrows; around it, compartments ornamented with scrolls and festoons; the cove decorated in the same manner, and with bas reliefs. The execution very neat. The chimney-piece by Wilton, plates of Siena, with ornaments of polished white marble.—In the attic story are ten bed chambers; in the basement floor five. one dressing room, a hall, and a billiard room. At a little distance are three public edifices, raised by the Turner family, namely, an hospital, a public school, and a church, with a Mausoleum adjoining.

ROOKBY, the seat of Sir Thomas Robinson, situated near Greta Bridge, is worthy the attention of the traveller, for the collection of busts, statues, and paintings, which it contains. The pleasure ground is delightfully romantic, and the tea room is agreeably situated. A little below it joins the Tees, under noble rocks of free stone, overhung with wood. Above the room, the other way, are some very romantic rocks on the side of a terrace by the water.

DUNCOMBE PARK, the seat of — Duncombe, Esq. is a very delightful place. The house is an exceeding good one, the collection of pictures truly capital, and the ornamented grounds some of the most beautiful in England. The hall is a well-proportioned room, surrounded by 14 large Corinthian pillars of stone, and ornamented by several statues. The saloon is an handsome room, thrown into three divisions by Ionic pillars. Here are four statues brought from Italy, and two busts. The ceilings are very elegant, bas reliefs in stucco, and exceedingly well executed. In the centre Flora, encircled with festoons, very delicate and pleasing; and at one end Peace, and at the other Plenty. The chimney-pieces are handsome, thin cornices supported by double Ionic pillars. The ceiling of the dining-room is bas reliefs in stucco, very delicately executed; and the other rooms are also elegantly fitted up and furnished. Among

Among the paintings here are the following: Garrick, in the character of Richard III. by Hogarth; Venus and Adonis, by Titian, a most capital performance, and in fine preservation; a Holy Family, by Julio Romano; an head of St. Paul, exceedingly fine, by Leonardo da Vinci; a noble picture of St. Catharine, by Dominichino; Bacchus coming to offer marriage to Ariadne, by Guido; Venus and Adonis, by Abano; Virgin and Child, by Coreggio; Day of Judgment, by Rubens, highly finished in varnish; two landscapes by Salvator Rosa, and a Dutch merchant by Rembrandt.

Mr. Duncomb's gardens are exceedingly pleasing. At one end of the garden adjoining to the house, is an Ionic temple, commanding a noble variety of prospect and landscape: the former is seen to the left picturesquely broken by large trees near the temple itself: a little to the right of that, a vast extent of country; then you look down upon a valley winding at the bottom of a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods, over one of them, and at the other end of the terrass, is a Tuscan collonade temple. The opposite woods which spread over a fine extent of hill, fringe the very shore of a beautiful river, which winds through the valley, and forms almost in the centre of it a considerable cascade. Nothing can be more beautiful than the bird's eye assemblage of objects, which are seen from hence. The valley is intersected by hedges, which form beautiful inclosures of grass; the meanders of the rivers are bold and well broken by scattered trees; the cascades almost overhung with the pendant wood which spreads so nobly to the view; the Tuscan temple crowning a bank of wood, form together a distinct landscape, in which every object is such as the warmest fancy could wish for, or the correctest taste approve. This view is beheld with a moving variation as you walk along the terrass towards the Tuscan temple, with fresh objects breaking upon the eye as you advance; that building being situated at the point of what one may call a promontory of high land, projecting into a winding valley, and planted, the views from it are doubled; another terrass then appearing, the temple commands such various scenes of the sublime and beautiful as to form a theatre worthy of the magnificent pencil of nature.

To the left you look upon the valley already described, with infinite advantage, for the hanging woods on the opposite side are seen in a much greater bending extent than from the former point of view, and have an effect truly admirable: the valley, the river, and the cascade, are seen beneath you at a depth that presents a full view of every inclosure; the bank of wood against the garden makes a curve, which has a very fine appearance, bounded at the top by the Ionic temple; in front, be-

tween

tween the hills, an extensive woody valley opens beautifully variegated : an old tower, Helmsley church, and the town scattered with clumps of trees, are seen in the midst of it at those points of taste which make one almost think them the effects of design. Turning from this noble picture to the right, a fresh one is beheld, differing somewhat from the former, but yet in unison with it in the emotions which it raises: The valley continues to wind within a noble hollow of surrounding hills, that throw an awful sublimity over the whole scene ; they are covered with hanging woods, the brownness of which sets off the beauty of the river in a striking manner. It is seen in a greater breadth, and as you look upon the line of its course, the sunbeams playing on its current throw a lustre on this sequestered scene surprizingly elegant. A cascade in view, adds the beauties of motion and sound to those numerous ones already mentioned. The views therefore from this temple consist principally of two valleys, one to the right, the other to the left ; neither of them are to be seen from the other, but both are commanded by the point of the projecting hill, upon which the temple is situated. The opposite woods which form of each vale so beautiful an amphitheatre, are divided in front of this temple by a noble swelling hill, scattered over with fern, &c. the effect is good ; the object magnificent in itself, different from all the surrounding ones, and presents to the eye a contrast of a striking nature. This temple is a circular room, finishing in a dome, the ornaments white and gold in Mosaics ; and four statues as large as life in niches.

But these ornamented grounds are not the only ones boasted of by Duncombe park ; at the distance of about two miles, is another called RIVERS ABBEY, from the ruins of an antient one. It is a most bewitching spot, and worthy the pencil of the greatest landscape painter. This ground consists of a noble winding terras upon the edge of an extended hill ; along one side at a striking depth is a valley ; on the other a thick plantation, bordered by shrubs : at one end is a circular temple with a Tuscan colonade ; at the other end another temple, with an Ionic portico. From the Tuscan temple, the end view is exceedingly fine ; at your feet winds an irriguous valley, almost lost in scattered trees : in front vast hanging woods are spread over the opposite-hills, and form a noble variety of steeps, dells, and hollows. Here and there the range of wood is broke in a most beautiful manner, by cultivated inclosures ; at the bottom of these hanging forests, upon the edge of the valley, an humble cottage is seen in a situation elegant in itself, and truly picturesque in the whole view. The distant hills which are seen above, are waste grounds, with ferns, whins, &c. which seem

to bound the little paradise in view, and add to the enjoyment of beholding it that which results from contrast and unexpected pleasure. Inclining a little to the right, you look down upon a prodigious fine winding valley; on one side project, boldly, noble hanging woods, which fringe a continued hill from its very summit, to the bottom. Nothing can be more elegant than this valley, which consists of a vast number of beautiful grass inclosures, intersected with thorn hedges; the scattered trees that rise in them give different shades of green, and the light being seen through their branches, has the real effect of a brilliant clear obscure, so difficult to be imitated in painting. This beautiful valley is lost among projecting hills, some covered with pendent woods, others waste, and some cultivated. More to the right towards the terras, the view is exquisite: the waving plantation of trees and shrubs bound the terras on one side; leading to the Ionic temple, which is beautifully situated, on the other side, the valley winds in a lower region, and presents a scene elegantly romantic: it consists of grass inclosures, finely scattered with trees; a village of straggling houses, keeping their heads above natural clumps, each a landscape of itself; this sweet valley is bounded by a noble sweep of hills.

Following the terras, the views vary in a most picturesque manner. Nothing can be finer than the valley waving to the right and left, a river winding through it, almost overshadowed with pendent trees, which rise from the very shore into hanging woods, that spread forth a fine extent of hills, beautifully cut with grass inclosures. This is a most delightful view. Pursuing the course, the landscape opens and presents its beauties full to the eye. The valley is here broad, the inclosures numerous, the verdure of the meadows beautiful, the scattered trees truly elegant; and the rapid stream highly picturesque. The hanging woods have a noble appearance, and in front the termination of an extensive down so different from the other objects, has a noble effect: a neat farm-house under a clump of trees, adds to the beauty of this part of the scene. Advancing farther on the terras, a scene more exquisite than any of the preceding, is next viewed. You look through a waving break in the shrubby wood, which grows upon the edge of a precipice, down immediately upon a large ruined abbey, in the midst, to appearance, of a small but beautiful valley; scattered trees appearing among the ruins in a stile too elegantly picturesque to admit description: it is a birds-eye landscape; a casual glance at a little paradise, which seems as it were in another region.

From

From hence, moving forwards round a curve of the terras, the objects are seen in new directions; a variety, not a little pleasing. The ruins of the abbey appear scattered, and almost in full view; the valley in front is broad, and highly beautified: behind, it is half lost among the prospecting hills, but a new branch of it appears like a creek running up among hills, nobly spread with wood: the hanging woods in front are seen to great advantage; and the abbey with some scattered houses are most picturesquely situated. The inclosures, of which the valley is formed, appear at this point of view extremely beautiful; the scattered trees, haystacks, houses and hedges, all together form a most pleasing landscape. Two distant hills give a proper termination to the whole view. Further on from this spot, you look down a steep precipice almost on the tops of the abbey's ruins; the situation is quite picturesque: beyond it, the valley appears with some variations in its usual beauty; and turning your head from the scenes you have left, a bridge of three arches thrown over the river, catches your sight in a spot which adds greatly to the beauties of the view. The opposite banks are finely spread with hanging woods, and above them the uncultivated hills appear boldly in irregular projections.

Before you arrive at the portico, the scene is much varied; hitherto an edge of shrubwood along the brink of the precipice hides its immediate steepness from your eye, but here it is broke away, and you look down the abbey in a bolder manner than before; the trees are picturesquely scattered, and all the other objects seen in great beauty. The view from the Ionic temple is a noble one, equal to any of the foregoing, and different from all. A strong wave in the line of the terras presents a view of its own woody steep bank, rising in a beautiful manner to the Tuscan temple, which crowns its top. The abbey is seen in a new but full view; the bridge finely encompassed with hanging trees: the range of pendent woods that fringe the opposite hills appear almost in full front, and the valley at your feet presents her profusion of beauties: it is a noble scene. The Ionic porticoed temple, is a very beautiful room, of a most pleasing proportion, 27 by 18, and elegantly ornamented. The ceiling is coved, an oblong in the center containing a copy of Guido's *Aurora*, done in a very agreeable manner; the graceful attitudes of the hours finely preserved, and the glowing brilliancy of the colouring pleasantly imitated. The cove part of the ceiling is painted in compartments; on the four sides, *Andromeda* chained to a rock; *Diana*; a sea *Venus*; and *Hercules* and *Omphale*. At the corners of the cove are *Cupids*, and in smaller compartments other subjects. The whole was executed by *Burnice*, who came from Italy for that purpose. The cornice

and frieze, and the chimney-piece, which is of white marble, are very elegant. The former, with the pannels of window cases, &c. and room, are ornamented with gilt carving on a brown ground.

At *Hovingham*, about four miles from Newton, is the seat of Mr. Wrottesley. It is a new-built house, the approach to which is through a very large stone gate-way, upon which is the following inscription:

Virtus in actione consistit.

In the hall is an antique basso relievo of a Bacchanalian group; with two bronzes, Hercules wrestling with Anteus, and Hercules and a stag. Here is likewise a very good portrait of Bishop Williams. The chimney-piece is of white and Siena marble, with Doric pillars. The pannels of the room are painted in fresco, with the following subjects; a sacrifice to Diana; the same to Apollo; and Time cutting Cupid's wings. In the Doric room, the chimney-piece is of Sicilian jasper. Here are paintings of Lot and his two daughters; Bacchus offering marriage to Ariadne; and four landscapes. In the library are several busts and small statues, a Venus of Medicis in bronze, and over the chimney a landscape. In the drawing-room is a very fine collection of drawings, with several paintings, particularly Leda, and Venus and Adonis. In the great room, which is 35 feet square, by 25 high, among other pictures are the following: Susannah and the elders; Lot and his daughters; the flight into Egypt; rocks in Switzerland; and King Charles I. on horseback.

TEMPLE NEWSHAM, in the west riding of Yorkshire, is the seat of Lord Irwin. This nobleman's collection of pictures here is a very capital one. His library is a very handsome room, divided by Corinthian pillars. It is 24 feet square. In the chapel is a painting of the Lord's supper over the altar, the figures of which are somewhat singular.

RISBY, the seat of E. M. Ellerker, Esq. in the East Riding of Yorkshire, near Beverly, is a very agreeable one. The house, which is a large quadrangle, with three fronts, is situated on the brow of a rising ground, and overlooks to the south and west, a fine inequality of soil well spread with an old growth of wood, a winding vale runs before the south front, at the distance of two or three hundred yards, the banks of which are fringed with spontaneous thorn trees. To the north is a large lawn surrounded

rounded with plantations; to the north-west, but unseen from the house, is a middling sized park, all hill, and dale, and wood, exceedingly beautiful. Near the house to the east are several groves of young timber.

CAVE, the seat of Sir George Montgomery Metham, is in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Behind the house is an agreeable sloping fall, down to a very fine irregular sheet of water, the banks of which are waved in the truest taste. A grass walk waves along the banks, which is close shaven, and kept in neat order, and this is bounded by a thick plantation. Adjoining are many other plantations, sketched with much taste, with zig zag walks through them in an agreeable stile; and around the whole is a paddock which is paled in.

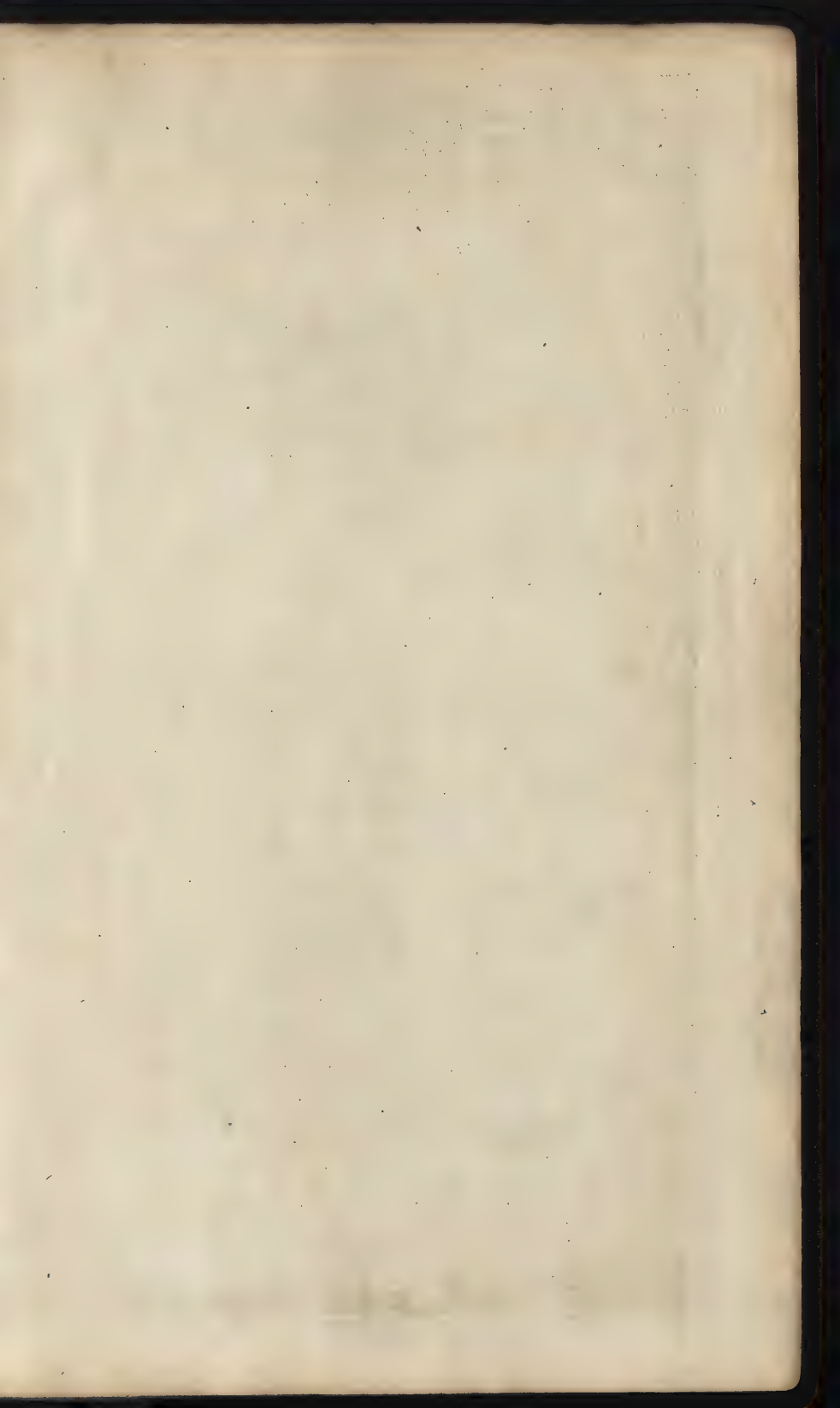
At the seat of Mr. York at Richmond, what is most worthy the attention of the traveller, are his gardens, which are very delightful. Their situation is admirable, and they are much improved by art. Upon a rising ground near the house, is erected a tower, which is a good object in itself, and commands a good view; to the right is seen a very fine sheet of the river, under a noble hanging wood, which bearing towards the left, forms a fine amphitheatre, terminated to the left by the town, and the old castle on a rising part of it, a distant prospect: the whole is very fine. From this building, a terras skirts a pasture, and from it the scene varies in a very agreeable manner. You look upon a very pleasing valley, through which the river winds, steep rocky woods on one side, and waving slopes on the other. Soon after you command, through the vale, a large distant hill, the banks covered with hanging wood, and the top cut into corn and grass inclosures. Following the terras you come to an alcove seat, from whence the view is extremely pleasing: to the right, the river comes out from a tuft of hill and wood in a most picturesque manner, and giving a fine curve, bends round a grass inclosure, with a cottage, hay stacks, &c. and then winds along before you under the noble bank of hanging wood, which you look down on from the tower. The hills bound the valley most beautifully, and confine the view to a small but pleasing extent. That scarred with rock is a fine object; and the grass inclosures above its steep of wood have a most elegant effect. To the left some scattered houses, and churches, give a termination on that side which varies the prospect.

Winding down the slope towards the river, the views continue very pleasing; as you advance a little temple, at a distance in the vale, romantically situated among hanging woods, adds
much

much to the scene. The walk borders the river through a meadow, and leads to the mouth of a cavern hollowed out of the rock in a proper stile, which brings you to the point of view, on the side of the hill, from which you look down on the river, and opposite on the bank of hanging wood. Other walks from hence lead to the banquetting room, which is well situated for commanding a pleasing view of various objects. In front, and on the right, you look into a most noble amphitheatre of hanging wood, and the river winding at its feet. To the left the town spreads over a hill, in one part the castle appears, and below the bridge over the Swale. The whole is picturesque and pleasing. The bridge and castle are also seen to great advantage from the corner of the terras on the banks of the river.

At KIPLIN, near Richmond, the seat of Christopher Crowe, Esq; a gentleman distinguished for his skill in agriculture, is a good collection of pictures, of which some are very capital. Among others, are the following; the adoration of the shepherds, a fine picture, by Bassan; four views of Rome, by Luca Carlovalli; Cymon and Iphigenia, by Rosalba; two battle pieces, by Borgognone; an old woman sitting in her chair and reeling, a most masterly performance, by Annibal Carrache; a fine portrait of Count Bragadino, a Venetian nobleman, by Hans Holbein; a portrait of King Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely; the frame cut out of the royal oak, which had the honour of preserving that *pious* and *virtuous* monarch: a portrait of Lady Litchfield, by the same master; and also portraits of the Earl of Litchfield, the Lord-treasurer Godolphin, and the great Duke of Marlborough, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

SWINTON, the seat of William Danby, Esq; near Masham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, is one of the pleasantest places in the county. The house is very convenient, and elegantly furnished, and contains some good pictures. It is surrounded with a most beautiful park, finely wooded and watered; together with gardens and plantations in a stile of great propriety and taste. A small but elegant stream runs through his gardens and park, which in some places breaks into very fine lakes, in others contracts into the size of a little rill, which winds through the woods in a most pleasing manner: here falling in cascades, it enlivens the whole scene, and there withdraws from the eye, and hides itself in the dark bosom of tufted groves.



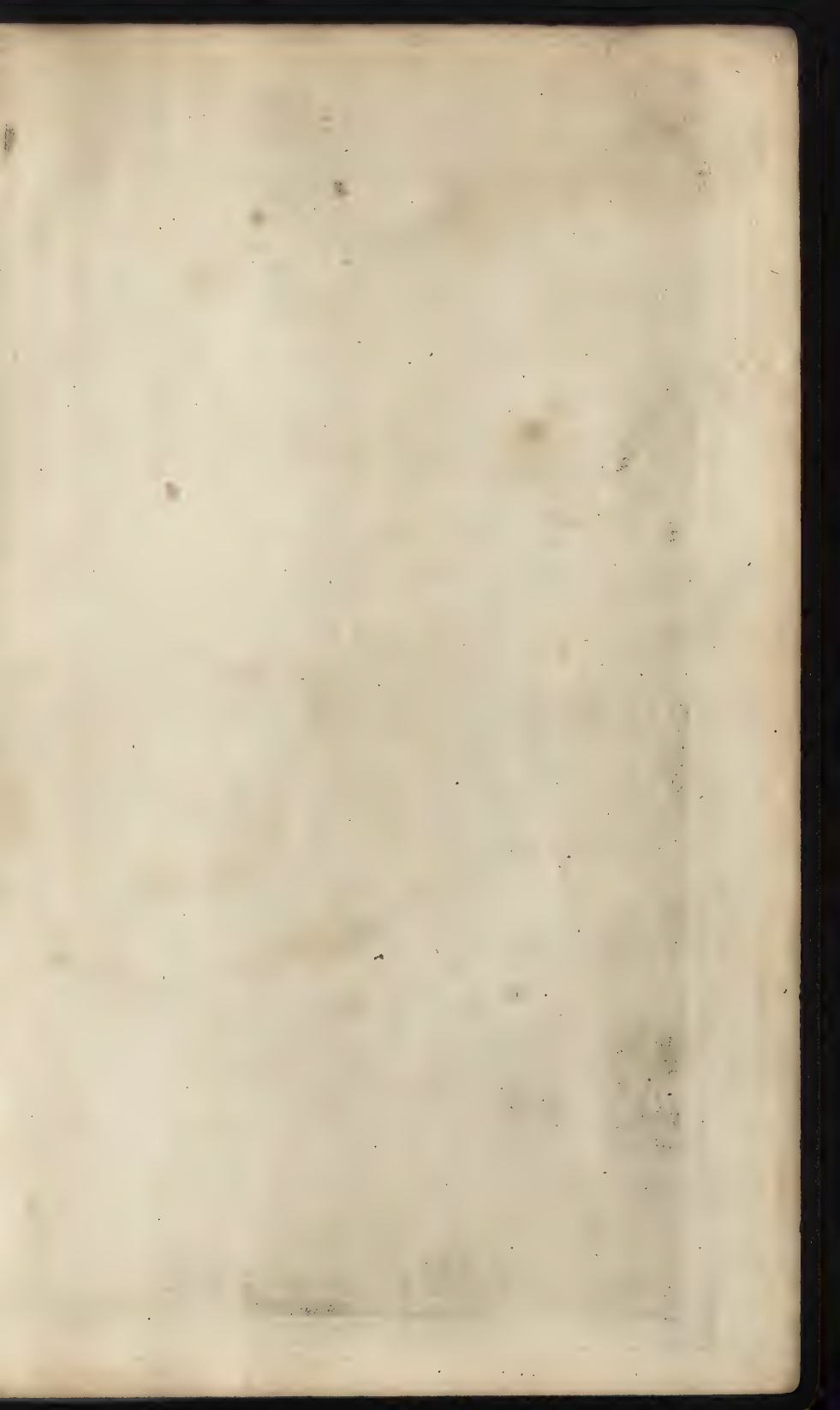
View of the Lake in the Gardens at Studley the Seat of William Skelton Esq.





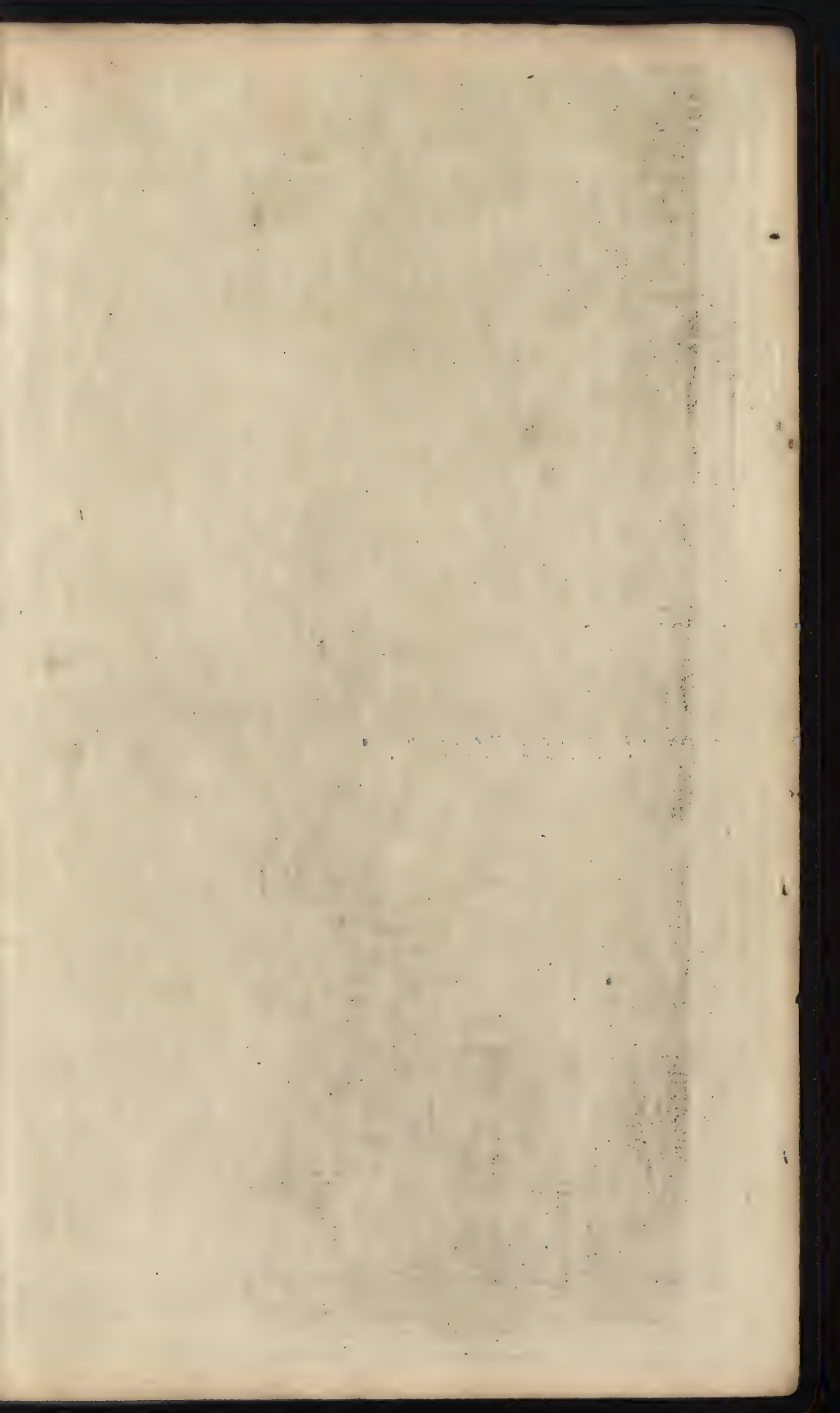
A View of, W. Stedman's Garden, with a distant Prospect of Beaminster Abbey.





A View in the Garden of W^m Stoddard Esq. at Studley in Shropshire.





A View ofountains Abbey near Rippon in Yorkshire.



STUDLEY PARK, the seat of Mr. Aislaby, is situated in the midst of an agreeable country, about four miles from Rippon. The house is a very good one, and contains several spacious apartments well fitted up. . But the pleasure grounds are chiefly worthy of attention. The first object which attracts the notice of a spectator is the banquetting-house ; which is an handsome apartment, containing a well proportioned room for dining, and a sleeping one with a sofa within a screen of very light elegant carving. In the former is a statue of Venus of Medicis. At one corner of the lawn, which is laid out in the form of a coffin, in front of this building, stands an Ionic dome temple in ruins, from which the views are various and pleasing ; there are two of water, partly surrounded with wood ; another up to a Gothic tower, upon a fine rising ground ; a fourth down upon a basin of water, with a portico on the banks ; besides others. Advancing up the hill to the right, you come to a bench which looks down upon a double cascade, one falling to appearance from out a cavern of rock in a just taste, into a canal, which forms a little beneath you another fall, and then is lost to the left, behind wood. Winding yet further to the right, and crossing a woody vale, you mount a little hill, with a tent on the summit, in a very picturesque and agreeable situation ; for you look down on a fine winding lake, which floats the valley, surrounded by a noble bold shore of wood rising from its very banks. In one part of it a green seat is seen, and an arch in another. From this hill you come to Fountaine's Abbey, an exceeding fine ruin adjoining, and in sight of his ground, lately purchased by Mr. Aislaby.

Returning from the Abbey, you wind in the valley on the banks of the lake, at the bottom of the tent-hill ; the spot is exceedingly beautiful ; and the tent-hill, which is a cone of rising wood, is exquisitely pretty. From hence the walk rises upon the edge of the surrounding hills, which are covered with wood ; and through the trees you catch many obscure views that are truly picturesque : you look down through them to the right upon the lake, in a most pleasing manner, and catch a beautiful view of the Abbey. After this you command a river, winding around the tent-hill, covered with trees, and all incircled by a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods ; the river meandering towards the abbey, which is seen to infinite advantage. Your next view is from the green seat, where the same noble ruin appears in a varied situation : you here look down on the water, in front of the tent-hill ; and catch to the left, at the top of a range of hanging woods, the arch before-mentioned. This view is very fine. - Next we come to the white bench, from which the landscape is different from any of the

the preceding ; it is a fine hollow of wood. Here are seen two statues. Further on, from a bench in a dark walk, an obelisk in the opposite wood is seen with a very good effect. This walk leads to the gothic tower, a very neat building, commanding a various and very beautiful view. You look down upon a noble bank of wood, finely diversified with objects. To the left is a tower, rising out of hanging wood ; next to that a building, peeping over trees in a pleasing stile ; over this the ruined dome temple, in the very point of taste, most exquisitely situated ; sweetly pleasing and picturesque. In another part of the wood, the obelisk, with a fine front and back ground of wood. Besides these objects, you see, at the same time, a small building, almost beneath you, on the back of the lake,—the house and plantations adjoining in the park—the Roman monument and Chinese temple, two buildings among other plantations in the park ;—a small spot in the opposite walks, called the Dial Lawn—with several other objects that throw a great variety over the scene, and render it upon the whole truly beautiful and picturesque.

Proceeding from hence through the park, you go by the edge of a vast woody precipice, which bounds a winding valley with a rapid stream in it ; the views of which, among steepes of wood and romantic precipices, have a noble effect. The river forms two cascades that enliven the scenes very beautifully. Upon the edge of this bank of wood stands a Roman monument, the model of that erected to the Horatii and Curatii ; you look down from it, into a winding valley, at a considerable depth, through which the river takes its bending course ; at one end, it is lost most beautifully in the hanging woods ; and at the other under a wall of rocks : at your feet it forms another cascade, which has a fine effect : in front you command hanging woods, which give an air of majesty to the whole scene ; and through them, in one place, catch the Gothic tower. Leaving this spot, which is so truly beautiful, you proceed on the edge of more precipices finely romantic : you look down on the river in the vale below, through the hanging wood, which is in a noble stile. The next point of view is the Chinese temple, which stands on a circular projection of the high ground into the valley, which is here seen in great perfection ; the river winds through it, and forms a cascade. But the principal object from hence is the glorious range of woods, which covers the opposite hills, and presents a view to the eye that is very noble. Melow's tower is seen at a distance upon a hill ; and to the right the Gothic one, picturesquely situated in surrounding woods. Upon the whole, the scene from this spot is equally beautiful, romantic, and sublime. As you pass through
the

the park from hence towards the house, the scenes totally change, and that with an effect which is very advantageous ; for, losing these steep and hollows of wood, in which the objects are all near, and fully viewed in the bird's-eye landscape stile, you rise to the command of a vast prospect of distant country. The town of Rippon and its minister is seen in the center of a finely cultivated and well peopled vale, scattered with villages, houses, and other objects, in a very pleasing manner. This contrast closes the scene, and operates not only from its intrinsic beauty, but from being various to the numerous landscapes, which, in another stile, decorate the country passed. Studley, upon the whole, must please every person that views it : the fine deep glens of woods, the winding stream falling in cascades, and surrounded with noble amphitheatres of wood ; the picturesque views, at a distance of Fountains's abbey ; the principal scenes viewed from the Gothic tower ; the tent-hill vale, the water adjoining, with some other touches before described, are naturally romantic, picturesque, and beautiful.

HACKFALL, another seat of Mr. Aislabie, which is seven miles from Studley, and two from Swinton, is laid out in a different stile, but is well worthy the attention of a traveller. Entering the woods from Swinton, the first point of view you come to is a little white building, by way of a seat, on the point of a round projecting hill ; you look down upon a rapid stream, through scattered trees which fringe the slope ; the effect is very picturesque : to the right is an opening among the trees, which lets in a most beautiful view of a fine range of hanging woods, which unite to form a gloomy hollow. Behind, through another opening in the adjoining trees, you look upon a fine bend of the river ; Masham steeple, and part of the town, appearing over some wood that hangs to the water : nothing can be more sweetly picturesque ; for the spot whereon the building stands, being shaded with trees, and dark, the brightness of the sheet of water has the effect of an elegantly natural clear obscure, and the buildings seeming to rise from branches of wood hanging on the stream, adds greatly to the beauty of the scene : a gentleman's white house, a little on one side, is an object which improves the landscape. — Another view from this spot, is to the left, a fine curve of the river, under a bank of hanging wood, scared with bare rocks. From hence you proceed to the banks of the river, and passing a picturesque dropping spring, rise up some slopes, to an open octagon bench, from whence the views are truly elegant. To the right you look upon a bold shrubby hill, which has an air of grandeur that is striking : there is a building by way of object, raised upon

Vol. II. X it,

it, that is called an arch, or a ruin, almost hanging over a dell of wood; the river peeping at one spot in a pleasing manner, and the murmur over the rocks in its bed, fills the ear, and gives room for the imagination to play. To the left a bend of the river is seen fringed with hanging woods; and above them distant prospects.

Winding from this spot through the groves, you come next to a rustic stone temple, by the side of a basin, with the stump of a jet d'eau in the middle of it. It is in a small area, a hollow in the hanging woods, retired and naturally beautiful: a little gushing fall of water from the bank into the basin is picturesque, and an opening in the front of this spot lets in a view of a scar of rock, in the middle of a fine bank of wood. Walking round the circular lawn, an opening to the left displays an admirable hollow of hanging groves, on one side of which is seen the white feat first mentioned: this view is very noble.—A little further you catch a prodigious fine, winding hill of wood, and the shore of the river, which winds at its feet; it has a magnificent appearance. Advancing a little further, through a winding walk, you come to a grotto, from whence the scene is beautifully picturesque. You look assant upon a natural cascade, which falls in gradual sheets above 40 feet, in the midst of a hanging wood; it is quite surrounded by the trees, and seems to gush forth by enchantment: the water is clear and transparent, and throws a moving lustre to the eye, inexpressibly elegant; for the picturesque motion of the water, in its fall, pleases not only from its genuine beauty, but from the peculiar happiness of its situation, viewed from a woody retired spot, wherein the contrast sets off each object.

Leaving this elegant spot, you soon come to another, from whence you see a most beautiful natural cascade, gushing, to appearance, out of a cavern in the rock, sweetly overhung with thick wood, and falling from one bit of rock to another, till it loses itself among the adjoining woods. From hence you move to a bench, where you are again most exquisitely entertained by the same cascade, viewed in a different direction, with the addition of its tricking at your feet over the grass, beautifully scattered with trees: through them, in front, a fine opening over a most noble hollow of hanging woods. To the right, you look down through another opening among the trees, so natural as to have a most elegant effect, and catch the river running rapidly over the rocks; most exquisitely picturesque: nothing can exceed the taste, variety, and beauty, of this bewitching landscape. Following the winding course of the walk, you come next to Fisher's Hall, a small octagon room, built of a petrified substance, upon a beautiful little swelling hill, in the middle

middle of a fine romantic hollow, surrounded by a vast amphitheatre of hanging woods.—This is the outline of the picture, which is in itself noble; but the filling up of the canvas adds a colouring more than equal to the pencil of a Claude. The little hill on which this building is placed, is covered with a thicket of trees, so that you view every object by varying your position either in full, or in obscura, which makes all picturesque. The river gives a noble bend at your feet, imbanked by fine hanging woods, the white building, already mentioned, peeping from among them in one spot, and a fine scar of rock in another. Under the seat, the stream is rapid, raging over rocks, and winding away under walls of them, covered with hills of wood; a noble range, magnificently great.—To the right of these objects, the other hills appear in a fine stile, one in particular, covered with shrubby wood, projects in a magnificent sweep that cannot but strike the spectator with some degree of awe. All the surrounding hills appear from hence in very fine waves, rearing their woody tops, one beyond another, in a stile truly great.

Besides these objects, which partake so much of the sublime, here are others of the most genuine and native beauty. From one side of this building, you have a most exquisitely pleasing landscape, consisting of two cascades, divided by a projecting grove of trees. That to the right pours down from one cleft of the rock to the other, for a considerable space, most admirably overhung with the spreading branches of the adjoining thick wood, which rises in noble sweeps around it, gloomy with the brownness of the shade, and exquisitely contrasting the transparent brightness of the water. The other cascade likewise falls down an irregular bed of rock, but not in such strong breaks as the former; it is seen in the bottom of a fine wood, which fringes a rising hill, upon the top of which is a building. Winding from this inimitable scene down to the river's side, and following it, you come to a romantic spot under a fine range of impending rocks, with shrubby wood growing out of their clefts, and a few goats browsing on their very edges—the effect is noble. From hence you look back on the preceding scenes, which in general appear like a fine hollow of surrounding woods. Fisher's Hall, a beautiful little hill, the building elegantly overhung with a tuft of trees; a most happy spot. Pursuing this road a little further, though without the bounds of the ornamented grounds, you rise with the hill, and have a noble view of the river broken into three picturesque sheets of water, divided by scattered woods, and the banks ornamented by a straggling village beyond; between the hills a distant prospect is seen; the whole truly beautiful.

Returning, you come to the walk that leads by Fisher's Hall, and winds up the hill to the left: the first point you come to is a bench overhung with trees, from which, at your feet, you look down upon a beautiful cascade, gushing out of a rock under a thicket of trees; this is exquisite. And to the right, at a little distance, another, but different: this scene is sequestered, and naturally tempts the spectator to stop to admire the mild but pleasing beauties of the spot. The walk winds from hence up the hill by the side of a continued cascade, the water falling in small sheets from rock to rock in a most agreeable stile; on one side a thick wood, and on the other a rocky bank, fringed with shrubs. This leads to Kent's seat an alcove, from which the landscape is in the purest stile of ornamented nature.— In front, at the distance of a few yards, is a double cascade; the water gushes from a dark spot, half rock, half wood, and falling on a bed of rock, has but a short course before it falls a second time into the rill beforementioned, which winds over a bed of stone at your feet; these parts of the scenery are surrounded by a little amphitheatre of thick wood, and form upon the whole a most beautiful picture. Nor is this all; for turning your eye a little to the left, you catch through a small, and to appearance, purely natural opening in the trees, a sweet view of a fine scope of hanging woods; and beyond a distant prospect, one of the most complete bird's eye landscapes in the kingdom.

Continuing this walk you mount to the top of the hill, and there arrive at a spot called Mowbray Point. The building, which is called the Ruin, has a little area before it, from which you command a prodigious prospect. You look directly down on an exceeding fine winding valley, the river appearing in different sheets of water, and the roar of its rapidity heard distinctly, though so far beneath. The valley bends round a bold projecting promontory of high land; the hanging banks of which, like all the others, are covered with thick plantations, forming upon the whole a most noble hollow of pendant woods. At the bottom, beside the river, you see Fisher's Hall in a very picturesque situation; and at the top of the opposite projecting hill, a most beautiful pasture, so truly elegant as to decorate the whole scene. The distant prospect has a most noble variety; to the right, it is unbounded except by the horizon; in front, you look upon the extent of Hambleton hill at the distance of about twenty miles; and to the left you have inclosures distinctly seen for many miles. The whole vale before you is finely scattered with towns, villages, churches, seats, &c. York-minster is seen distinctly at the distance of forty miles; and Rosebury Topping in Cleveland as far another way. In front you view the fear

in Hambleton hills, called the White Mare, the town of Thirsk almost under, and Northalerton to the right.—In the building are two neatly furnished apartments, one for dining, and the other by way of drawing room.

There are also the following seats in this county : *Sandbeck*, two miles from Tickhill, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough ; *Snape Park*, seven miles from Rippon, the seat of the Earl of Exeter ; *Shipton-castle*, the seat of the Earl of Thanet ; *Wilton-castle*, twenty-one miles from York, the seat of Earl Cornwallis ; *Bolton-castle*, near Shipton, the seat of the Duke of Bolton ; and *Swillington*, the seat of Sir William Lowther.

D U R H A M.

This county takes its name from the city of Durham, and is sometimes called the Bishopric, and sometimes the county Palatine of Durham, having formerly been a kind of royalty, under the jurisdiction of a Bishop, subordinate to the crown. It is bounded by Northumberland on the north, by the river Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire on the south, by the German ocean on the east, and by parts of the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland on the west. It is of a triangular figure, measures thirty-nine miles in length, from east to west, thirty-five in breadth, from north to south, and one hundred and seven in circumference. This county is divided not into hundreds, but into wards or wakes, of which it contains four. It has one city and seven market-towns. It lies in the province of York, is a diocese of itself, and contains fifty-two parishes.

The air of this county is healthy, and though sharp in the western parts, is yet mild and pleasant towards the sea, the warm vapours of which mitigate the cold, which, in a situation so far north, must be severe in the winter season. The soil is also different ; the western parts are mountainous and barren, the rest of the county is beautiful, and, like the southern counties, finely diversified with meadows, pastures, corn-fields, and woods. It abounds with inexhaustible mines of lead and iron, and particularly coal, called Newcastle coal, from Newcastle upon Tyne, in Northumberland, the port where it is shipped to supply the city of London, and the greatest part of England. The rivers abound with fish, particularly salmon, known in London by the name of Newcastle salmon ; and these two articles include almost the whole traffic of the place. The coal trade of this county is one great nursery for seamen ; and the
ports

ports of Durham supply the royal navy with more than any other in the kingdom.

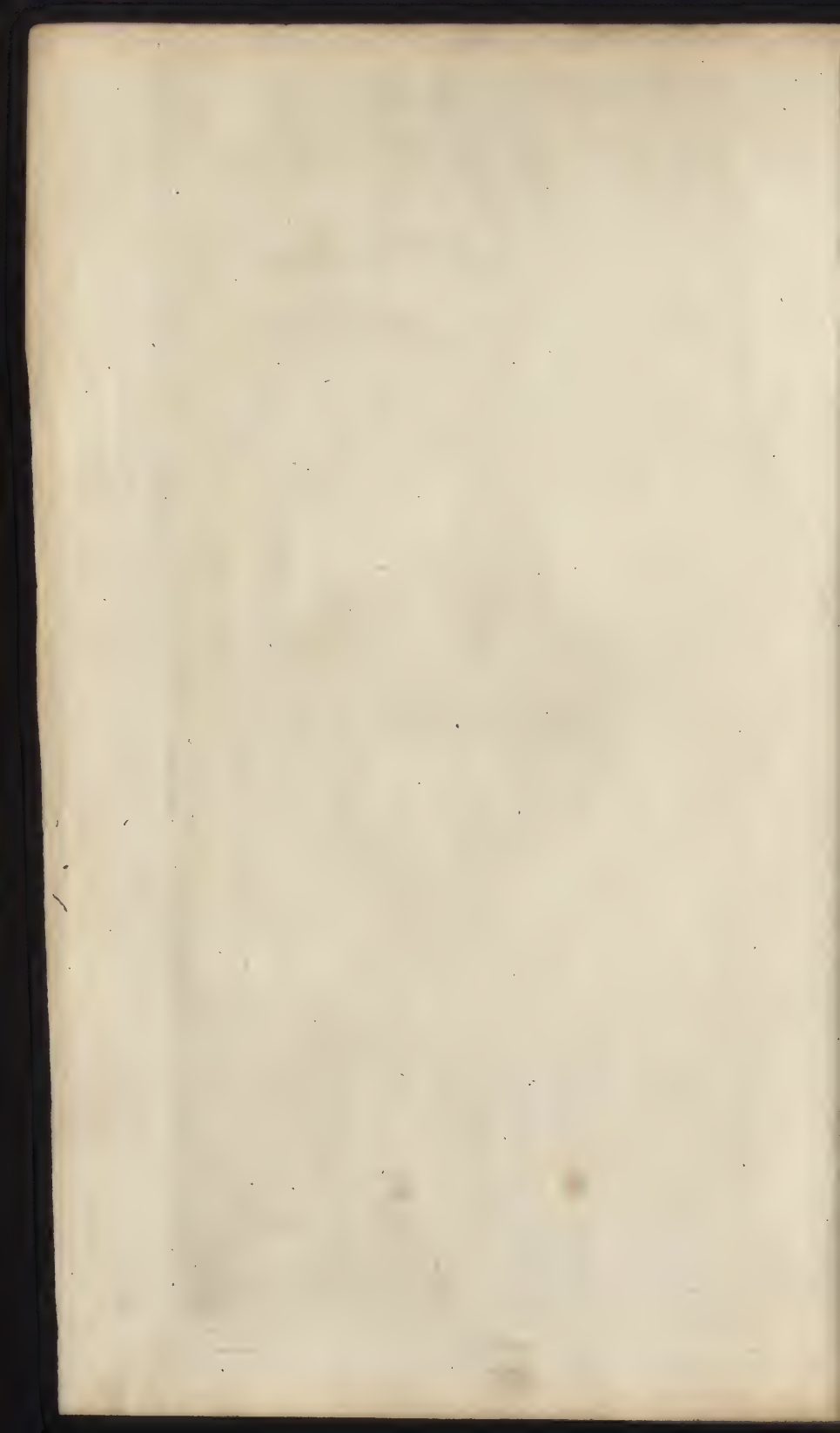
In this county there are sixteen rivers, the chief of which are the Tees and the Were. The *Tees* rises on the borders of Cumberland, and running east-south-east, receives, besides several less considerable streams, the Laden, the Hude, the Lune, the Bauder, and the Skern; then running north-north-east, it falls into the German Ocean. The *Were* is formed of three small streams called the Kellop, the Wellop, and the Burdop, which rise near one another in the west part of the county, and within three miles of the head of the *Tees*. The *Were* thus formed, runs eastwards, and receives the Gauntless, and several smaller streams, and then by many windings, it directs its course north-east, and passing by the city of Durham, falls into the German Sea at Sunderland.

D U R H A M.

This city is 256 miles from London, and is said to have been built above seventy years before the Norman invasion. It is finely situated upon a hill, and is almost surrounded by the river Were. It was first incorporated by King Richard the First, and was anciently governed by bailiffs, appointed by the bishops, and afterwards by an alderman and twelve burgesses. Queen Elizabeth gave it a mayor and aldermen, and common-council; but it is now governed under a charter procured by bishop Crew of King Charles the Second, by twelve aldermen, twelve common councilmen, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers, who can hold a court-leet and court-baron within their city, under the stile of the bishop, for the time being. They keep also a court instituted to regulate disorders at fairs, called a pye powder court, from *pied*, foot, and *poulder*, dusty, because it was held only during the fair, and made its determinations after a summary examination, before the dust was shaken from the feet of the suitors. The fairs pay about twenty pounds a year toll, to the bishop, or his lessee. The Bishop of Durham is a temporal prince, being Earl of Sadbergh, a small town near Stockton, which he holds by barony; he is sheriff paramount of this county, and appoints his deputy, who makes up his audit to him, without accounting to the Exchequer. He is also as count palatine, lord of this city, and appoints all officers of justice, and other inferior magistrates. The situation of this city is so pleasant and healthy, and the county in which it stands so plentiful, that it is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry. It is surrounded by a fortified wall, and is about one mile long, and one mile broad; the front of it is compared



The South West View of the City of Durham.



to that of a crab, the market-place resembling the body, and the streets the claws. The principal building in it is the cathedral, which is dedicated to Christ and the Virgin Mary. It is a magnificent pile, 411 feet long, and eighty broad, with three spacious isles, one in the middle, and one at each end; that in the middle is 170 feet long, the eastern isle is 132 feet long, and the western 100 feet. In the western isle was a chapel of the Virgin Mary, called Galilee; the outside of this chapel was adorned with two handsome spires, covered with lead, the towers of which are still standing. In the north tower there were four large bells, three of which, soon after the reformation, were added to three in the middle tower, but they have been since cast into eight. The eastern isle was formerly called the Nine Altars, because in the front facing the church, there were so many erected, that is, there were four in the north part of the isle, four in the south, and one in the middle. The middle one, which was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the patron of the church, was the most beautiful, and near it was a rich shrine of that saint. The whole building is strongly vaulted, and supported by large pillars. The wainscot of the choir is well wrought, and the organ large and good, and the front of marble. There is a handsome screen at the entrance into the choir, which is one hundred and seventeen feet long, and thirty-three broad. Many of the windows are very curious, particularly the middle window, to the east, which is called the Catharine Wheel, or St. Catharine's Window: it comprehends all the breadth of the choir, and is composed of twenty-four lights; in the south end of the church was a window called St. Cuthbert's, in which was painted the history of the life and miracles of that saint; on the north side was a third window, on which the history of Joseph was painted, and which was therefore called Joseph's window. In the chapel called Galilee, the women, who were not allowed to go farther up than a line of marble, by the side of the front, used to hear divine service, and it then contained sixteen altars, for the celebration of the mass, but it is now used for holding the consistory court. The chapter-house, in which sixteen bishops are interred, is a stately room seventy-five feet long, and thirty-three broad, with an arched roof of stone, and a beautiful seat at the upper end, for the instalment of the bishops. The decorations of this church are said to be richer than those of any other church in England, it having suffered less by the alienation of its revenues, than any other cathedral. King Henry the Eighth established the present endowment of this church, for a dean, twelve prebendaries, twelve minor canons, a deacon, sub-deacon, sixteen lay singing men, a schoolmaster, usher, master of the choristers, a divinity reader, eight almsmen, eighteen scholars,

lars, ten choristers, two vergers, two porters, two cooks, two butlers, and two sacristans.

This cathedral is adorned with a fine cloister on the south side, formerly glazed with painted glass; on the east side is the chapter house, the dean's, and a building called the Old Library; on the west side is the dormitory, and under that are the treasury and song house; on the north side is the new library, which is a large lightsome building, begun by Dean Sudbury, on the site of the old common refectory of a convent. Besides the cathedral, there are six parish churches, three of which stand in the principal or middle part of the town, and the other three in the suburbs. Those in the town are St. Nicholas, or the City Church, which stands in the market-place, St. Oswald's, commonly called Elvet Church, and St. Margaret's called Cross-gate Church, which is a parochial chapel to St. Oswald's. Those in the suburbs are St. Giles's, commonly called Gilly-gate Church, St. Mary's the Great, commonly called North Bailey Church, and St. Mary's the Less, called South Bailey Church; St. Mary's the Great is also called Bow Church, because before it was rebuilt, its steeple stood on an arch crossing the street.

South of the cathedral is the college, a quadrangular pile of building, inclosing a spacious court. It consists at present of houses for the prebendaries; and the greatest part of it has been either new built, or very much improved since the restoration. Opposite to the college gate, upon the east side, is the Exchequer; at the west end was the great hall for the entertainment of strangers, and near it the granary, and other offices of the convent. On the north side of the cathedral is the college school, with a house for the master; and between the churchyard and what is called the castle, or the bishop's palace, is an area, called the Palace Green; to the west of this is the shire hall, where the assizes and sessions are held for the county, and near it is a library, built by Dr. Cosin, who was bishop of this see in the time of Charles the Second, and the Exchequer built by Dr. Nevil, who was bishop afterwards. In the Exchequer are the offices belonging to the county palatine court. On the east side of the cathedral is an hospital, built and endowed by Bishop Cosin; and there are two schools, one at each end of it, founded by Bishop Langley, and new built by Bishop Cosin. On the north side of the cathedral is the Castle, which afterwards became the Bishop's Palace; it was built by William the Norman, and the outer gate of it is now the county gaol. The other public buildings of this city are the Tolbooth, by which may be understood the custom house, which stands
near

near St. Nicholas's church; the cross, and a conduit, both in the market place; there are also two stone bridges over the river Were.

MARKET-TOWNS.

SUNDERLAND, which is 10 miles from Durham, six leagues from the mouth of the Tees, and 269 miles from London, is situated on the south bank of the river Were, and is a populous well built borough and sea-port, and has a very fine church. It is noted for its coal trade, from which it derives great wealth; and the coal of this place is so remarkable for burning slowly, that it is said to make three fires. The port is so shallow, that the ships are obliged to take in their loading in the open road, which is sometimes very dangerous to the keelmen or lightermen that bring the coals down to the ships; the ships therefore which load here, are generally smaller than those in the neighbouring ports, but as they ride in the open sea, they are ready to sail as soon as they can get in their loading, which is a very considerable advantage, for they have been known to sail, to deliver their coals in London, to beat up against the wind in their return, and to get back before the ships at Shields, a considerable port at the mouth of the Tyne, which was loaded before them, had been able to get over the bar.

DARLINGTON is situated upon the river Skern, at the distance of 238 miles from London. It is a large market and post-town, and a great thoroughfare from London to Berwick. It is one of the four ward towns in the county of Durham; and is one of the most considerable places in the north of England for the manufacture of linen, particularly that sort called huckabacks, used for table-cloths and napkins, of which great quantities are sent to London, and other places. Some fine linen cloth is also made here, and the water of the Skern is so famous for bleaching, that linen is sent from Scotland to this town to be bleached.

BARNARD'S-CASTLE is 245 miles from London, on the north side of the river Tees, and is an handsome well-built town, but consists only of one main street, and several lanes branching out. The chief manufactures are stockings, bridles, and belts. The place has its name from a castle built here by Barnard, great grandson of John Baliol. The ruins of this structure still remain.

MARWOOD is a little town, higher up the same river, noted also for the stocking manufacture, and a park, which extends itself from thence to Barnard's castle.

STOCKTON is 18 miles from Durham, and 244 from London. It is situated on the river Tees, about two miles from its mouth. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and is one of the four ward towns of this county. It is well-built, and a place of great resort and business, and its trade, and the number of its inhabitants are so much increased of late, that a church has been erected in the place of a little old chapel. The river Tees is capable of bearing ships of good burden at this place, but the current is frequently dangerous. For the management of the port there is a collector of the customs, and other inferior officers. Here is a good trade to London for lead, butter, and bacon; and there is a course near the town where there are frequent horse-races. The port of Stockton is a member of the town of Newcastle, as appears by a commission returned into the Exchequer in the reign of King Charles the Second, and by a report made in the third year of King George the Second, of the dimensions of its three lawful quays for the shipping and landing goods.

BISHOP'S AUCKLAND is 6 miles from Durham, and 250 from London. It was formerly called *North Aukland*, to distinguish it from another place, not far distant, called *Aukland*. Both are situated in a district of this county called Auklandshire, from which they derive their name. Aukland is probably a corruption of Oakland, the land of oaks, this part of the country containing several fine forests, and abounding in oak trees. This town afterwards becoming a market town, was called Market Aukland, and it is now called Bishops Aukland, from a palace which belongs to the Bishops of this See. It is situated near the conflux of the rivers Were and Gauntless, is reckoned one of the best towns in the county, and has a stone bridge over the Were. The palace was built, or rather improved by Anthony Beck, who was Bishop of Durham in the reign of Edward the First. In the civil wars of 1641, it fell into the hands of Sir Arthur Haslerig, baronet, a commander in the parliament army, who pulled most of it down, and built a new house with the materials. Upon the restoration it came into the hands of Bishop Cosin, who pulled down the house built by Haslerig, and added a large apartment to what remained of the old building. He also erected a chapel in it, where he lies buried, from which time it was called Bishop's Aukland, and founded and endowed an hospital for two married men, and two married women.

HARTLEPOOL is 258 miles from London, and stands on a little promontory, six miles north of the Tees, and is encompassed on all sides, except the west, by the sea. It is an ancient corporation, and has a safe harbour. The town depends almost

most entirely on fishing, and on the harbour, which is much frequented by colliers, especially in strefs of weather : but the market is now much reduced. The shore affords an agreeable prospect to those who sail by, exhibiting a pleasing variety of corn fields, meadows, villages, and other rural scenes.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES and ANTIQUITIES.

Nesham, a village upon the Tees, south-east of Darlington, and in the road from London to Durham, is remarkable for a ford over the river, where the Bishop, at his first coming to take possession of his See, is met by the country gentlemen, and where the lord of the manor of Sockburn, a village south-east of Nesham, upon the same river, advances into the middle of the stream, and presents him with a faulchion, as an emblem of his temporal power, which he returns him again, and then proceeds on his way.

Shields in this county is of considerable note for its salt works, there being in this place above 200 pans for boiling the sea water into salt, which are said to require 100,000 chaldron of coals every year. The salt made here supplies London, all the intermediate country, and every place that is supplied with that commodity by the navigation of the river Thames.

At *Oxenhall*, a hamlet between Darlington and the Tees, are three large deep pits full of water, called Hell-kettles, and by the common people thought to have no bottom. Some suppose these pits to have been sunk by an earthquake, because from an ancient book entitled the *Chronicle of Tinnmouth*, it appears that on Christmas day, in the year 1179, the earth at this place rose to a great height above the level, in which state it continued till the evening, and then sinking down with a horrid noise, was swallowed up, and left a pit full of water, which has continued ever since. The people here have an opinion that these pits communicate with the river Tees, and with each other, by subterraneous passages. This opinion Mr. Camden seems to have adopted, and as a proof of the fact, he relates, that Cuthbert Tonstall, bishop of Durham, having put a goose, which he marked for the purpose, into one of these wells, found it again in the river Tees. This story however is not credited, and by a later account of the pits it appears, that the depth of the deepest is not above thirty yards ; the most probable opinion seems to be, that they are old coal pits, rendered useless by the rising of water in them, which is always cold, though Mr. Camden says it is hot. It is remarkable that the pits are always full to the brim, which is upon the same level with the river Tees ; there seems therefore to be good reasons to believe that

the water in the pits is supplied from the river, whether the passage of communication would permit a goose to go through or not; nor does the communication make it necessary that the pits should be deeper than they are.

Lanchester, a village standing north-west of Durham, upon the Roman highway called Watling-street, is supposed by Mr. Camden to be the Roman Longovicum, several inscriptions having been dug here which favour that opinion, and it appearing by many ruins to have been fortified with a strong thick wall, and adorned with temples, palaces, and other public buildings.

Binchester, a village upon the river Were, south-west of the city of Durham, is supposed to have been the *Vinovium* of Antoninus, and the *Binovium* of Ptolemy. Here are still visible the ruins of walls and castles; a variety of seals, urns, and other antiquities, have been dug up in this place, particularly some Roman coins, called Binchester pennies, and two altars.

At *Winston*, a village upon the Tees, about four miles east from Barnard Castle, are seen the remains of a Roman highway, which may be traced from Binchester to Cattarick, a village near Richmond, a considerable borough town in Yorkshire.

Chester in the Street, which is a small village near Durham, in the way to Berwick, is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been a Roman station. At *Ebchester*, a village lying north-west of this place, were discovered, some years ago, the traces of a Roman station, about 200 yards square, with large suburbs, where a variety of antient remains have been dug up.

S E A T S.

RABY CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Darlington, is situated north-east of the town called *Barnard Castle*. It is a noble massy building of its kind, uninjured by any modern strokes inconsistent with the general taste of the edifice; but simply magnificent, it strikes by its magnitude, and that idea of strength and command naturally annexed to the view of vast walls, lofty towers, battlements, and the surrounding out-works of an old baron's residence. The building itself, besides the courts, covers an acre of land; the size may from thence be concluded. The south front of it is very beautiful, the center of it is from a design of Inigo Jones; nothing in the Gothic taste can be more elegant than the stile and proportion of the windows. The rooms are very numerous, and more modern in their proportion and distribution than one would easily conceive to be possible within the walls of so antient a building; but by means of numerous passages and closets, many of both which have been cooped out of the walls, and back stairs, the apartments are
extremely

extremely convenient, well connected, and at the same time perfectly distinct : his lordship has made several improvements, which add greatly to the spaciousness and convenience of the apartments in general.

The bedchambers and dressing-rooms are of a good size and proportion, and several of the lower apartments large and elegantly fitted up. One of the drawing-rooms is 30 by 20 ; and the adjoining dining room 51 by 21 ; the windows of both of plate-glass, and in the smallest and lightest of brass frames. Near the dining room there is a rendezvous apartment, 90 feet long, 36 broad, and 36 high, a proportion that pleases the eye at the very entrance ; it is improved by an addition of 30 feet in length, by a circular tower, at one end of it, in the same stile as the rest of the castle ; by which means the south front is greatly improved, and the room receives not only an additional space, but the light of a circular bow window.

The park and ornamented grounds around the castle are disposed with very great taste. The lawns, woods, plantations, objects, are remarkably beautiful.—Entering the lawn from the plantations near the house, the whole sweep has a very fine effect. The dog-kennel, a Gothic ornamented building, is seen on one side rising out of a fine wood, and beautifying the scene much : upon the hill to the right is a Gothic farm-house, a simple but pleasing design, in very fine situation ; in front, along the valley, several clumps of trees are scattered, and between them his lordship's farm house on a rising hill ; a building which greatly ornaments the grounds. This part of the lawn is finely inclosed on three sides with thriving plantations. This leads into the extended part of the lawn, which is, for its extent, as beautiful a one as can any where be seen : the inequality of the ground is remarkably favourable to its beauty ; it consists of fine sweeps of grass, stretching away to the right and left, over hills most elegantly spread with plantations on each side, and presenting to the eye a fine waving uninterrupted surface through a valley, on the other. It loses itself in such a manner among the woods, as to give room for the imagination to play, and picture an extent superior to the reality.—In front, upon a fine rising hill, is situated the farm-yard, with a most elegant Gothic screen in it.

From this hill, you look back on a very fine scene. To the left, the whole is bounded by a most noble range of planted hanging hills, which extend to the woods in front, surrounding the castle to the distant prospect, in a most picturesque manner : the hollow scoops of lawn are peculiarly beautiful : to the right, it has a noble sweep through the valley, with a prodigious extensive prospect over it to Rosebury-topping, &c. Nothing can
be

be more beautiful than this whole view, which is composed of the most elegant disposition of ground imaginable; the hanging hills spread with wood; the hollow scoops of grass, spacious lawns, and distant prospect upon the whole, fill the eye and please the imagination. Winding up to the right, and moving along the terras, which is a natural one, but leads through an extensive plantation, the views it commands are very fine. You look down upon the farm, and the hill upon which it stands, which waves through the valley in a most pleasing manner: throwing your eye more in front, you catch a lake breaking upon the view in irregular sheets of water, just over the tops of the lower woods; the effect most truly picturesque. Upon the right, the whole valley is commanded, and the village of Staindrop well situated among inclosures and straggling trees.

Advancing, the prospect varies; a fine sweep of cultivated hill is seen upon the left, and the Gothic-farm house, ornamenting all the surrounding grounds; descending into the vale, you catch the village and church of Staindrop, most picturesquely among the trees. Further down, from among the sloping woods, through which the riding leads, the castle is seen rising most nobly, from a fore ground of wood, in a stile truly magnificent. Crossing this part of the lawn to the lower terras, you meet with grounds before unseen, which are excellently disposed; the plantations judiciously sketched, and the views pleasing.

The whole range of ground is seen to very great advantage, by riding along the southern plantation: you there command the whole, from the castle on one side to the hills beyond the farm-house on the other; and the sweep of plantations here appears very noble.—Upon the whole, plantations disposed with more taste, are no where to be seen; none which are sketched with more judgment, for setting off the natural inequalities of the ground, and managed more artfully for presenting, on a small space of land, a large extent of surface to the eye:—nor can any thing of the kind be more beautiful than the lawn, which spreads over the hills and among the woods, so as to appear in different sweeps of green, indenting in some places the woods and breaking through them in others. No object in the stile of ornament, can be more agreeable to itself, or more striking from its situation, than the farm-house, which is seen from most parts of the ground, and always to advantage.

Among other seats in this county, are also the following: the Earl of Carlisle's, at Stanhope; Ravensworth-castle, near Durham, the seat of Lord Ravensworth; Lord Falconberg's, at Henknowle; Sir John Eden's, at West-Aukland; Sir Ralph Conyers's,

Conyers's, at Harden ; and Bishop's Auckland, one of the seats of the Bishop of Durham.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

This county is divided from Durham on the south by the rivers Derwent and Tyne, from Scotland on the north and west by the river Tweed, the Cheviot-hills, and other mountains. It is bounded by part of Cumberland on the south-west, and by the German ocean on the east. It measures from north to south about 50 miles, from east to west 40 miles, and is 150 in circumference.

The air of this county is not so cold as might be imagined from its northern situation ; for, as it lies in the narrowest part of England, and between the German and Irish seas, it has the same advantage over inland counties in the same degrees of latitude, that the island of Britain has over other countries on the continent, in the same climate, that of being warmed by the vapours from the sea ; this is the reason why snow seldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of the high mountains ; the air is also more healthy than might be expected in a county bordering on the seas, as appears by the good health and longevity of the inhabitants : this advantage is attributed to the soil of the coast, which being sandy and rocky, emits no such noxious and noisome vapours, as constantly rise from mud and ouze. The soil is different in different parts ; that on the sea coast, if well cultivated, yields great abundance of good wheat and other grain, and along the banks of the rivers, particularly the Tyne, there are large and rich meadows ; but the western parts are generally barren, consisting chiefly of a heathy and mountainous country, which however affords good pasture for sheep.

On the tops of the mountains in this county, especially those tracts in the western part of it, called Tyndale and Readsdales, from their situation along the courses of the rivers Tyne and Read, there are some bogs that are impassable without the help of horses, which the inhabitants train up for that purpose, and are therefore called Bog-trotters. The rivers here afford great plenty of fish, particularly salmon and trout. The lords of the adjacent manors have the property of the fishery, which is farmed by fishermen, who dry the far greatest part of what they catch, and barrel and transport them beyond sea. Northumberland abounds more with coal, especially about Newcastle, than any other county in England. This coal is as properly pit-coal as any other, but is called sea coal, because it is brought

brought by sea to all parts of Great Britain, as well as to France, Flanders, and other countries; the trade of this country in coal, therefore, is very great, London alone consuming near 700,000 chaldrons in one year. Here are also lead mines, and great plenty of timber.

This county is exceedingly well watered, with fine rivers, the chief of which are the two Tynes, the Tweed, and the Coquet. The Tynes run through a great part of this county; one is called the North Tyne, and the other the South Tyne; and they rise at a great distance one from another. The South Tyne rises near Alston-moor, in the north-east part of Cumberland, and running north-west to Fetherston-haugh; near Halt-whistle, there forms an angle, bending its course eastward, and after being joined by two small rivers, called the East and West Alon, joins the North Tyne near Hexham. The North Tyne rises in a mountain called Tyne-head, upon the borders of Scotland, and running south-east, receives a small river called the Shele; then continuing the same course, it is joined by a considerable stream called the Read, not far from Ellesdon, and joining the South Tyne, they both flow in one full stream to the German ocean, into which they fall at Tinmouth, nine miles from Newcastle.

The Tweed rises in Scotland, and running north-east, is joined by the Bowbent, the Bramish, the Till, and other less considerable streams, and parting England from Scotland, falls into the German ocean at Berwick. The Coquet rises upon the borders of Scotland, a small distance north of the spring of the Read; and running eastward, and being joined by several streams, passes by Rothbury, and falls into the German ocean about fifteen miles east of that town.

This county is divided into six wards, and contains eleven market towns. It lies in the province of York, and diocese of Durham, and has forty-six parishes.

MARKET-TOWNS.

BERWICK is 334 miles from London, and is the most northerly town in England. It belonged formerly to Scotland, and was the chief town of a county in that kingdom still called Berwickshire. It is situated at the mouth of the Tweed; and is encompassed with a wall, except on the east and south-east, where it is washed by the sea, and on the south-west, where it is watered by the river. It was first taken from the Scots by King Edward the First, and has been several times taken and retaken by both nations; but it has continued in possession of the English ever since the reign of King Edward the Fourth: its
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guage and laws, however, are a mixture of Scots and English. It had several charters, some as ancient as King Henry the Fifth, but was incorporated by King James the First, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, four bailiffs, and a common-council, and is both a town and county of itself.

Berwick was fortified with a castle, which is now in ruins. It is a large, well-built, populous place, has a fine church, a good town-house, an exchange, and a beautiful bridge over the river Tweed, 300 yards long, consisting of sixteen arches, built by Queen Elizabeth. This bridge leads to a suburb called Tweedmouth, where there is another church: and between the town walls and the castle, there is another suburb, called Castle-gate. The harbour here is but mean, and navigable only to the bridge, which is within one mile and an half of the bar at the mouth of the river, though the tide flows above four miles above the town. The bar is now low enough for any ships that draw above twelve feet of water, nor is there any good ridings in the offings near it. Here is a charity school. There is in this town a considerable manufacture of stockings, and a great fishery of salmon.

NEWCASTLE had its name from a castle built here by Robert, the eldest son of William the Conqueror. This town stands upon the north bank of the river Tyne, at the distance of 270 miles from London. In the time of the Saxons it was called Moncafter, or Monkchester, and before the Norman conquest was in possession of the Scots, whose kings sometimes resided here. It is a borough as antient at least as the time of King Richard the Second, who granted it the privilege of having a sword carried before the mayor: King Henry the Sixth made it a town and county incorporate of itself, independent of Northumberland; and it is governed by a mayor, nineteen aldermen, a recorder, a sheriff, a town clerk, a clerk of the chamber, two coroners, eight chamberlains, a sword-bearer, a water bailiff, and seven serjeants at mace. This town, next to the city of York, is the handsomest and largest in the north of England: it is extremely populous, but the situation of it, especially the most busy part of the town, toward the river, is very uneven, it being built on the declivity of a steep hill, and the houses very close together. The upper or north part of it, inhabited by the genteeler sort of people, is much more pleasant, and has three level, well built, and spacious streets. The town is encompassed with a strong wall, in which are seven gates, and as many turrets, with divers cazemates, bomb proof: the castle, which is ruinous, overlooks the whole town. Here is a magnificent exchange, and a handsome mansion-house for the mayor, besides six churches or chapels. St. Nicholas, the mother church,

church, is a curious fabrie, built in the manner of a cathedral, by David, King of Scotland, with a fine steeple of uncommon architecture. Here are also several meeting-houses, and charity schools for 300 children, a fine hall for the surgeons, and a large prison called Newgate: there is an hospital for decayed freemen and their widows, and another for three clergymens widows, and three merchants widows: Dr. Thomlin, prebendary of St. Paul's, in London, gave a library of above 6000 valuable books to the corporation, and settled a rent charge of five pounds a year for ever for buying new books; and Walter Blacket, Esq; has built a repository for them, and settled twenty-five pounds a year for ever on a librarian.

Here is a noble custom-house, and the finest quay in England, except that at Yarmouth; also a stately bridge over the Tyne, consisting of seven arches, which are very large. This bridge is built upon on both sides, and has a large gate-house on it, with an iron gate to shut it up: beyond this gate the liberties of Newcastle do not extend, for which reason it has the arms of the town carved in stone on the west side of it, and those of the bishop of Durham on the east; and yet there is a suburb of Newcastle, called Gateside, situated on the other side of the river, in the bishopric of Durham.

Here is a considerable manufacture of hardware and wrought iron, many glass-houses, and ship-yards, where vessels for the coal trade are built in great perfection. The trade of this place in coal, exclusive of other traffic, is so great, that it employs above 6000 keelmen, or coal lightermen, who have formed themselves into a friendly society, and, by their own contributions, built an hospital for such of their fraternity as are disabled either by accident or age. This is a famous place for grindstones; but the fish that is sold in London by the name of Newcastle salmon, is taken in the Tweed, and sent to Sheals, a small port near the mouth of the Tyne, where it is pickled, and put on board vessels for exportation. This town has the greatest public revenue in its own right, as a corporation, of any town in England, it being computed at no less than 8000 l. a year. The mouth of the river Tyne is defended by a castle, called Tinmouth Castle, about nine miles east from Newcastle, situated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the sea side, and well mounted with cannon. Here the river Tyne is not above seven feet deep at low water; and though the channel is good from hence to Newcastle, yet a sand bank lies across the mouth of it, called the Bar, with dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middens; but to prevent ships running on them by night, there are light houses set up, and maintained by Trinity-house



A View of 'Sinnmouth Castle in Northumberland'

at Newcastle. Here is also another fort called Clifford's Fort, which was built in 1672, and commands the mouth of the river.

MORPETH is situated upon a small river called the Wentbeck, at the distance of 286 miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by two bailiffs and seven aldermen; the two bailiffs are chosen out of four persons presented by the free burgesses to the lord of the manor's steward, who holds a court here twice a year. This town has a bridge over the Wentbeck, and had once a castle, now in ruins. It is a post town and a great thoroughfare to the north, has several good inns, and an elegant town-house, built by a late earl of Carlisle. Here is a great plenty of all sorts of fish, and the most considerable market in England for cattle, except Smithfield in London.

HEXHAM is 285 miles from London, and was the chief town of a division of this county, formerly called Hexhamshire, which was a long time subject to the bishopric of York, and challenged the right of a county palatine; but in the time of king Henry the Eighth, it became part of the crown lands, and was by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; annexed to the county of Northumberland, and subjected to the same judicature; this, however, is only to be understood of civil matters, for its ecclesiastical jurisdiction is not the same with the rest of the county, it being still a peculiar belonging to the archbishop of York.

HALTWHISTLE is 317 miles from London, and is situated on the river Tyne. It is a considerable town, with good accommodations for travellers.

LEARMOUTH is an handsome town, situated upon the river Tweed, at the distance of 328 miles from London.

BELFORD is 319 miles from London, and is a pretty, well-situated town. It has been benefited and enlarged within these few years by Abraham Dickson, Esq; who has established here a woollen manufactory, a tannery, and a colliery.

ELLESDON is 300 miles from London, and stands in the middle of the county. An imperfect altar was dug up here some years ago, with the bones of beasts, burnt ashes, and broken urns.

WOOLLER is situated on the bank of the river Till, at the distance of 317 miles from London. It is an obscure town, and has a thatched church.

ROTHBURY is 301 miles from London, and has nothing in it remarkable, except a large charity-school, in which 120 children are educated.

ALNWICK is 304 miles from London, and derives its name from a small river, called the Alne, upon which it stands, in the road to Berwick. Every man who takes up his freedom of this town, has reason to remember King John, by being obliged, according to a clause in his charter, to jump into a bog, wherein they sometimes sink up to the chin. The rise of this custom is said to be, that when King John was travelling this way, he happened to stick fast in this hole, and therefore inflicted this punishment on the town for not keeping the road in better repair.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES and ANTIQUITIES.

North Shields is on the north side of the Tyne, at its efflux into the sea, and may be considered as an appendage to Newcastle as Gravesend is to London, and like that chiefly inhabited by sailors: and it has a great number of vessels belonging to it. The streets lie along the shore, where the river forms a little bay, which is a deep and a safe road for the laden colliers. Sometimes 400 ships lie here in rows or tiers.

One of the greatest curiosities in this county is that famous range of mountains near Wooller, upon the borders of Scotland, called the *Cheviot Hills*. These mountains are so high, especially upon the north side, that snow may be seen in some of their cliffs till Midsummer: they serve as a land mark at sea; and one of them, which is much higher than the rest, looks at a distance like the famous peak of Teneriffe, and may be plainly seen at the distance of sixty miles. On the top of this mountain is a smooth pleasant plain, about half a mile in diameter, with a large pond in the middle of it.

The greatest part of the *Picts Wall*, the boundary of the Roman province in Britain, passing through this country, here are to be seen more numerous memorials of funerals and battles, and other antiquities, than in any other county in Britain.

In a large tract of country south of the river Read, known therefore by the name of *Readsdales*, there are several great heaps of stone called Lows, which the people in the neighbourhood believe to have been raised as monuments of some illustrious persons slain in this place. Large stone pillars are also erected in several parts, in remembrance, as is supposed, of battles fought between the South and North Britons.

Chester, in the *Picts Wall*, is thought to have been the Magna of the Romans, not only because it stands upon, and takes its name from the Wall, but because some altars and inscriptions have been discovered here, which prove its antiquity.

At *Warkworth*, near the mouth of the *Coquet*, there is a hermitage cut out of a solid rock, consisting of a bed-chamber and kitchen, with a chapel and an altar.

Flodden, a village on the river *Till*, is famous for a very bloody battle, wherein the Scots were defeated.

Holy Island, is eight miles from *Berwick*, and was so called because it was the see of a bishop, since removed to *Durham*. It was the antient *Lindisfarn*, and has still the remains of a monastery, built by *Aiden* the Scot, who was sent into England to preach the Gospel to the Northumbrians about 636. It is encompassed by the sea at high water; at low water there is a passage over the sands on the west side to the continent. It produces corn and rabbits; fish abounds on the coast. Here is a pretty town, at the side of which lies a commodious haven, defended by a fort on the hills to the south-east. As this is the only open port between the Firth of *Edinburgh* and the *Humber* or *Yarmouth Roads*, it has sometimes proved a great shelter to our merchant ships, especially those from *Archangel* and the northern parts of the world.

Fairn Islands, are seven miles from *Holy Island*, and two from *Bamborough Castle*. On the south side are a knot of rocks surrounded by the main ocean, where are a fort, the ruins of an old monastery, a tower and a light house. They abound with sea fowl.

Coquet Island, is seventeen miles from *Fairn Island*, and lies to the south-east at the mouth of a river of that name, where are vast flocks of wild fowl. The air is reckoned unhealthy by reason of frequent fogs. The soil is barren, and the island often attacked with tempests.

Dunstanburg Castle, is situated on the shore between the *Coquet* and *Fairn Islands*, and stands in a pleasant fruitful soil; is famous for a kind of diamonds, or fine spar, resembling those of *St. Vincent's Rock*, near *Bristol*. Here are the ruins of a famous castle built in the reign of *Edward the First*.

S E A T S.

The *Castle of Alnwick* is the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. Part of it is very antient; but most of it has been re-built by the present Duke. The architecture of the new buildings is quite in the castle stile, and very light and pleasing. The apartments are all fitted up in the Gothic taste, and beautifully ornamented.

Morpeth Castle is the seat of the Earl of Carlisle; and at *Chillingham* the Earl of Tankerville has a seat; as has also Sir *John Lambert Middleton*, at *Belfoe castle*, Sir *Edward Swinburn*,

burn, Bart. at Capheaton, and Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. at Newcastle.

C U M B E R L A N D.

This county is bounded by the Irish sea on the west, by part of Scotland on the north, by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland on the east, and by Lancashire and the Irish sea on the south. It is about 55 miles from north to south, 38 from east to west, and 168 miles in circumference.

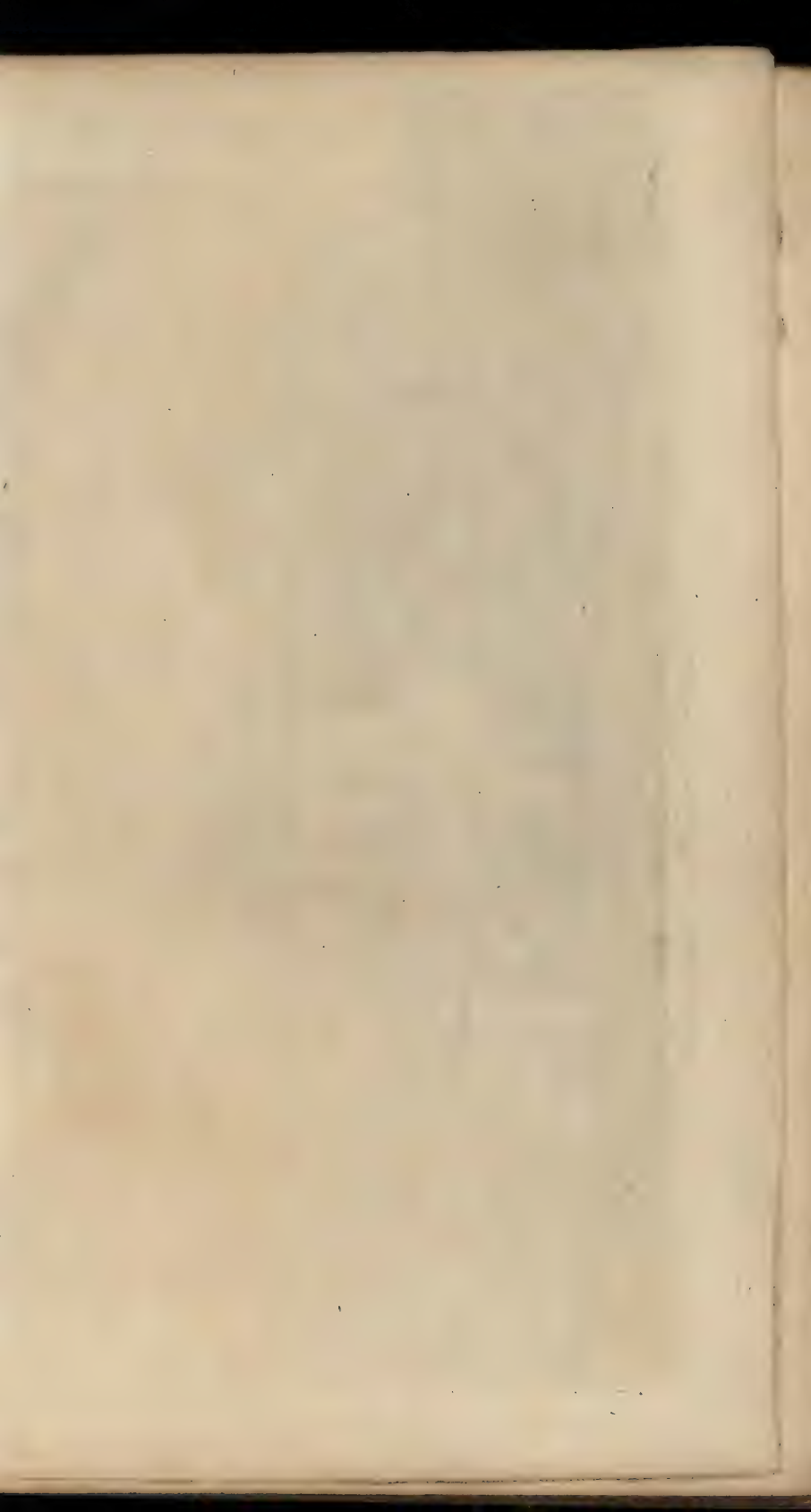
The air of this county, though cold, is less piercing than might be expected from its situation, being sheltered by lofty mountains on the north. The soil is in general fruitful, the plains producing corn in great abundance, and the mountains yielding pasture for numerous flocks of sheep, with which they are perpetually covered. The face of the country is delightfully varied by lofty hills, vallies, and water; but the prospect would be still more agreeable, if it was not deficient in wood, many plantations of which have been made, but without sufficient success to encourage the practice. The Derwent produces salmon in great plenty, and the Eden Char, a small fish of the trout kind, which is not found in any waters of this island except the Eden and Winandermere, a lake in Westmoreland. At the mouth of the river Irt, on the sea coast, near Ravenglas, are found pearl muscles; for the fishing of which, some persons obtained a patent not very long ago; but it does not appear that this undertaking has yet produced any considerable advantage. Several mountains here contain metals and minerals; and in the south part of the county, which is called Copeland, the mountains abound with rich veins of copper, as they do also in Derwent Fells, particularly at Newland, a village near Keskwick, where it is said there was once found a mixture of gold and silver. In this county there are also mines of coals, lead, lapis calaminaries, and black lead, a mineral, found no where else, called by the inhabitants wadd. The wadd mines lie chiefly in and about Derwent Fells, where this mineral may be dug up in any quantity.

Cumberland abounds with rivers and large bodies of water, which the inhabitants call meres: of the rivers the Derwent is the chief. It rises in Borrodale, a large valley south of Keskwick, and running along the hills, called Derwent Fells, forms a large lake in which are three small islands, and at the north side of which stands the town of Keskwick; thence the Derwent runs through the middle of the county, and passing by Cocker-mouth, falls into the Irish sea, near a small market town called Workington. The Eden, another considerable river in this county,



A View of Derwentwater a Lake in Cumberland.

46



A View of the Castle of Carlisle, in Cumberland.



county, rises at Mervel Hill, near Askrig, in Yorkshire, and running north-west, cross the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, upwards of thirty miles, and being joined by several other rivers, runs directly west; and passing by Carlisle, falls into that part of the Irish sea called Solway Frith. Besides the two rivers already mentioned; here are also the Eln, the Esk, the Leven, the Irking, the South Tyne, and several other less considerable rivers and brooks, which supply the inhabitants with plenty of fish.

This county is divided into five principal parts called wards, which is probably a district equivalent to the hundreds and wapentakes of other counties; though no explanation of the word, as a division of a county, is to be found. The county contains one city and eleven market towns. It lies in the province of York, and diocese of Chester and Carlisle.

C A R L I S L E.

This city, which is 301 miles from London, is of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded by Luil, a petty king of the county, long before the Romans came, who had a station here; but after its departure it was ruined by the Caledonians, &c. In 680, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, rebuilt and walled it round. It was again so shattered by the Danes and Norwegians, in the eighth and ninth centuries, that it lay in ruins for about 200 years, till William the Second ordered the wall and castle to be repaired. King Henry the First augmented its fortifications, and made it the see of a bishop. It was often besieged by the Scots, who took it in the reign of King Stephen, and again in the reign of King John; but their successors, Henry the Second, and Henry the Third, recovered it. Its walls and castle were well repaired by Richard the Third; and Henry the Eighth built a citadel. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, and retaken soon after by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

This city is situated between the conflux of three fine rivers, abounding with fish, viz. the Eden on the north, over which it has two bridges, that is but six miles from Scotland, the Petteril on the east, and the Caude on the west. It is a sea port, though without ships or merchants, and is the key of England on the west sea, which is here called Solway Frith, as Berwick on Tweed is upon the east sea. It is a wealthy populous place, with well-built houses, and three gates in the walls, which are about one mile in compass, and broad enough for two men to walk on them a-breast. The revenues of the city, are about 500*l.* a year, and the inhabitants of the city and suburbs are about

about 2000. It trades chiefly in fustians; and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common council-men, a sheriff, two bailiffs, &c. and the assizes and sessions are most commonly held here. It has but two parish churches, one of which stands in the middle of the cathedral, which is in the middle of the city, inclosed by a wall. The west part of the cathedral suffered much during the civil wars, when the city was besieged. The Picts wall begins just below the town, and crosses this part of the island of Newcastle upon Tyne. Here was formerly a monastery.

COCKERMOUTH is a neatly built trading town, with a harbour, at the distance of 300 miles from London. It lies low between two hills, upon one of which is the church, and on the other, over against it on the west side of the Cocker, and south of the Derwent, is the castle, which is very strong; on the gates are the arms of the Molton's, Humphranville's, Lucy's, and Percy's. The walls are 600 yards in compass. It was built soon after the conquest by William de Meschines. In this place are the remains of a vaulted cellar, and some walls of a chapel, which are well worth seeing. About two miles off are the ruins of Papcastle, possessed by the Romans. Here was found a large vessel of green stone, curiously engraved with the image of a priest dipping a child in the water, and a Danish inscription in Runick characters, signifying that Ekard, one of their great men, was baptized here, whose example the rest followed. It is still used as a font in the neighbouring church of Birdkirk.

WHITEHAVEN is 303 miles from London, and is so called from the white cliffs that are near it, and shelter the harbour from tempests: it is a populous rich town, chiefly obliged to Sir James Lowther for its improvement, who was at vast expence to make the harbour more commodious, and to beautify the town, the trade of which chiefly consists in salt and coal; it is so remarkable for the latter, that here are several officers of the customs, it being the most eminent port in England next to Newcastle for the coal trade; insomuch that in time of war or cross winds, it is common to see 200 sail of ships go off at once from hence to Dublin, by which means they continue to improve the harbour, repair the roads, and have built a new church. The coast of Whitehaven is very uncertain by reason of the shifting of the sands; and it does not appear that any just surveys have been made of it, but what are very ancient; and therefore not entirely to be relied on; wherefore it is very common to take pilots either in the Isle of Man or Whitehaven.

PENRITH stands at the distance of 282 miles from London. The name in British signifies a red hill, or head; the ground hereabout and the stone is of a reddish colour; it stands on a hill called Penrith Fell, not far from the conflux of the Eimot and Loder, at which is the round trench called King Arthur's table. It has a large market-place, with a town house of wood for its convenience, beautified with bears climbing up a ragged staff, the device of the Earl of Warick. Here is a remarkable water course brought from Peatrill. In Penrith church-yard are two large pyramidal pillars about four yards in height, and five distant from one another, which were set up in memory of Owen Cefarius, who is fabled to have been of so enormous a stature, that his grave they say reached from one pillar to the other; the figures of bears in stone on each side of his grave are in remembrance of his feats on those animals. From an inscription on the outside of the vestry wall, it appears that there was a plague here in 1598. It is a large, populous, well-built town, noted for tanners, and reckoned the second in the county for trade and wealth. There are several ruins in the neighbourhood, which, from the inscriptions, appear to have been Roman edifices; as also a grotto on the banks of the Eden, which had iron gates, and is thought to have been a place of retreat. It has a handsome spacious church, lately rebuilt, the roof of which is supported by a number of pillars, the shafts of whose columns are of one entire stone of a reddish colour hewn out of a quarry at the entrance of the town.

RAVENGLAS is generally supposed to derive its name from the Irish words *Ravigh* and *Glas*, which signify a braky green, such being the soil on which it stands; though some suppose the original name to be *Avenglas*, a word signifying a sky-coloured river. It is distant from London 282 miles, and stands between the river Esk and a smaller stream called the Mute; and not far from the river Irt; the Esk and Mute falling here into the sea, form a good harbour for ships; and the inhabitants have a considerable fishery: they have the privilege of taking wood from the royal forests or manors, to make the engines, or wears called fish garths, in the river Esk, which was granted them by King John, and which they still enjoy.

KESWICK stands on the north side of the lake formed by the Derwent, and is distant from London 286 miles. It is situated in a fruitful plain almost encompassed with mountains, called Derwent Fells, against which the vapours that rise from below are perpetually condensed into water. It is sheltered from the north winds by a very lofty mountain called Skiddaw. Here is a workhouse for the poor of the town and parish, built by Sir John Banks, knight, a native of this town, who was Attorney.

General in the reign of King Charles the First. It has been long of considerable note for mines of black lead; and the miners, who are its chief inhabitants, have water-works by the Derwent, for smelting the lead and sawing boards.

EGREMONT is distant from London 297 miles, and stands on the banks of a little river named Broadwater, that falls into the sea, near a promontory called St. Bees, about two miles south of Whitehaven. This town formerly had a castle; and before the time of King Edward the First, the middle of the twelfth century, it was a borough, and sent members to parliament, privileges which it lost in the reign of that Prince. It has two bridges over the river Broadwater.

BRAMPTON is distant from London 311 miles, and lies on the river Irthing, near its conflux, with a less considerable stream called the Gelt, to the north east of Carlisle. Here is an hospital for six poor men and six poor women, founded by the Countess Dowager of Carlisle.

JERBY, called MARKET JERBY, to distinguish it from another town called Jerby, contiguous to it, which is not a market town, is distant from London 301 miles, and situated at the head of the river Eln.

KIRK-OSWALD, so called from a church dedicated to St. Oswald, is distant from London 291 miles, and is only remarkable for a ruined castle, built before the reign of King John.

LONGTOWN is distant from London 313 miles, and stands near the conflux of the Esk, and a small river called the Kirkfop, on the borders of Scotland. It has an hospital, and a charity school for sixty children.

WIGTOWN, situated in a forest, called Allerdale, is distant from London 306 miles.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES and ANTIQUITIES

Bulnefs stands on the promontory that runs into the Solway Firth, from which, as the utmost limits of the province of Britain, Antoninus began his Itinerary, and was antiently the head town of a large manor. It is now a village, but has a fort. As a testimony of his antiquity, the tracts of streets and pieces of old walls, often appear in ploughing up the fields. This country being a kind of frontier to the Romans, it is no wonder that a great number of their antiquities are found in it; but the chief are the ruins of the famous Picts wall, built from Solway Frith through Carlisle, quite across the kingdom to Newcastle, about 80 miles in length, in order to restrain the northern people, who have always been very troublesome to those of the south. This famous wall

wall begins at the distance of a mile to the north, which, from the foot of the bank of Stanwick, a little village, where the wall crosses the Eden, and so runs westwards to Bulnesh, passed directly east through a pleasant level country, with plenty of corn, meadow and pasture ground for eight miles together; but in all this space the wall is chiefly taken away for building the neighbouring houses; only the ridge of it is to be traced together with the trench all the way before it on the north, and some of the towers on the south side; hence it runs up a pretty high hill, which lies directly north from Naworth Castle, and so continues for two miles through inclosed grounds, in which space all the middle part of the wall is still standing. From hence to its crossing the river Irthing, where it enters Northumberland, it mostly runs through a large waste, where its whole breadth may be seen, which in some places is five, and in others eight feet. This wall, for four or five miles to the west of Stanwick, was built on the same ground as Severus's mud wall; but at the distance from Irthington Moor it took a different rout, and the earth and stone kept a parallel course all the way.

The *Picts Wall* is the principal remain of antiquity, not only in the county, but in all Britain. The Romans themselves called it *Vallum Barbaricum*, *Prætentura*, and *Clusara*, and the Greeks *Diateichisma*. It runs the whole length of Great Britain in this place, crossing the north parts of the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, and extending above eighty miles, from that part of the Irish Sea called Solway Frith, on the west, to the German Ocean on the east. This wall or fence was begun by the emperor Adrian, and built in the manner of a mural hedge, with large stakes driven deep into the ground, and wreathed together with wattles. It was faced with earth and turf, and fortified on the north with a deep ditch. It was repaired by the emperor Severus in the year 123, and strengthened with several stone fortresses and turrets, near enough to communicate an alarm one to another by sound of trumpet.

The Romans being called from Britain, for the defence of Gaul, the North Britons broke in upon this barrier, and in repeated inroads, put all they met with to the sword. Upon this the South Britons applied to Rome for assistance, and a legion was sent over to them, which drove the enemy back into their own country; but as the Romans at this time had full employment for their troops, it became necessary for them to enable the South Britons to defend themselves for the future; they therefore assisted them to build a wall of stone, eight feet broad and twelve feet high, of equal extent with the mural hedge, and nearly upon the same ground. This wall was com-

pleated under the direction of Ælius, the Roman General, about the year 430; and the tracks of it, with the foundation of the towers or little castles, now called Castle Steeds, placed at the distance of a mile one from another, and the little fortified towns on the inside, called Chesters, are still visible. The neighbouring inhabitants say, that here are sometimes found pieces of tubes or pipes, supposed to be used as trumpets, and to have been artfully laid in the wall between each castle or tower, for giving the quickest notice of the approach of the enemy, so that any matter of moment could be communicated from sea to sea in an hour. In the rubbish of this walk was found, some time ago, an image of brass about half a foot long, which, from the description the antients have given us of the god Terminus, whose image they used to lay in the foundation of their boundaries, appears to be a representation of that deity.

Half a mile to the west of the river Irthing, at a place called *Burdissel*, there is the foundation of a large castle; and from a moor called Irthington Moor, after Irthington, a town situated on this river, the traces of the stone wall, and the old wall of earth are both visible, and continue the same rout parallel to each other, at the distance of about one hundred yards, the new wall being south of the old, quite to Newcastle. The wall enters Northumberland, not far from Irthington Moor, and soon after crosses a small river called Tippall, at Thirlewall Castle; from Thirlewall Castle it is continued over a range of rugged, naked, and steep rocks, that extends about nine miles; and is built in some places not more than six feet from the precipice, in none more than twenty-four. The highest part of it that is now standing, between Carlisle and Newcastle, is about half a mile from Thirlewall Bankhead, near Thirlewall Castle; it is there nine feet high; and at this place there are the vestiges of a Roman city surrounded by a deep trench. From hence to Seavenshale, which is supposed to be about half way between the two extremities of the wall, it is removed to the very foundations, except in very few places, where it still stands to the height of about three feet. This part of the country, especially on the north side of the wall, has a dismal aspect, being all wild fells and moors, full of mosses and loughs.

Among the natural curiosities of this county we may reckon the mountains, some of which are remarkable for their height, particularly Hard knot-hill, Wry-nose, and Skiddaw. Hard-knot-hill, at the foot of which rises the river Esk, is a ragged mountain, so steep, that it is almost impossible to ascend it; yet about a hundred and fifty years ago, some huge stones were discovered upon the very summit, which Camden supposed to have

have been the foundation of a castle, but which may with greater probability be considered as the ruins of some church or chapel; for in the early ages of Christianity, it was a work of most meritorious devotion, to erect crosses and build chapels upon the tops of the highest hills and promontories, not only because they were more conspicuous, but because they were proportionably nearer to Heaven; such buildings were generally dedicated to St. Michael, and it was from such chapels and crosses, that the ridge of mountains, which run along the east side of this county, on the borders of Northumberland, obtained the name of Cross Fells, for they were before called Fiend's or Devil's Fells; and a small town at the bottom of them, still bears the name of Dillston, which is a corruption of Devil's Town, the name by which it is called in some ancient records still extant.

Wry-nose is situated about a mile south-east of Hard-knot-hill, near the high road from Penrith to Kirby, a market town in Lancashire. Near this road, and on the top of the mountain, are three stones, commonly called shire stones, which though they lie within a foot one of another, are yet in three counties; one in Cumberland, another in Westmoreland, and the third in Lancashire.

Skiddaw stands north of Keswick, and, at a prodigious height, divides like Parnassus into two heads, from whence there is a view of Scroffel-hill, in the shire of Annandale, in Scotland, where the people prognosticate a change of weather, by the mists that rise or fall upon the top of this mountain, according to the following proverbial rhyme:

If Skiddaw have a cap,
Scroffel wots full well of that.

Besides Hard-knot-hill, Wry-nose, and Skiddaw, there are two other mountains, Lauvelling and Castinand, which are joined in a couplet of the same age and kind:

Skiddaw, Lauvelling, and Castinand,
Are the highest hills in all England.

On the outside of the vestry, in the wall of *Penrith-church*, there is an inscription, importing, that in the year 1598, a plague raged in this county, of which 2266 died at Penrith, 2500 at Kendal, 2200 at Richmond, and 1196 at Carlisle, which is the more remarkable, as no mention is made of such a distemper by any historian.

At

At *Seawensthale*, on the north side of the wall, is still to be seen the greatest part of a square Roman castle, curiously vaulted underneath. At Carrow-brough, one mile and a half from *Seawensthale*, are the traces of another Roman city, surrounded by a wall. At Portgate, half a mile north west of Hexham, in Northumberland, there are great ruins of ancient buildings, and a square tower is still standing, and converted into a dwelling-house. From Portgate to Halton Sheels, being the distance of a mile and a half, there is only part of the middle of the wall remaining. From Halton Sheels, for two miles farther east, the whole breadth of the wall is still standing, and the ashler front of the wall is very discernible all the way to Walltown, which stands at the distance of eight miles from Newcastle; and about half a mile south of the wall. From Walltown to Newcastle, the wall runs over a deal of high ground, and through variety of fine corn land and inclosures of meadow and pasture; and from the foot of Benwell-hills at the end, being about two miles, it runs along the high road to Westgate in Newcastle.

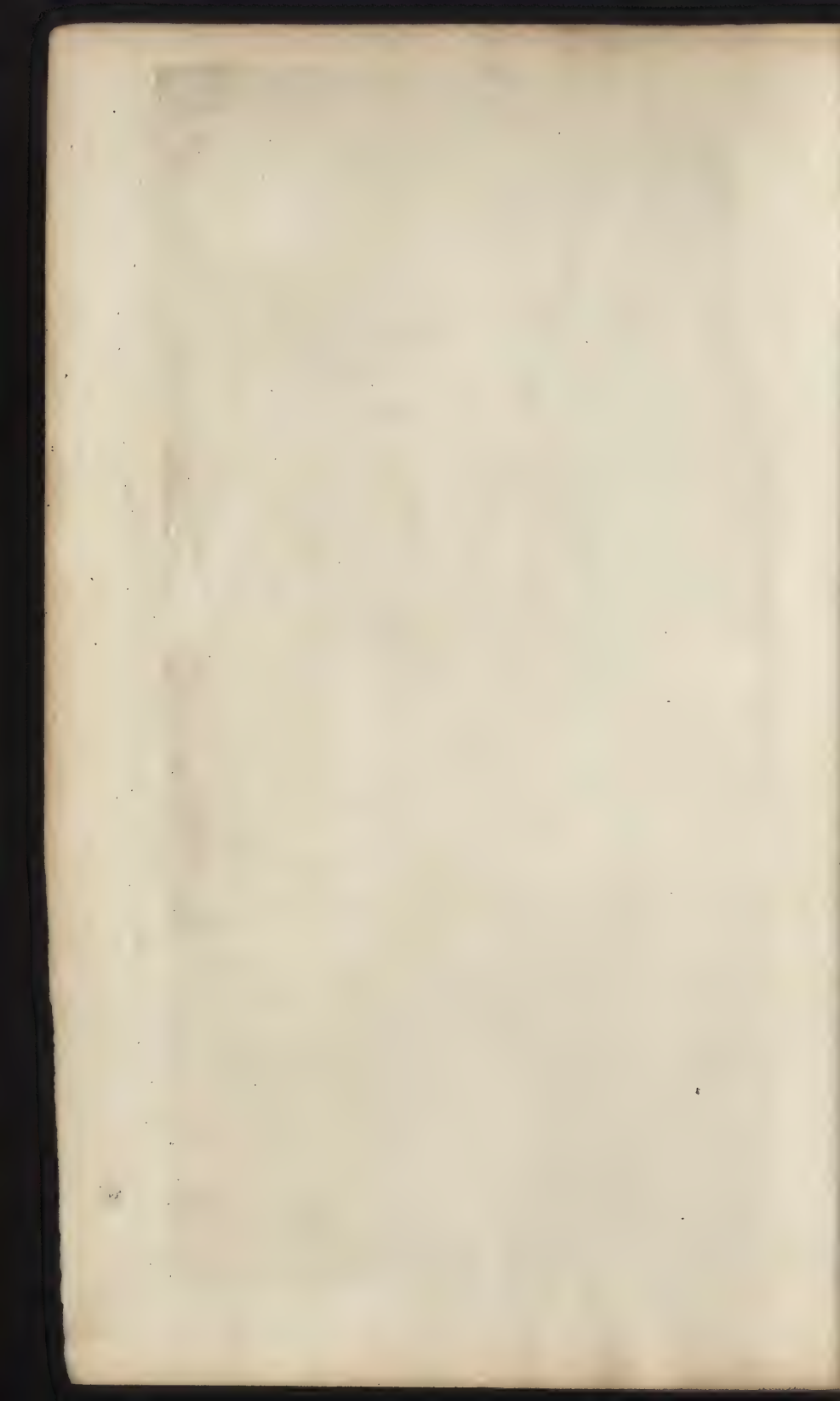
Moreby, near Whitehaven, is remarkable for many remains of antiquity. This place is supposed to be the antient *Morbium* where the *Equites Cataphractarii* were quartered, because there appears some similitude between *Morbium* and *Moreby*; but it is more probable that *Moreby*, the name of the place, was derived from Maurice, or *Morefce*, the name of a person of note, who is known to have fixed his seat near this place, and may therefore be reasonably supposed to have given it his name, as many others have done to several towns in this county. The shore near this place appears to have been fortified by the Romans in all places convenient for landing, by the ruins of their works, which are still remaining. There are also vaults, foundations of ancient buildings, and caverns, called *Picts Holes*.

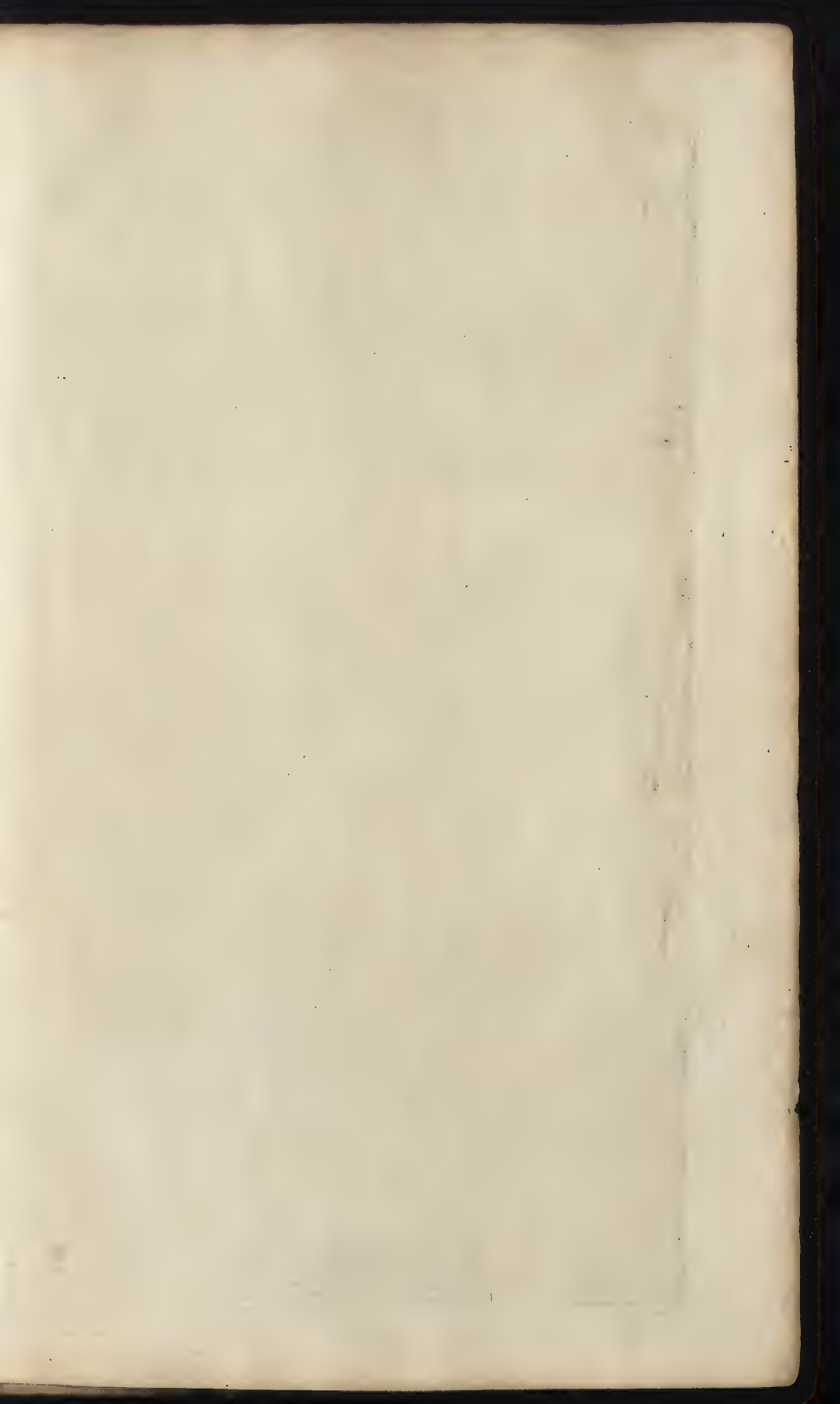
S E A T S.

The Duke of Norfolk has a seat at *Drumburg-castle*, on the Solway Frith; the Earl of Carlisle, at *Naworth*, ten miles from Carlisle; the Earl of Suffex, at *Kirk-Oswald*, 13 miles from Carlisle; *Edward Hassel, Esq;* at *Dacres-castle*, four miles from Penrith; *Sir George Fletcher, Bart.* at *Hutton Hall*; the Bishop of Carlisle at *Rose-castle*; and the Duke of Portland at *Penrith-castle*.



A View of Rose Castle in Cumberland the Seat of the Bishop of Carlisle





View of Broadwater Lake in Westmoreland



WESTMORELAND.

This county is bounded by Cumberland on the west and north-west; by the bishopric of Durham on the north-east; by Yorkshire on the east, and by Lancashire on the south. It extends in length, from north to south 30 miles; from west to east 24 miles, and is 120 miles in circumference.

The air of this county is sweet, pleasant, and healthy; but in the mountainous parts sharp and piercing. This county consists of two divisions, the Barony of Westmoreland, sometimes called the Bottom, and the Barony of Kendal. The Barony of Westmoreland, which comprehends the north part of this county, is an open champain county, twenty miles long and fourteen broad, consisting of arable land, and producing great plenty of corn and grafs. The Barony of Kendal, so called from the town of the same name, which comprehends the fourth part of the county, is very mountainous; the vallies however are fruitful, and even the mountains yield pasture for sheep and cattle. Here are several forests and parks, and both baronies afford great plenty of wood. This county is well supplied with fish; and the charre, a delicate sort of trout, is peculiar to the river Eden, Winander-Mere, and Ulleswater. The western mountains of this county are supposed to contain vast quantities of copper ore, and some veins of gold; but as the expence of winning the ores, on account of their depth, and some other inconveniencies, has been found more than equivalent to the value of what metals could be obtained, the design therefore of working these mines has been laid aside. The chief manufactures of this county are stockings and woollen cloth.

This county is well watered with several rivers, and some lakes or large bodies of water, generally called meres in the north of England. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Eimot, the Loder, and the Can. The Eden is a river of Cumberland, and has been described in the account given of that county. The Eimot has its origin from a lake called Ulleswater, upon the borders of Cumberland, a few miles south of Penrith. This lake is supplied by six small streams, four of which are distinguished by the names of Glenkern river, Glenkwidin river, Glenkriden river, and Hawswater; but the other two have no names. From Ulleswater the Eimot runs north by Penrith, and falls into the Eden, about two or three miles north of that town. The Loder is a name supposed to have been derived from *Gladdur*, a British word, which signifies *clear or limpid water*. It issues from a lake called Broadwater, south-east of
Ulles-

Ullefwater, and running north, falls into the Eimot near Penrith. The river Can, Ken, or Kent, derives its name and origin from a lake called Kentmere, near Ambleside; and running south-east, passes by Kendal, and there forming an angle, runs south-west, and falls into the Irish sea a few miles west of Burton. Other less considerable rivers of this county are the Winster, the Lavenet-Beck, the Swindale-Beck, and the Blenkern-Beck. The principal lake in this county, and indeed the greatest in all England, is Winander Mere, probably so called from its *winding* banks. It lies south of Ambleside, upon the borders of Cumberland, and is ten miles in length from north to south, and two miles in breadth. The water is exceeding clear. There are several islands in it, and the bottom, which is one continued rock, is in some places said to be very deep.

This county is divided into two wards, and each ward into constablewicks. Westmoreland never was divided into hundreds, rapes, or wapentakes, like other counties, because, as is supposed, the inhabitants anciently paid no subsidies, having been thought sufficiently charged in the border service against the Scots. This county has no city, but contains eight market towns. It lies in the province of York: that part of it called the Barony of Westmoreland is comprehended in the diocese of Carlisle; and the other part, called the Barony of Kendal, in the diocese of Chester; both baronies containing 32 large parishes.

MARKET-TOWNS.

APPLEBY is 268 miles from London, and is the county town. It is supposed to have had formerly sheriffs of its own, and to have been a county of itself. King Henry the First gave it privileges equal to those of the city of York, which privileges were confirmed by Henry the Second, Henry the Third, and other succeeding Kings. In the reign of King Edward the First it had a mayor and two provosts, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a common-council, and two serjeants at mace.

Appleby is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded; but though it is the county town, it is by no means the richest or the handsomest in the county. It consists chiefly of one broad street, which runs with an easy ascent from north to south. At one end of this street is an ancient castle, fortified by the river, and by large trenches, where the river does not surround it. Here are two churches, a free school, and an hospital, founded in 1651, by the lady Anne, daughter and heiress of George Lord Clifford,
and



A View of Winander Mere, a Lake in Westmorland.



and endowed for a governess and twelve other widows, commonly called the mother and twelve sisters. This place has a town hall, where the assizes are held, a county gaol, a bridge over the river Eden, and has the best corn market in all these northern parts.

KENDAL, or CANDLE, is so called from its situation in the dale or valley of the river Can. It is also called *Kirkby Kendal*, or *Candale*, from its church or kirk. It is 256 miles from London, was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed under the charter of King James the First, by a mayor, a recorder, a town clerk, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgesses, and two attorneys. It has seven trading companies; the mercers, sheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylor, and pewterers, who have each a distinct hall; and here are kept the sessions of the peace for that part of the county called the Barony of Kendal.

This is the largest town in the county, and is much superior to Appleby in trade, wealth, buildings, and number of inhabitants. It consists chiefly of two good streets, and has a large beautiful church with twelve chapels of ease. Near the church is a free school, well endowed with exhibitions for some scholars to Queen's College in Oxford. Here is a charity school for sixteen boys and ten girls, who are all clothed and taught; and over the river Can are two bridges, one of stone and another of wood. Kendal has had a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture ever since the reign of Edward the Third; and particular laws were enacted for regulating Kendal cloth, as early as the times of Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth. This town is also famous for the manufacture of cotton, druggets, serges, hats, and worsted yarn stockings.

AMBLESIDE is 270 miles from London. It was anciently a large city, and a station of the Romans, of whose coins many have been found here. Here is a considerable manufacture of cloth.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, *i. e.* a Church or Kirk in the dale of the river Lon. It is 253 miles from London, and is a pretty large town, with an handsome church, a good stone bridge over the Lon, and a manufacture of woollen cloth.

KIRKBY STEVEN is 259 miles from London. It is situated on the river Eden, is noted for the manufacture of yarn stockings, and has a free-school, founded and endowed by the Wharton family.

BURTON is 244 miles from London, and is situated on the borders of Lancashire.

ORTON is 271 miles from London. There are wet moor-
VOL. II. 2 B here-

hereabouts, in which subterraneous trees have been often dug up.

BROUGH, or *Burgh under Stanmore*, signifies a borough under a stony mountain, a distinction derived from the situation of this town, at the foot of a mountain called Stanmore. It is 260 miles from London, and is separated into two parts, one called Upper Brough, and Church Brough, and the other called the Lower Brough and the Market Brough. In Upper Brough there is a church, with a castle and a fort, called Cæsar's tower. In the other division is a market-place, where the market is held, which is very considerable.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES and ANTIQUITIES

At Crakenthorp, near Appleby, are several large camps; and here have been found many remains of Roman and other antiquities.

In Betham Park, near Burton, is a petrifying spring, called the *Dripping-Well*.

Kirkby Thore stands upon an antient Roman military way, leading from Carlisle; and adjoining to it, upon the same causeway, in the place where the maiden-way terminates, are the ruins of an antient town, now called *Whelp-Castle*, and supposed to have been the Gallagum or Gallasum of the Romans. Coins and urns have been frequently dug up here.

Opposite to Penrith, on the other side of the Eimot, and near the confluence of the Eimot and Loder, is a large round intrenchment, inclosing a plain area. It has two passages, opposite one another, and is called King Arthur's Round Table. The intrenchments are on the inside, which shew it not to have been designed for a place of strength, but rather a sort of amphitheatre for jousts and tournaments.

Near King Arthur's Round Table is a stone font, in the form of a horse-shoe, opening towards the table, and called by some King Arthur's Castle. It is also called Mayburgh, or Maybrough, a name which in the ancient Saxon language signifies a *fort of union and alliance*, and is supposed to have been derived from a peace concluded here in the year 926, between Æthelstan, King of England, Constantine, King of Scotland, Hacval, King of Wales, and other Princes.

Kirkby Steven are the ruins of a castle, called Hartley Castle, which was built before the reign of King Edward the Second; and near Kendal are the ruins of another castle, called Kendal Castle, but when, or by whom it was built, does not appear.

Brougham, upon the military way to Carlisle, where that way crosses the river Eimot, was the Brovoniacum or Brocovum of the

the Romans, in which the company of the *Defensores* were stationed. Though time has reduced this antient city to a village, yet it has preserved the Roman name almost entire; and here have been found several coins, altars, and other testimonies of its splendor and antiquity.

At Levens, south of Kendal, on the bank of the river Can, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, are still to be seen the ruins of an ancient round building, which is called *Kirkhead*, and is said to have been antiently a temple, dedicated to *Diana*.

S E A T S.

The Earl of Thanet has a seat about 12 miles from Appleby, known by the name of *Pendragon-Castle*—*Beltham-Castle*, 7 miles from Kendal, is the seat of the Earl of Derby; and *Lowther-Hall*, near Ulleswater, is the seat of Sir James Lowther, Bart.

L A N C A S H I R E.

This county is bounded by parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland on the north, by Cheshire on the south, by Yorkshire on the east, and by the Irish sea on the west: towards the north it is divided by an arm of the sea, which renders that part of Lancashire adjoining to Cumberland a peninsula. The figure of the county is much like that of England: it measures 32 miles in breadth, from east to west, 57 in length, from north to south, and 170 miles in circumference.

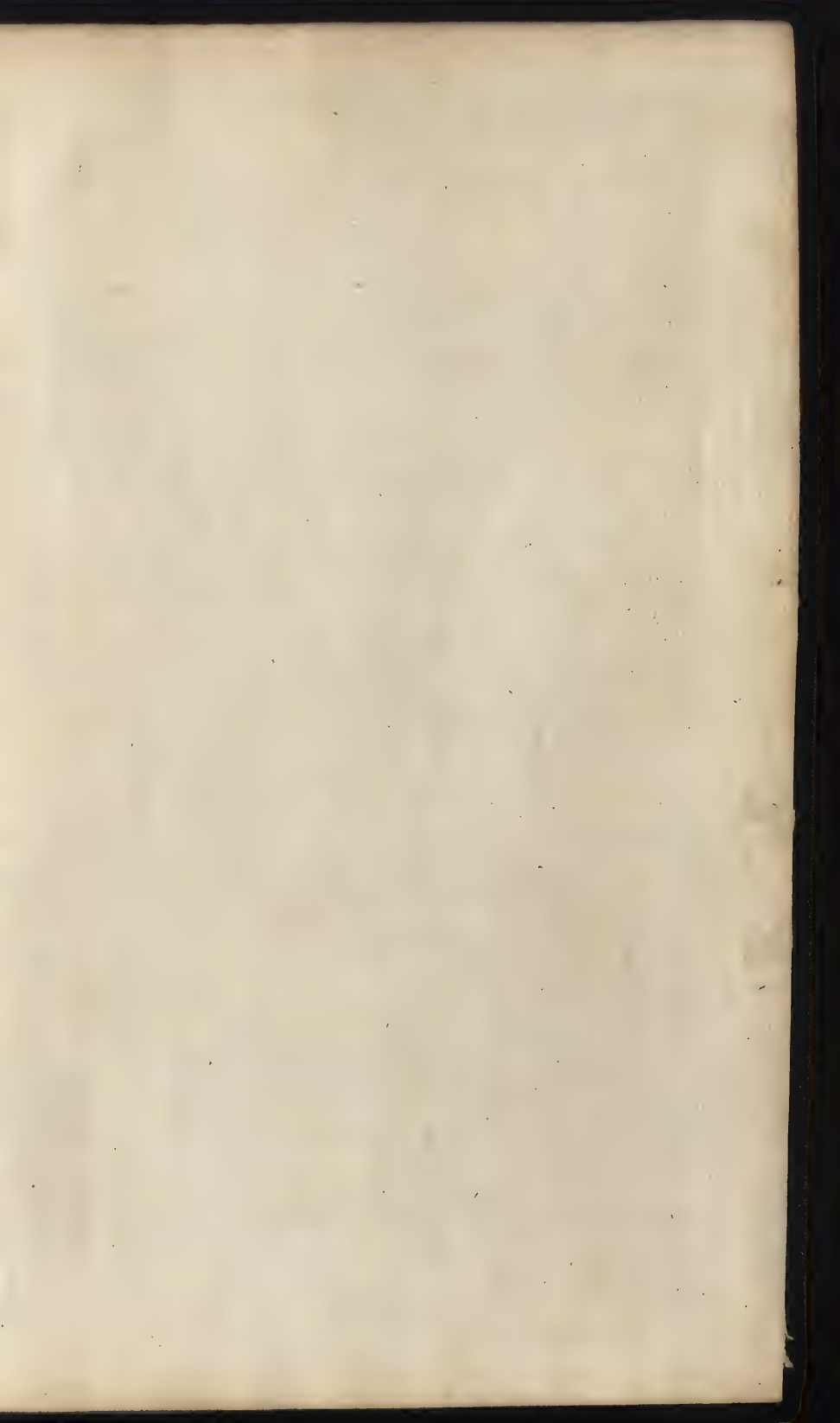
This county is divided into six hundreds: it has no city, but contains 27 market towns. It lies in the province of York and diocese of Chester, and contains 60 parishes, as appears by an ecclesiastical survey made in the reign of king James the First. The parishes are much larger than those of any other county in England, and very populous, and there are for that reason many chapels in this county, several of which are as large as parish churches. King Edward the Third made this a county palatine, in favour of his son, John of Gaunt, and it has a court which sits in the Dutchy Chamber at Westminster, for the revenues of the Dutchy of Lancaster; and a chancery court at Preston: the seal of the county palatine is different from that of the dutchy, for there are lands in the Dutchy that are not in the county. From the time that Lancashire was made a county palatine, Lancaster gave the title of duke to a branch of the royal family, till the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the marriage

of king Henry the Seventh, of the Lancaster line, with Elizabeth, heiress of the House of York.

The air of this county in general is more serene than that of any other maritime county in England, so that the inhabitants are strong and healthy, except near the fens and seashore, where sulphureous and saline effluvia, which on the approach of storms are extremely fetid, produce fevers, scurvies, consumptions, rheumatisms, and dropsies. There are also certain tracts in the more inland parts of the county, which the inhabitants call mosses, that are moist and unwholesome.

The soil of this county on the west side generally yields great plenty of wheat and barley, and though the hilly tracts on the east side are for the most part stoney and barren, yet the bottoms of those hills produce excellent oats. In some places the land bears very good hemp, and the pasture is so rich, that both oxen and cows are of a larger size here, than in any other county in England; their horns also are wider and bigger. In this county are mines of lead, iron, and copper, and of antimony, black lead, and lapis calaminaris; also quarries of stone for building. Here is likewise great plenty of coal, and a particular kind called *cannel* or *candle coal*, which is chiefly found in the manor of Haigh, near Wigan. This coal will not only make a much clearer fire than pitcoal, but will bear a good polish, and when polished, looks like black marble; so that candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, and other toys, are made of it. In some of the coal pits are found alum, brimstone, and green vitriol. The mosses or morasses of this county are generally distinguished into three kinds, the white, the grey, and the black, all which, being drained, bear good corn. They also yield turf for fuel, and marle to manure the ground; trees are sometimes found lying buried in these mosses, and the people make use of poles and spits to discover where they lie. These trees, when dug up, serve also for firing, and they burn like a torch, which some people suppose to be owing to the bituminous stratum in which they lie; but others to the turpentine which they contain, being generally of the fir kind.

The chief rivers in this county are the Mersee, the Ribble, the Wire, and the Lon. The Mersee, rising in the mountains of Derbyshire, runs south-west, dividing that county from Lancashire, and being joined by a considerable stream called the Gout, which parts Derbyshire and Cheshire, and receiving the Taurie, the Irwel, the Bollen, and several other small rivers, passes to Warrington, whence, running westward, it falls into the Irish sea at Liverpool. The Ribble rises in Yorkshire, and running south west, enters the county at Clithero. In its course this river is augmented by the Great Calder, the Hodder, the
Darwen,



A View of the Town of Lancaster.



Darwen, and the Savock, and dividing Lancashire nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Irish sea not far from Preston. In its mouth or æstuary, it receives a large river, formed by the conflux of the streams Taud, Dowglas, and Charnock. The Wire is formed by the Little Calder, the Broke, and other small streams, and running westward, falls into the Irish sea about 12 miles north of the mouth of the Ribble. The Lon rises near Kirby-Lonsdale, a market-town of Westmoreland, and running south-west is augmented by several streams, and passes by Lancaster, near which it falls into the Irish sea at a wide channel, which also receives the rivers Coker and Condor.

This county has great plenty and variety of fish : upon the sea coasts are found codfish, flounders, plaise, and turbot; the sea dogs, inkle fish, and sheath fish, are taken upon the sands near Liverpool; sturgeon is caught near Warrington, and along the whole coast are found green-backs, mullets, soles, sand-eels, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England, the echim, torculars, wilks, and perriwinkles, rabbetfish, and papfish; and such abundance of muscles, that the husbandmen near the sea coasts manure their grounds with them.

Almost all the rivers in the county abound with fish; the Mersee in particular with sparlings and smelts; the Ribble with flounders and plaise; the Lon with the best of salmon; and the Wire is famous for a large sort of muscles called *Hambleton hookings*, because they are dragged from their beds with hooks, in which pearls of a considerable size are very often found. The Irk, a small river that falls into the Mersee, is remarkable for eels, so fat, that few people can eat them; the fatness of these eels is imputed to their feeding upon the grease and oil which is pressed by a number of water mills upon this stream, out of the wpollen cloths that are milled in them. There are also several lakes in this county, which abound with fish, particularly Kennington Meer, about five miles from Winander Meer in Westmoreland, which has very fine charrs and other fish. The principal manufactures of this county are woollen-cloth, cottons and tickens.

MARKET-TOWNS.

LANCASTER is 233 miles from London, and is situated near the mouth of the river Lone, over which it has a fine stone bridge. It is a corporation governed by a mayor, aldermen, and burgeses. It is a flourishing town, well situated for trade, and carries on a pretty brisk one; possessing about an hundred sail of ships, some of them of good burthen, for the African and American

American trades. But the only manufactory in the town is that of cabinet-ware; here are many cabinet-makers, who work up the mahogany brought home in their own ships, and re-export it to the West-Indies, &c. It is a town that encreases in buildings; having many new piles, much superior to the old streets, and handsomely raised of white stone and slate. The assizes are held in the castle, where is also the county gaol. The castle is a fine strong building, but not very large: on the top of it there is a square tower, commonly called John of Gaunt's chair, from which there is a beautiful and extensive prospect of the adjacent country, and the sea. Here is but one church, which is an handsome structure, and stands on the top of the castle hill. Several utensils used in sacrifice, and a variety of Roman coins have been dug up here; and near the church, on the steepest side of the hill, hangs a piece of an old Roman wall, now called Wery-wall.

MANCHESTER is 182 miles from London. It is a place of very great antiquity. A town was raised here by the Romans, in the reign of Titus, in the 97th year of the Christian æra; and long before this there had been a British town here, in the midst of a forest.

Manchester is now a town of great trade; and the manufactories here are very considerable. The suttian mannfactory, for which Manchester has been long famous, is divided into numerous branches, of distinct and separate work; particularly corded dimities, velvets, velverets, thicksets, diapers, and various other sorts. These goods are worked up of cotton, of flax and cotton mixed, and of Hamburg yarn. All sorts of cotton are used, but chiefly the West Indian. The check and hat-manufactories here are also very considerable: and all these manufactories employ men, women, and children. The number of spinners employed in Manchester and the neighbourhood, is exceedingly great. They reckon 30,000 souls in that town; and 50,000 manufacturers employed out of it. It is said, that America took three-fourths of all the manufactures of Manchester: so that the trade of this place has been exceedingly injured by the unjust, opressive, and impolitic measures, that have been lately adopted respecting America.

Manchester has an exchange, a spacious market-place, and two parish churches, St. Mary's and St. Anne's: St. Mary's is a collegiate church, built in 1422, and is a very large, beautiful, and stately edifice, with a choir remarkable for its curious carved work; and a clock that shews the age of the moon. St. Anne's church was begun by a contribution of the inhabitants in the reign of Queen Anne, and finished in 1723. The three most eminent foundations here are, a college, an hospital, and a free-school.

school. The hospital was founded by Humphrey Cheetham, Esq. and incorporated by King Charles the Second, for the maintenance of forty boys of this town, and the neighbouring parishes; but the governors have enlarged the number to sixty, to be taken in between six and ten years of age, and maintained, lodged, and clothed, till the age of fourteen, when they are to be bound apprentices at the charge of the hospital. The founder endowed it with 420l. a year, which, in 1695, was improved to 517l. 8s. 4d. He also erected a library in it, and settled 116l. a year on it for ever, to buy books, and to support a librarian. There is a school for the hospital boys, where they are taught reading, writing, and other useful knowledge.

The free school was founded in the year 1519, by Dr. Oldham bishop of Exeter, whose endowment, by the purchase of an estate of the lord Delawar, was considerably increased by Hugh Bexwick and his sister, who having purchased another estate for the same lord Delawar, and the mills upon the river Irk, left them to the same free school for ever. Here are three masters with liberal salaries; and the foundation boys have certain exhibitions for their maintenance in the university. Besides these public benefactions, here are three charity schools, two of which are for forty boys each. Here is a firm old stone bridge over the Irwell, which is built exceedingly high, because, as the river comes from the mountainous part of the county, it rises sometimes four or five yards in one night. There are for three miles above the town no less than sixty mills upon this river: and the weavers here have looms that work twenty four laces at a time; an invention for which they are indebted to the Dutch.

LIVERPOOL is 202 miles from London. It stands upon the decline of a hill, about six miles from the sea. It is washed by the river Mersee, where ships lying at anchor are exposed to the sudden squalls of wind, that often sweep the surface from the flat Cheshire shore on the west, or the high lands of Lancashire that overlook the town on the east; and the banks are so shallow and deceitful, that when once a ship drives, there is hardly a possibility of preserving her, if the weather proves rough, from being wrecked even close to the town. This is the reason that so few ships anchor in the road; for the merchants endeavour to get them immediately into dock, where they lie very secure. The docks which are three in number, have been built with vast labour and expence: they are flanked with broad commodious quays surrounded by handsome brick houses, inhabited for the most part by sea faring people, and communicating with the town by draw-bridges and flood gates, which a man must be wary in crossing over, as they are pretty narrow. When the tide

tide is full in, the bridges are drawn up, and the gates thrown open, for the passage of vessels inward and out.

Liverpool seems to be nearly as broad as it is long. The streets are narrow, but the houses tolerably well built: some of them are faced with stone, and elegantly finished. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about forty thousand. Here is an infirmary, and a play house. The Exchange is an handsome square structure, of grey stone, supported by arches. In the upper part of the exchange are noble apartments, wherein the corporation transact public business. The court-room is remarkably handsome, large and commodious; here the mayor tries petty causes, and has power to sentence for transportation. The assembly-room, which is also up stairs, is grand, spacious and finely illuminated: here is a meeting once a fortnight to dance and play at cards. The principal exports of Liverpool are all sorts of woollen and worsted goods, with other manufactures of Manchester, and Yorkshire; Sheffield and Birmingham wares; &c. These they barter, on the coast of Guinea, for slaves, gold dust, and elephants teeth. The slaves they dispose of at Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the other West India Islands, for rum and sugars, for which they are sure of a quick sale at home.

PRESTON, or *Priest's town*, was so called from its having been inhabited by a great number of religious: it is situated on a delightful eminence on the bank of the Ribble, at the distance of 212 miles from London. This town was first incorporated by King Henry the Second, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, four under aldermen, seventeen common-council men, and a town clerk. It rose out of the ruins of Ribchester, now a village, but antiently a very considerable city in this neighbourhood; and is a handsome town, as large as some cities; and being the place of residence for the officers belonging to the chancery of the county palatine, and reckoned one of the prettiest retirements in England; it is a very gay place. Here is a stone bridge over the Ribble, and a charity school for twenty-eight boys, and another for as many girls. On the neighbouring common there are frequent horse-races: and the market of this town is one of the most considerable north of Trent, for corn, fish, fowl, and all sorts of provision.

CARTMEL lies among some hills called *Cartmel Fells*, at the distance of 258 miles from London. It has a church, which is built in the form of a cathedral, a harbour for boats, and a good market for corn, sheep, and fish. This town lying between two bays of the sea, one formed by the æstuary of the river Ken from Westmoreland, and the other by the conflux of several small rivers from Westmoreland and Cumberland, into the Irish sea, there are near it three sands, one called Ken Sand, deno-

denominated from the river Ken, another called Dudden Sand, from a river of the same name, and the third, on the like account called Leven Sand. These sands are very dangerous to travellers, who pass them frequently; as the shortest way to several places they may be bound to, both by reason of the uncertainty of the tides, which are quicker or slower, according as the winds blow more or less from the sea, and by reason of many quick sands, chiefly occasioned by much rainy weather; upon this account there is a guide on horseback, appointed to each sand, for the direction of such persons as shall have occasion to pass over, and each of these three guides has a salary paid him by the government.

HAWKESHEAD is situated on the west side of Winander Meer, in a woody promontory, called Fourness, in the northernmost part of this county; at the distance of 271 miles from London. Dr. Gibson is of opinion that Fourness should be written Furness, or Fournage, and that the name is derived from the many furnaces which were anciently in this place, as the rents and services at this day paid for them, under the name of *Bloom-Smiths rents*, still testify. Here is a good market for provisions, and woollen commodities, and a free grammar school, endowed by Edwin Sands, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born near it.

NEWTON is distant from London 187 miles, and is an antient borough by prescription, governed by a steward, bailiff, and burgesses. This town had once a market; but that is disused; and it is now remarkable only for chusing two members of parliament, who are returned by the steward of the lord of the manor, and for a charity school, founded in 1707, by one Hornby, a yeoman of this place, and endowed with 2000*l.* where children are taught to read, write, and cast accounts, and are allowed a dinner every school-day; and there are ten boys and ten girls lodged in a neighbouring hospital, where they are provided with all sorts of necessaries till they are fourteen years old.

WARRINGTON is distant from London 182 miles, and is a pretty large, neat, old built, but populous and rich town, with a fine stone bridge over the Mersey, and a charity-school, where twenty-four poor boys are taught and clothed, out of an estate given by Peter Leigh, Esq. Some of the boys are taught grammar until they are old enough for apprenticeship. This town is full of good country tradesmen; and in its neighbourhood there is a fine linen manufacture, called Huckaback, of which, it is said, 500*l.* worth, or more, is generally sold here at a weekly market, kept for that purpose. The market for provisions is served with great plenty of all sorts of fish, flesh, corn and cattle, and the malt here is remarkably good. There is a Dissenting

Academy here of considerable reputation. Dr. Aikin, father of the celebrated Miss Aikin, lately married to the Rev. Mr. Bearbault, is one of the tutors. The learned Dr. John Taylor, of Norwich, well known for his valuable theological publications, was also one of the tutors at this Academy.

HORNBY is situated on the river Lon, at the extremity of the county, next to Westmoreland, at the distance of 243 miles from London. It contains little that is remarkable, except the remains of an ancient castle, beautifully situated on a hill, round the bottom of which runs a river, called the Winning.

ORMSKIRK is 205 miles from London, and is a handsome town, and has a good inland trade. This place is chiefly noted for a bituminous earth, from which an oil resembling that of amber is extracted, that preserves raw-flesh, and serves the country people instead of candles; and in the adjacent country there is a mineral spring, called Maudlin-well, handsomely walled in and covered; the waters of which have performed no table cures. It is impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, oker, and a mineral salt. It used to throw up marine shells in great quantities, notwithstanding it is situated far from the sea, or any salt rivers, till they found a way to keep them down together with the sand, by laying mill-stones upon the spring.

WIGAN, or WIGGIN, is a corporation town, pleasantly situated near the source of the Douglas, at the distance of 195 miles from London, in the post-road to Lancaster. Here is a stately church, well endowed; and the rector of it is always lord of the manor. It is a neat, well built town, is famous for the manufacture of coverlets, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of beddings, and for its pit-coal, and iron-work; and is inhabited chiefly by brassiers, pewterers, dyers, and weavers.

POULTON is 229 miles from London, and is conveniently situated for trade, being not far from the mouth of the Wire, and just by the Shippon, which runs into it.

ULVERSTON is situated on the west side of the large bay that runs up through this county, at the distance of 265 miles from London.

PRESCOT is a pretty large, but not a populous town, at the distance of 194 miles from London.

ROCHDALE derives its name from its situation in a valley, on a small river that falls into the Irwell, called the Roch. The valley in which this town stands, is at the bottom of a ridge of hills, called Blackstone Edge, which are so high, that they are sometimes covered with snow in the month of August. This is a pretty large and populous town, which is of some note for its woollen manufactory, and is 195 miles from London.

KIRKHAM

KIRKHAM stands on the north-side of the æstuary of the Ribble, at the distance of 221 miles from London. It is situate in that part of the county called Field Land, between the Ribble and a little river some miles south of Lancaster. In many places on this coast, the inhabitants gather great quantities of sand, which having lain some time, they put into troughs with holes in them, pour water on it, and boil the water into a white salt. Here is a free grammar school, well endowed by Mr. Colborn, a citizen of London, in 1674, with three masters, one of whom must be in holy orders, and preach a lecture once a month in the mother church, or in some chapel in the parish.

BURY is 190 miles from London, and is a town of good trade, on the Irwell; it is employed in the fustian manufacture, and drives a considerable trade in coarse goods, called half-thicks and kerfies, for which there is a great market, though the town lies out of the way, and at the foot of the mountains, that otherwise it would not be much frequented.

BOLTON is a staple for fustians of divers sorts, especially those called Augsburg and Milan fustians, which are brought to its markets and fairs from all parts of the country. It stands at the distance of 237 miles from London, and has medicinal waters. The old Earl of Derby was beheaded here for proclaiming King Charles the Second.

BLACKBOURN derives its name from its situation on the bank of the Bourn, or river Darwen, which is remarkable for the blackness of its waters. It is 203 miles from London.

BURNLEY is an inconsiderable town, 207 miles from London. It is situated in an healthy air, upon the bourn or river called Great Calder.

GARSTANG is 222 miles from London, and is situated in the post-road between Preston and Lancaster.

CHARLEY is 201 miles from London.

HASLINGDON is situated under the mountains, on the east-side of the county, at the distance of 195 miles from London.

CLITHERO is 210 miles from London, and is situated at the bottom of Pendle Hill, near the source of the Ribble. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which was built about the year 1178. Horse-races are sometimes held on the adjacent moor.

ECCLESTON is 205 miles from London.

COLNE is 215 miles from London; and is situated not far from Pendle Hill, on the east-side of the county. It appears to have been very antient, if not a Roman station, from the many coins, both of silver and copper, that have been cast up here by the plough.

DALTON is 271 miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable.

REMARK-

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

A remarkable piece of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Ribchester, and which has been an object of much speculation, is an antient fortification, which, because anchors, rings, nails, and other parts of vessels have been dug up near it, is called Anchor Hill. As this hill is a considerable distance from the sea, it is supposed that it was a rampart of the fortress of Coccium; and the broad and deep fosse under it, which leads towards the river, served as a canal for the boats that were to pass and repass the river, for the service of the garrison; and as we may reasonably suppose that there were a great number of such boats belonging to so large a fort and city, we may conclude that the Anchor Hill was a little dock for the building and repairing them.

In this hill have often been dug up Roman pateræ or bowls, consisting of a substance, said to be like that of the China bowls, adorned with flowers, and the figures of wolves, and some of them marked at the bottom FAB. PRO: which appears to imply, that they were made when one of the Fabii was procurator, or proconsul. Near Anchor-Hill was also discovered a common sewer, and a floor laid with Roman tiles.

Overburrow, on the Lon, north-east of Lancaster, according to the tradition of its inhabitants, was formerly a very great country, and is thought to have been the *Bremetonasum* of the Romans; its antiquity is evident from the old monuments, inscriptions, chequered pavements, and Roman coins, that have been found in this place.

Not many years ago, in draining Merton lake, which was several miles in circumference, and situated on the north side of the mouth of Ribble, there was found sunk at the bottom of it, eight canoes, somewhat like those made use of by the Indians in America, in which, it is supposed, the ancient Britons used to fish upon this lake.

At Ancliff, about two miles from Wigan, there is a curious phenomenon, called the burning well, the water of which is cold, and has no smell; yet so strong a vapour issues out with it, that upon applying a flame to it, the top of the water is covered with a flame, like that of burning spirits, which lasts several hours, and emits so fierce a heat, that meat may be boiled over it. but this water being taken out of the well, will not emit vapours in a quantity sufficient to catch fire.

At Barton, near Ormskirk, there is a remarkable spring of salt water, a quart of which will produce eight ounces of salt, though a quart of sea water will yield but an ounce and an half.

In

In many parts on the coast near Kirkman, the inhabitants gather great heaps of sand together, which, after having lain some time, they pour into troughs, full of holes at bottom, pour water on it, and boil the lees into white salt.

About Latham is found a bituminous earth, which yields a scent much like the oil of amber; and an oil may be extracted from it, little inferior to that of amber, in its most valuable qualities. The country people cut it into pieces, which they burn instead of candles.

S E A T S.

KNOWSLEY-HOUSE, near Liverpool, is the seat of the Earl of Derby. It was the seat of the Stanley family before the time of Henry the Seventh; for whose particular reception the oldest part of the present building was erected, on his intending to visit his father-in-law, then heir of this noble house. It is of a dark brown stone, and looks like an antient castle. In the year 1731, there was added to it a brick wing, and a large range of stables. The front looks neat, and some of the apartments are handsome. Here is a large collection of pictures, brought from abroad by a painter, whom the late Earl, who was a virtuoso, maintained several years in Italy to purchase them. Here is an Hercules and Antæus by Rubens, an holy family, by the same master; a Madonna, by Coreggio, some ship pieces by Vandervelt; a very capital piece by Rembrandt, representing Belshazzar, amidst his concubines and courtiers, gazing at the hand-writing on the wall; there are also some good family-pieces here by Vandyke, Sir Peter Lely, &c. But some very capital pieces, which were at this seat, were spoiled by the falling in of part of the old building, some years since, in a storm.

Knowsley Park has a fine variety of ground, and good cover for the deer. A piece of water, deep and broad, expanding itself for above three miles, adds greatly to the beauties of the scene. On the top of the highest eminence in this delightful park, is a very neat summer-house, with four arched windows, opening upon as many elegant and extensive prospects. These landscapes are painted in the arch of each respective window. The room is all of oak, finely carved, the growth of the place. At about sixty yards distance, under ground, are a very convenient kitchen and cellar.

Ashton-hall, is the seat of the Duke of Hamilton; *Shaw-place* and *Worsley* are seats of Lord Willoughby of Parham; *Croxteth-Hall* is the seat of Lord Molineux; and *Kirkby-Croft-House* is the seat of Mr. Kirkby. It has been in the same family ever since the Norman invasion.

CHESHIRE.

C H E S H I R E.

This county is bounded on the north by Lancashire, on the east and south-east by Derbyshire and Staffordshire, on the south by Shropshire, and part of Flintshire, and on the west and north-west by Denbighshire and the Irish sea, into which the north-west corner shoots out, and forms a peninsula near sixteen miles long, and seven broad, called Wiral. The sea breaking on each side of this peninsula, and the south-west coast of Lancashire; the other between the south west coast of it, and the north-east coast of Flintshire: these two creeks receive all the rivers of the county. The whole county is about five and forty miles long, and five and twenty broad, in its greatest extent.

The air of this county is serene and healthful, but proportionably colder than the more southern parts of the island. The country is in general flat and open, though it rises into hills on the borders of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and contains several forests, two of which, called Delamere and Macclesfield, are of considerable extent. The soil in many parts is naturally fertile; and its fertility is greatly increased by a kind of marle, or fat clay, of two sorts, one white and the other red, which the peasants find in great abundance, and spread upon their lands as manure: corn and grass is thus produced with the most plentiful increase; and the pasture is said to be the sweetest of any in the kingdom. There are however large tracts of land covered with heath and moss, which the inhabitants can use only for fuel. The mossy tracts consist of a kind of moorish boggy earth; the inhabitants call them *mosses*, and distinguish them into white, grey, and black, from the colour of the moss that grows upon them. The white mosses, or bogs, are evidently compages of the leaves, seeds, flowers, stalks, and roots of herbs, plants or shrubs. The grey consists of the same substances in a higher degree of putrefaction; and the only difference of the black is, that in this the putrefaction is perfect; the grey is harder, and more ponderous than the white; and the black is closer and more bituminous than either. From these mosses, square pieces like bricks, are dug out, and laid in the sun to dry for fuel, and are called turfs.

The chief commodities of this county are cheese, salt, and mill-stones. The cheese is esteemed the best in England, and furnished in great plenty by the excellent pasturage on which the cattle are fed. The salt is produced not from the water of the sea, but from salt springs, which rise in Northwich, Namptwich, and Middlewich, which are called the Salt Wiches, and Dunham,

ham, at the distance of about six miles from each other. The pits are seldom more than four yards deep, and never more than seven. In two places in Namptwich the spring breaks out in the meadows, so as to fret away the grass; and a salt liquor oozes through the earth, which is swampy to a considerable distance. The salt springs at Namptwich are about thirty miles from the sea, and generally lie along the river Weaver; yet there is an appearance of the same vein at Middlewich, nearer a little stream called the Dane, or Dan, than the Weaver. All these springs lie near brooks, and in meadow grounds. The water is so very cold at the bottom of these pits, that the briners cannot stay in them above half an hour at a time, nor so long, without frequently drinking strong waters. Some of those springs afford much more water than others; but it is observed, that there is more salt in any given quantity of water drawn from the springs that yield little, than in the same quantity drawn from those that yield much; and that the strength of the brine is generally in proportion to the paucity of the spring. It is also remarkable, that more salt is produced from the same quantity of brine in dry weather, than in wet. Whence the brine of these springs is supplied, is a question that has never yet been finally decided; some have supposed it to come from the sea; some from subterraneous rocks of salt, which were discovered in these parts about the middle of the last century; and others from subtle saline particles, subsisting in the air, and deposited in a proper bed. It is not probable that this water comes from the sea, because a quart of sea-water will produce no more than an ounce and an half of salt, but a quart of water from these springs, will often produce seven or eight ounces. But whether the saline rocks, or the saline particles are the cause of this phenomenon, future naturalists must determine. The stone which is wrought into mill-stones, is dug from a quarry at Mowcop Hill, near Congleton.

The principal rivers are the Mersee, the Weaver, and the Dee. The Mersee runs from the north-east westward, and dividing this county into Lancashire, falls into the northern creek of the peninsula. The Weaver rises in Shropshire, runs from south to north, and falls also into the northern creek. The Dee rises from two springs near Bala, a market-town in Merionethshire, in Wales, and is a name supposed to have been derived from *Dwy*, which in the ancient British language signifies the number *two*; it runs north-east, through Merionethshire and Denbighshire, and then directing its course north, and separating Cheshire from North Wales, falls into the southern creek of the peninsula. The Dee abounds with salmon; and it is remarkable that the longest and heaviest rains never cause it to

overflow, though it always floods the neighbouring fields, when the wind blows fresh at south-west. The British name of this river is *Dyffrydwy*, a word signifying *the water of two springs*. The Romans call it *Deva*, probably from *D, ffyr*; and its present name is evidently derived from the same source. Of the names of the Mersee and Weaver there is no account. Besides these rivers there are several meres and lakes of considerable extent, which abound with carp, tench, bream, eels, and other fish.

This county is divided into seven hundreds, and contains one city, and twelve market towns. It lies in the province of York, and diocese of Chester; and includes 124 parishes.

C H E S T E R.

This city derives its name from *Castra*, the Latin name for a camp, the Roman legions having several times encamped near this place, and the twentieth legion, called *Victrix*, being settled here by the emperor Galba, under Titus Vinius, to overawe the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties.

Chester is a large, populous, and wealthy city, with a noble bridge, which has a gate at each end, and twelve arches over the Dee, which falls into the sea. It has eleven parishes, and nine well-built churches. The cathedral, called *St. Werburg's*, once a monastery, looks as antique as the castle; some say they were both built by William the Norman's nephew, Hugh Lupus; and others, that the church was founded by Edgar. The continual resort of passengers here, to and from Ireland, adds very much to its trade. This city is supposed to have been founded by the Romans; and after it had submitted to the Saxons, the Britons recovered and kept it, till Egbert, the first Saxon monarch, took it from them about 826; and sixty years after it was taken by the Danes; but they were besieged and forced to surrender it to the united Saxons and Britons. In the reign of King Edward the elder it was enlarged; and King Edgar having in the thirteenth year of his reign, summoned all the Kings and Princes of the island hither to pay him homage, the Kings of Scotland, Cumberland, and Man, and five petty Kings of Wales, swore fealty to him, and rowed him in a barge in the river Dee, while he himself sat in triumph steering the helm. The houses here in general are of timber, very large and spacious, but are built with galleries, piazzas, or covered walls before them, in which the passengers are so hid, that to look into the streets, one sees nobody stirring, except with horses, coaches, carts, &c. and the shops are hardly to be seen from the streets, so that they are for the most part dark and close; but in such parts where the

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rows do not cloud the buildings, there are large well built houses. The streets are generally even and spacious, and crossing one another in straight lines, meet in the centre. The walls were first erected by *Ædelfleda*, a Mercian lady, in the year 908, and join on the south side of the city to the castle, from whence there is a pleasant walk round the city upon the walls, except where it is intercepted by some of the towers over the gates; and from hence there is a prospect of Flintshire and the mountains of Wales. The city consists chiefly of four large streets, which make an exact cross, with the town-house, and an exchange in the middle, which is a neat structure, supported by columns thirteen feet high, of one stone each; the city has four gates, three posterns, and is two miles in compass. The episcopal see was first translated to it from Litchfield, immediately after the conquest; but it was afterwards removed to Coventry, and thence back again to Litchfield; so that Chester remained without this dignity till it was restored by Henry VIII. It was made a corporation and county by King Henry VII. It is governed by a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, two sheriffs, and forty common-council-men. In the castle, where the earls of Chester formerly held their parliaments, is a stately hall, somewhat like that at Westminster, where the palatine courts and assizes are held; there are also offices for the records, a prison for the county, and a tower ascribed to Julius Cæsar. A Dutch colony was settled here not many years ago, by whose industry the traffic of this city was much augmented; but the manufacture of most note here, is tobacco pipes, said to be the best in Europe, being made of clay brought from the Isle of Wight, Pool, and Biddleford. Here are assemblies every week, and horse races upon St. George's day, beyond the Rhodée, which is a fine large green, but so low that it is often overflowed by the Dee. The walls, being built like most of the houses, of a stone which is a soft reddish grit, often want repairing; for which purpose there are officers called *Murengers*. The keeping of the gates was once reckoned so honourable an office, that it was claimed by several noble families; as east-gate by the earl of Oxford, bridge-gate by the earl of Shrewsbury, Water-gate by the earl of Derby, and North-gate by the mayor of the city. On the east-side of it there is a postern, which was shut up by one of its mayors, because his daughter, who had been at stool-ball, with some maidens in Pepper-street, was stolen, and conveyed away through this gate; this has occasioned a proverb here, "When the daughter is stolen shut, Pepper-gate." The city is well supplied with water from the river Dee by mills, and the water-tower, which is one of the gates of the bridge. The centre of the city, where the four streets meet facing the cardinal points, is

VOL. II. 2 D called

called the Pentife, from whence there is a pleasant prospect of all four at one. The suburb of Hanbrid is called by the Welsh *Treboth*, that is *Burnt Town*, it having been often burnt by them in their incursions. The see-farm rents of this city are vested in the princes of Wales, as earls of Chester, who hold them with the castle and profits of the temporalities of the bishoprick, and the freemen swear to be true to the king and earl. The officers established here are, a governor of the city and castle, a lieutenant-governor, with a master-gunner, store-keeper, and furbisher of small arms; and for the customs, besides a collector, comptroller, and searcher, here are twenty-one subordinate officers. Here is a charity-school for forty boys, who are taught, cloathed and maintained by a fund of 500l. and 70l. a year subscription. This place was of great account so early as in the days of king Arthur, for teaching the arts and sciences, and the learned languages. King Ethelwolf, and two other British kings, are said to have been crowned here; and, it is said, that Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, died and was buried here, after having lived a hermit here unknown for ten years. This city is 181 miles from London.

A little below Chester, on the south side of the peninsula, called Wiral, is *Park-gate*, the port at which passengers from England to Ireland take shipping, and passengers from Ireland to England come on shore.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

MACCLESFIELD is 170 miles from London. It is situated on the river Bollin, and is a borough, governed by a mayor. It has a church, which is a fair edifice, with a high steeple, in form of a spire; but it is rather a chapel than a church, for it stands in the parish of Prestbury. On the south side of the church there is a college, founded by Thomas Savage, who was first bishop of London, and then archbishop of York; there is also on the same side, an oratory, built by the Leighs of Lime. In this place there is a free-school, of an ancient foundation; and the chief manufacture is buttons.

NAMPTWICH lies on the Vale Royal, on the river Weaver, and is distant from London 161 miles. It is the greatest and best built town in the county, except Chester; the streets are regular, and adorned with many gentlemen's houses; the church is a large and beautiful structure, built in the form of a cross, like a cathedral, with a steeple in the middle: it has two charity schools, one for forty boys, and the other for thirty girls. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cheese and salt, both which are made here in the greatest perfection; they also derive considerable

considerable advantages from its being the greatest thoroughfare to Ireland, and from the traffic which is carried on at their great weekly fairs for corn and cattle.

CONGLETON is so called from its old name *Condatum*, which it is supposed to derive from *Condate*, a town in ancient Gaul, whence it was peopled. It is 161 miles distant from London, and stands on the borders of Staffordshire; the town is well built, though it is antient, and the middle of it is watered by the little brook Howrey, the east side by the Daning Schow, and the north by the Dan, over which it has a bridge. It is very populous, and in ancient writings is called a borough; it is now a corporation, governed by a mayor and six aldermen, and has two churches. It carries on a considerable trade in leather-gloves, &c.

HALTON, or HAULTON, that is HIGHTOWN, is so called from its situation, which is a hill about two miles north of Frodsham, and about 182 miles distant from London. It has a castle, said to have been built by Hugh Lupus, to whom the county was granted by William the Conqueror, which, with the barony, belongs to the dutchy of Lancaster, and maintains a large jurisdiction in the county round it, by the name of Halton Fee, or the Honour of Halton, having a court of record, and a prison. The king's officers of the dutchy keep a law-day at the castle every year, about Michaelmas; and a court is held there once a fortnight, to determine all matters within their jurisdiction. The inhabitants claim a market here by prescription, and there is a small market held here on a Saturday; but the town has not been generally considered as a market-town, nor registered as such.

NORTHWICH is 172 miles distant from London, and stands on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Dan. It appears by the buildings to be of considerable antiquity, and is so near the center of the county, that it is generally made the place of meeting to transact public affairs. There is a deep and plentiful brine pit near the brink of the river Dan, with stairs about it, by which, when they have drawn the water in leather buckets, they ascend half naked to the troughs and fill them, from whence it is conveyed to the wick houses. The salt is not so white as at other wicks, nor made with so much ease. On the south side of this town, within these fifty years, have also been discovered a great many mines of rock salt, which they continue frequently to dig up and send in great lumps to the sea-ports, where it is dissolved and made into eating salt. The salt quarries here, when a person is let down into them to the depth of about 150 feet, afford a most pleasant prospect, looking like a subterraneous

cathedral supported by rows of pillars, having a chryſtal roof, all of the ſame rock, transparent and glittering from the numerous candles burnt there to light the workmen, who, with their ſteel pick-axes, dig it away; this rock work extends ſeveral acres. There is a good church in this town, with a fine roof, and ſemicircular choir.

FRODSHAM is a ſea-port, diſtant from London 183 miles. It is ſituated on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Merſee, and has a ſtone bridge over it; it conſiſts of one long ſtreet, at the weſt end of which there is a caſtle, that for many ages was the ſeat of the earls Rivers. It has a church, which ſtands at a field's length from the town, near a lofty hill, called Frodſham Hill, the higheſt in the county, on which there uſed to be a beacon: about a mile from this town, in the way to Halton, is a bridge over the Weaver, of brick, called Frodſham Bridge.

MALPAS derives its name from the narrow, ſteep rugged way to it. The Romans called it *Malo paſſus*, and the Normans Malpas, the name which it ſtill retains; it is 166 miles from London, and ſituated on a high hill, on the borders of Shropſhire, not far from the Dee. It conſiſts principally of three ſtreets, which are now well paved; it has a ſtately church, which ſtands on the higheſt part of the town, and the benefice is ſo conſiderable, that it ſupports two rectors, who officiate alternately. It had formerly a caſtle, and has now a grammar-school and an hoſpital.

MIDDLEWICH, ſo called becauſe it ſtands between Namptwich and Norwich, is diſtant from London 166 miles, and ſtands on the conflux of the Dan with the Croke. It is an ancient borough, governed by burgeſſes; it conſiſts of many ſtreets and lanes, and is very populous. The ſalt water ſprings are ſaid to produce more ſalt, in proportion to the brine, than thoſe at any other place; the pariſh extends into many townſhips, and the town has a ſpacious church.

SANDBACH is 161 miles from London, and is delightfully ſituated on the river Wheelock, which flows in three ſtreams from Mowcop Hill, and falls into the Dan, a little above the town. It has a church with a lofty ſteeple, and in the market-place there are two ſtone croſſes, elevated on ſteps, and adorned with ſeveral images, and the hiſtory of the ſufferings of Chriſt carved in baſſo relievo. The ale here is much admired, and is ſaid to be equal to that of Derby.

STOCKPORT, ſometimes called STOPFORD, is 175 miles diſtant from London, and ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Merſee, over which it had a bridge, but it was blown up in the year 1745, to prevent the rebel army, which had marched from

the north of Scotland into the centre of this kingdom, from returning that way.

KNOTTESFORD, NUTFORD, or CANUTE'S FORD. is 183 miles from London, and stands near the river in a fine situation. It is divided into two parts, called the Upper and the Lower Town, by a rivulet, called Bicken. In the Upper Town there is a church, and in the Lower, a chapel, the market, and town-house.

ALTRINGHAM, or ALTRINCHAM, is 184 miles from London, and situated between Warrington and Stockport, near the borders of Lancashire. It is governed by a mayor of an ancient institution, but contains nothing remarkable.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES

In this county there are several mineral springs, particularly at Stockport there is a chalybeat, said to be stronger than that at Tunbridge. In the morasses, or mosses, whence the country people cut their turf, or peat, for fuel, there are marine shells in great plenty, pine cones, nuts and shells, trunks of fir-trees, and fir-apples, with many other exotic substances. The morasses, in which these substances are found, are frequently upon the summits of high mountains, and the learned are much divided in their opinion how they came here; the general opinion is, that they were brought thither by the deluge, not merely from their situation, but because seven or eight vast trees are frequently found lying much closer to each other, than it was possible they could grow; and under the trees are frequently found the exuviae of animals, as shells and bones of fishes; and particularly the head of an hippopotamus was dug from one of these moors some years ago, and was seen by Dr. Leigh, who has written the natural history of this county. There are, however, substances of a much later date than the general deluge, found among these trees and exuviae, particularly a mill stone, a brass kettle and some amber beads, which were given to the Doctor soon after they were dug up. The fir-trees are dug up by the peasants, and are so full of turpentine, that they are cut into slips, and used instead of candles.

At Sanghill, near Chester, there lived in the year 1668, a woman aged 72, who had two horns growing out of the right side of her head, a little above her ear. When she was eight and twenty years old, an excrescence grew out of this part of her head, which resembled a wen; after it had continued two and thirty years, it shot out into two horns, about three inches long; after they had continued five years she cast them, and two more came up in their room; after four years she cast these, and two more

more grew up in their room, which continued growing four years, and then became loose.

There is a small wild white-hart cherry, peculiar to a little spot in this county, near Fordsham; where there is also a free-stone rock, in which the belemnites, or thunderbolt, has been often found.

At a little distance from Delamere Forest, near a village called Bunbury, stands Beeston Castle, which was built by Ranulph the third, the sixth earl of Chester, after the conquest, when he returned from the Holy War. This Ranulph began his government in the year 1180, and having governed something more than fifty years, died in 1232. The castle, which covers a great extent of ground, stands upon a hill, and is fortified, as well by the mountains that almost surround it, as by its wall, and the great number of its towers; the chief of these towers was supplied with waters from a well that is ninety-one yards deep, though it is supposed to be near half filled up with rubbish, that has either fallen into it by accident, or been thrown in by design. This castle is now in a ruinous condition, but Leland, in some verses which he wrote upon it, says, that if old prophecies are to be believed, it will in some future time recover its original splendor; near this place there are many traces of ditches, and other military works.

In a ruinous fabrick, called the chapter, at Chester, there was discovered, about thirty years ago, a skeleton, supposed to be the remains of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester; the bones were very fresh and in their natural position; they were wrapped in leather, and contained in a stone coffin; the legs were bound together at the ancles, and the string was intire.

S E A T S.

At *Woodhay*, near Nantwich, is the seat of the earl of Dysart; and the same nobleman has another seat at *Dutton*, 13 miles from Chester: at *Cumbermere*, on the borders of Shropshire, is a seat of Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, Bart. *Sough hall*, near Chester, is the seat of Thomas Brereton, Esq. *Kinderton Park*, is the seat of Lord Vernon: *Pointon-hill*, near Stockport, is the seat of Sir George Warren: the earl of Cholmondeley has a seat about seven miles from Nantwich; as has also the earl of Barrymore, at Rock Savage, near Frodesham; and lord Grosvenor, at Eaton, near Chester; and Sir Roger Moxton, at Cathrifleton, in the hundred of Proxton: *Crew-hall*, in the hundred of Nantwich, is the seat of John Crew, Esq. *Vale-royal* is the seat of Charles Cholmondeley, Esq. and at *Lime*, in the hundred of Macclesfield, is a seat of Peter Leigh, Esq.

SHROP.

S H R O P S H I R E.

This county, which is sometimes called the county of Salop, a name by which the town of Shrewsbury was distinguished by the Normans, is bounded on the north by Cheshire, and part of Flintshire, in the principality of Wales; on the south by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and part of Radnorshire in Wales; on the east by Staffordshire, and on the west by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery in Wales. It is reckoned the largest inland county in England; it is of an oval form, forty miles in length, from north to south, thirty-three miles in breadth, from east to west, and 134 miles in circumference.

The air is pure and healthy, but the county being mountainous, it is in many places sharp and piercing. The soil is various; the northern and eastern parts of the county yield great plenty of wheat and barley, but the southern and western parts, which are hilly, are not so fertile, yet afford pasturage for sheep and cattle; and along the banks of the Severn there are large rich meadows, that produce abundance of grass. Here are mines of copper, lead, iron, stone, and lime-stone; and the county abounds with inexhaustible pits of coal. Between the surface of most of the coal ground and the coal, there lies a stratum of a black, hard, but very porous substance, which being ground to powder in proper mills, and well boiled with water in coppers, deposits the earthy or gritty parts at the bottom, and throws up a bituminous matter to the surface of the water, which by evaporation is brought to the consistency of pitch; an oil is also produced from the same stratum by distillation, which, mixed with the bituminous substance, dilutes it into a kind of tar.

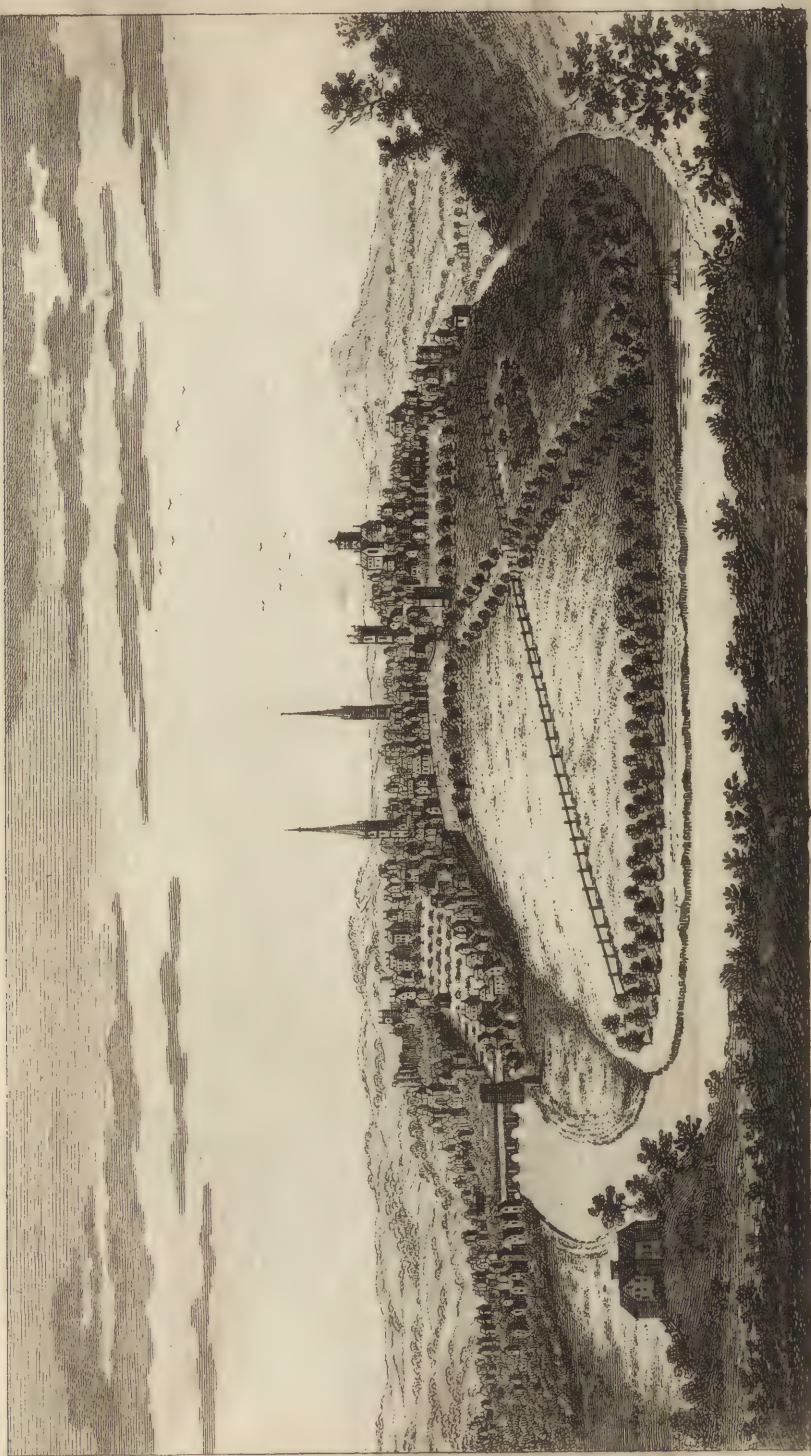
The chief rivers of this county are the Severn, the Temd, and the Colun. The Severn, which runs through the county from east to west, and divides it nearly into two equal parts; the Temd rises in the north part of Radnorshire, and running eastward, and separating Shropshire from the counties of Radnor, Hereford, and Worcester, falls into the Severn near the city of Worcester; the Colun, or Clun, rises near Bishop's Castle, and running southward, discharges itself into the Temd, not far from Ludlow. Other less considerable streams in this county, are the Ony, the Warren, the Corve, the Rea, the Tern, and the Rodan. The rivers of this county yield great plenty of trout, pike, lamprey, grailing, carp, eel, and other fresh water fish.

This county is divided into fifteen hundreds, it has no city, but contains thirteen market-towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury; that part of which lies south of the Severn, is under

der the jurisdiction of the bishop of Hereford, and that which lies north, is under the bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, except Oswestry, and a few more places which belong to the bishop of St. Asaph. The archdeacon of Shrewsbury is the archdeacon for the three dioceses. The county is divided into 170 parishes.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

SHREWSBURY is 156 miles from London, and is most delightfully situated on an eminence, with two bridges over the Severn at the foot of it, which encompasses it in the form of an horse-shoe; it is walled all round, and where the river does not fence it, it has a castle. It was a well built and well frequented place, so long ago as the Norman invasion, when twelve of the townsmen were bound to keep guard, when the kings of England came hither, and as many to attend them in hunting. Roger de Montgomery, to whom it was granted by William the Norman, with the title of earl, erected the castle, and founded an abbey here, whose abbot was mitred, and sat in parliament. Mr. Camden says, that, in his time, this was a fine populous, trading town, much enriched by the industry of the inhabitants, their cloth manufacture, and their commerce with the Welsh, who brought their commodities to this place, as to the common mart of both nations. Near the Black Raven inn, which is noted by being mentioned in the play of the Recruiting Officer, there is one of the largest schools in England; it was first founded and endowed by king Edward the sixth, by the name of the Free Grammar-school; queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. It is a fine stately fabric, with a very good library, a chapel, and spacious buildings, not inferior to many colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, in which last university several scholarships are founded in its favour. Besides hospitals, and St. George's and St. Chad's, and other alms-houses, here are also several charity-schools. Here are, besides meeting-houses, six churches, including St. Giles's parish united to that of Holy Cross, or Abbey Forgeate; the jurisdiction whereof was granted to the corporation on the dissolution of abbeys, it being no part of the ancient borough of Shrewsbury, or the suburbs thereof. The government of this town is by a mayor, recorder, steward, town clerk, 24 aldermen, and 48 common council men, who have their sword bearer, three serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying causes within itself, even such as are capital, except for high treason. The burgesses qualified to chuse its members are about 450. Here are twelve trading companies, who repair on the Monday fortnight after Whitfuntide to a place called Kingland, on the south-side
of



The South West View of Shrewsbury in Shropshire.

of the town, but on the opposite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation in arbours, or bowers, erected for the purpose, and distinguished by some mottos, or devices, alluding to their arts and crafts. The streets of this town are large, and the houses well built, particularly the earl of Bradford's; which, with others, have hanging gardens down to the river. It is said that Charles the second would have erected this town into a city, and that the townsmen refusing the honour, were afterwards called *The proud Salopians*. This town has been many years famous for its delicate cakes and excellent brawn. There is such plenty of provisions of all sorts here, especially salmon and other good fish, both from the Severn and the Dee; and the place itself is so pleasant, that it is full of gentry, who have assemblies and balls here once a week all the year round, it being a town reckoned not inferior to St. Edmundsbury, or Durham, for mirth and gallantry, but is much bigger than both together; and, it is observed, that more gentlemen's coaches are kept here, than in any town in the north-west part of the kingdom, except Chester; for the cheapness of provisions draws many genteel families to this place, who love to live within compass. One great ornament of this town, is that called the Quarry, from stones having been dug up there formerly, but since converted into one of the finest walks in England. It takes in at least twenty acres, on the south and south-west side of the town; between its walls and the Severn it is shaded with a double row of lime trees, and has a fine double alcove in the center, with seats on one side facing the town, and the other the river. There is a very noble seat upon the Welsh-bridge, over the arch of which is the statue of Llewellyn, the idol of the Welsh, and their last prince of Wales; this being the town where the ancient princes of Powis-Land, or North Wales, used to reside at. The castle is ruinous, but the walls built soon after the conquest, on that side of the town which is not enclosed with the Severn, are yet standing with their gates, though houses are built on some part of the walls. Here is an infirmity for sixty patients, which was opened in 1747. There is a good town-house here, and many ale-houses round it, which have the name of coffee houses. They all speak English in the town, though it is inhabited both by English and Welsh; but on the Thursday's market-day, when there is a great market for Welsh cottons, freezes, and flannels, the chief language is Welsh. The ancient road called Watling-street, comes hither from London, and goes on to the utmost coast of Wales. It is raised very high above the soil, and so straight, that upon an eminence it may be seen ten or fifteen miles before or behind, over many hill-tops, answering one another like a vista of trees.

LUDLOW is 138 miles from London, and stands on the north side of the river Temd, near its conflux with the Corve, on the borders of Worcestershire and Herefordshire. This town was much damaged by the civil wars, during the reigns of King Stephen and Henry VI. but afterwards recovered, especially after Henry VIII. established the council of the marches, whose lord president used to keep his courts here, till it was dissolved in the reign of king William, who appointed two lords lieutenants of North and South Wales. It receives great advantages by its thoroughfare to Wales, and the education of the Welsh youth of both sexes. The inhabitants are reckoned very polite. It is as neat and clean a town as any in England, and is as flourishing as most in this part of it. It was incorporated by Edward VI. has a power of trying and executing criminals distinct from the county, and is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, 25 common-council-men, a recorder, a town-clerk, steward, chamberlain, &c. The town is divided into four wards, has seven gates in its walls, and a castle over the Corve, that was besieged and taken by king Stephen, of which some of the offices are fallen down, and a great part of it turned into a bowling-green; but part of the royal apartments, and the sword of state are still left. The walls were at first one mile in compass, and there was a lawn before it for near two miles, of which much is now enclosed. The battlements are very high and thick, and adorned with towers. It has a neat chapel, where are the coats of arms of abundance of the Welsh gentry, and over the stable doors are the arms of queen Elizabeth, the earls of Pembroke, &c. This castle was a palace of the prince of Wales, in right of his principality. The river Temd has a good bridge over it, several wears across it, and turns a great many mills. Here is a large parochial church which was formerly collegiate, in the choir whereof is an inscription relating to Prince Arthur, elder brother to Henry VIII, who died here, and whose bowels were here deposited, though it is said his heart was taken up some time ago in a leaden box. In this choir is a closet commonly called the Godt-house, where the priests used to keep their consecrated utensils; and in the market-place is a conduit, with a long stone cross on it, and a niche, wherein is the image of St. Lawrence, to whom the church was dedicated. On the north side of the town there was a priory, whereof there are few remains to be seen, except those of its church. Here are an almshouse for 30 poor people, and two charity schools. Provisions are very cheap here; and, at the annual horse-race, there is the best of company. The country round is exceedingly pleasant, fruitful, and populous; especially that part called the Corvesdale, being the vale on the banks of the river Corve.

BRIDGE-



A View of Ludlow Castle in Shropshire.

BRIDGENORTH is distant from London 139 miles, and is a very antient town, having been built in 582, by the widow of Etheldred, king of the Mercians. It was afterwards fortified with a wall and castle, both now in ruins : it had several great privileges granted it by charters from Henry the Second, and king John ; and it is governed under king John's charter, by two bailiffs, elected yearly out of 24 aldermen, by a jury of 14 men, together with 84 common-council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. It is a large and populous town, pleasantly situated in a healthy air ; the greatest part of it stands upon a rock, on the western bank of the Severn, and the rest on the opposite side of the river, which has here a very great fall. These two parts are called the Upper and Lower Towns ; the situation of the western division being sixty yards higher than the other. The Upper and Lower Towns are connected by a stone-bridge of seven arches, upon which there is a gate and gate-house, with several other houses ; the whole consists principally of three streets, well paved, and well built ; one of which, in the Upper Town, lying parallel to the river, and called Mill-street, because it leads to some mills, is adorned with stately houses, which have cellars dug out of the rock.

Here are two churches, and a free-school for the sons of the burgesses, which was founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and an hospital for ten poor widows of the Upper Town. Upon the top of a hill above the town, are the remains of a castle, whence the hill is called Castle Hill. This place is supplied with good water by leaden pipes from a spring half a mile distant ; and the water of the Severn is also thrown up to the top of Castle Hill by an engine, which was the contrivance of those who erected the water-works at London Bridge. From the high part of the town, a hollow way leads down to the bridge, that is much admired by strangers, being hewn through the rock to the depth of twenty feet ; and though the declivity is very great, yet the way is rendered easy by steps and rails. Bridgenorth is a place of great trade, both by land and water ; its markets are stocked with all sorts of provisions, and its fairs are resorted to from many parts of the kingdom, for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen-cloth, hops, and several other commodities.

OSWESTRY, or Oswalstry, was originally called MASTER-FIELD, and derives its present name from Oswald, a king of Northumberland, who being defeated here, and slain in battle by Penda, a prince of Mercia, was beheaded and quartered by order of the conqueror ; and his head being fixed upon a pole in this place, the pole or tree, was probably called Oswald's tree, whence the town might by corruption be called Oswaldstry and Oswestry. It stands upon the borders of Denbighshire, at the

distance of 171 miles from London, and is a very old town ; it was anciently a borough, and is still governed by two bailiffs, burgeses, and other officers ; it has a church and a good grammar-school, with an excellent charity-school for forty boys, besides girls, who are clothed as well as taught. This place had formerly a great trade in Welsh cottons and flannels, but it is now so much decayed, that there is scarcely a house in it fit to accommodate a traveller.

NEWPORT is distant from London 140 miles, and is a good town, with a free grammar-school, founded by William Adams, a native of this place, and a haberdasher of London, and endowed by him to the value of 7000*l.* with a library, a house for the master, and a salary of 60*l.* a year, which is now said to be worth 100*l.* and 30*l.* a year for an usher. Near the school he also erected two alms-houses, and gave 550*l.* towards building a town-house. Here is also an English free-school for the poor children of the town, endowed by a private gentleman with 20*l.* a year, to which the crown has made an addition of 51*l.* a year.

BISHOPS CASTLE takes its name from its having formerly belonged to the bishops of Hereford, who probably had a seat or castle here. It is 142 miles from London, and is an old corporation, consisting of a bailiff, recorder, and 15 aldermen ; its market is famous for cattle and several other commodities, and is much frequented by the Welsh.

CHURCH STRETTON is 153 miles distant from London, and is remarkable for a good corn-market.

WENLOCK, called also GREAT WENLOCK, to distinguish it from a village in its neighbourhood, known by the name of Little Wenlock, is 143 miles from London. It is an ancient corporation, governed under the charter of Charles the first, by a bailiff, a recorder, two justices of the peace, and twelve bailiff peers, or capital burgeses. This place is only remarkable for lime-stone, and tobacco-pipe clay.

WHITCHURCH is situated on the borders of Cheshire, at the distance of 161 miles from London ; it is a pleasant, large, populous town, with a handsome church, in which are several monuments of the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury. In the civil wars this town is said to have raised a whole regiment for the service of king Charles the First.

WEM is situated near the source of the Rodan, at the distance of 166 miles from London. It has a free-school, founded and liberally endowed by Sir Thomas Adams, lord mayor of London, in 1645 ; and was the birth-place of Mr. Wycherly, the celebrated dramatic writer.

WELLINGTON stands at the distance of 152 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy notice.

CLERBURY stands on the north-side of the river Tend, at the distance of 136 miles from London. It formerly had a castle, but has nothing now remarkable.

DRAYTON is an inconsiderable town, 153 miles distant from London.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES,

Shropshire being a frontier county between England and Wales, was antiently better fortified than any other county in England, having no less than thirty-two castles, besides fortified towns. The extremity of Shropshire towards Wales, being the limits of both countries, was called the Marches of Wales, and governed by some of the nobility of this county, who were stiled Lords of the Marches. These lords, within the bounds of their several jurisdictions, acted with a kind of palatine authority, which approached nearer to sovereign power, than perhaps any delegated authority whatever; but this power, which was generally exercised with great insolence over the Marches, was by degrees abolished after the reduction of Wales, and the accession of it to the crown of England.

The famous military way called Watling-street, enters Shropshire out of Staffordshire, at Boningale, a village on the borders of that county, north-east of Bridgenorth. From Boningale, it passes north-west to Wellington, and from thence south-west through Wroxeter, where, crossing the Severn at a place called Wroxeter Ford, it runs southward through the county into Herefordshire. In the neighbourhood of Wroxeter this road is very intire, and, being straight, and raised a considerable height above the level of the soil, may be seen from hence to the extent of 10 or 15 miles, both southward and northward.

Wroxeter was certainly a Roman city, and is generally thought to have been the station called by the Romans *Uriconium* or *Viroconium*. It was called *Caer Uruach* by the ancient Britons, and *Wreken-cester* by the Saxons. It was, without doubt, the second, if not the first city of the ancient *Cornavii*, and fortified by the Romans to secure the ford of the Severn. The extent of the wall was about three miles, and from some fragments of it that still remain, the foundation appears to have been nine feet thick; it had a vast trench on the outside, which even at this day is in some places very deep.

Here are also other remains of Roman buildings, called the Old Works of *Wroxeter*; these are fragments of a stone wall, about a hundred feet long, and in the middle twenty feet high: and not many years ago here was discovered a square room under ground, supported by four rows of small brick pillars, with a double

double floor of mortar, built in the nature of a sudatory, or sweating-house, much in use among the Romans. In the channel of the Severn, near this place, when the water is low, there may be seen the remains of a stone bridge; and in and about this village Roman coins, and other remains of Roman antiquity have frequently been dug up.

When or how this considerable place was demolished, is not certainly known, but it is highly probable, that it was destroyed by the Saxons, because, among the great number of Roman coins found here, there has not yet been discovered one single piece of the Saxon money. From the blackness of the soil here, and the defaced appearance of most of the coins, it is probable that this place was consumed by fire.

At *Caer Caradock*, a hill near the conflux of the Clun and the Temd, are still to be seen some remains of a fortification, erected by the famous British king Caractacus, in the year 53, and gallantly defended against Ostorius, and a Roman army. It is commonly called the Gair, and is situated on the east side of the hill, which is accessible only on the west; the ramparts are walled, but now for the most part covered with earth; and though the soil of this hill is a hard rock, yet the trenches of the Roman camp are very deep. This fortification was however taken by Ostorius, and the British prince Caractacus and his family sent prisoners to Rome, for which the Roman senate decreed their general a triumph; but the behaviour of Caractacus at Rome was so noble, that the emperor Claudius set him and his family at liberty.

Other traces in this neighbourhood of Roman camps and British fortifications, said to be destroyed in the same celebrated expedition of Ostorius against Caractacus, are a perfect Roman camp called Brandon, a British camp called Coxall, the ruins of a large fort on the south point of a hill called Tongley, another great fort called the Bishop's Mote, on the west side of a hill within a mile of Bishop's Castle; and on the east side of the same fort is an acre of ground surrounded with an intrenchment.

At *Acton Burnel*, three miles from Great Wenlock, a parliament was held in the reign of Edward the First, when the lords sat in a castle, and the commons in a barn, both which are now standing. In this sessions of parliament the famous statute, called the Statute Merchant, was enacted for the assurance of debts.

Boscobel House and Grove, north-east of Bridgenorth, upon the borders of Staffordshire, are famous for having been the hiding place of king Charles the Second, after his defeat at Worcester, in which his majesty eluded the search of the enemy sent in pursuit of him. In the night his majesty was concealed in the house, and toward morning was conducted to the grove, where he

he hid himself in the top of a great oak tree, from whence he saw a troop that were in search of him diverted to another side of the grove in chase of an owl, which flew out of a neighbouring tree, and fluttered along the ground, as if he had been broken winged. The tree which concealed this pious prince was afterwards called the Royal Oak, and inclosed with a brick wall, but it is now almost cut away by travellers.

One of the greatest curiosities in this county is a well at *Brossey*, a little to the north-east of Wenlock, which exhales a vapour that, when contracted to a small vent by an iron cover with a hole in it, catches fire from any flame applied to it, and burns up like a lamp, so that eggs, or even meat may be boiled over it; upon taking off the cover the flame goes out; and it is remarkable, that a piece of meat broiled in it has not the least smell or taste of its sulphureous quality. The water is extremely cold, and as much so immediately after the fire is put out, as before the vapour was lighted.

At *Pitchforth* or *Pitchford*, north-west of Wenlock, there is a well, upon the water of which floats a liquid bitumen, which the people in the neighbourhood skim off, and use instead of pitch, whence the place is called Pitchford. Some have pretended that this bitumen cures wounds and the epilepsy.

Wrekin-hill is noted for being the highest hill in all the county, and stands between the Severn and Watling-street.

Colebrooke Dale in this county is extremely rural and pleasant.

S E A T S.

The most celebrated seat in this county is that which is called the LEASOWES, which belonged to the late ingenious WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq. and which is situated in the parish of Hales Owen. The way to it is out of the road from Birmingham to Bewdley; about half a mile short of Hales Owen, you quit the great road, and turn into a green lane on the left hand, where descending to the bottom of a valley finely shaded, the first object that occurs is a ruined wall, and a small gate within an arch, inscribed the *Priory Gate*. Afterwards passing through another small gate, at the bottom of the fine swelling lawn that surrounds the house, you enter upon a winding path, with a piece of water on your right. The path and water over shaded with trees, from a scene at once cool, solemn and sequestered; which is so striking a contrast to the lively scene you have just left, that you seem all on a sudden landed in a subterraneous region. Winding down the valley; you pass beside a small root house, where, on a tablet, are these lines:

Here

*Here in cool grot, and mossy cell,
We rural fays and fairies dwell;
Though rarely seen by mortal eye,
When the pale moon ascending high,
Darts through yon limes her quiv'ring beams,
We frisk it near these chrystal streams.*

*Her beams reflected from the wave,
Afford the light our revels crave;
The turf with daisies broider'd o'er,
Exceeds we wot the Parian floor;
Nor yet for artful strains we call,
But listen to the waters fall.*

*Would you then taste our tranquil scene,
Besure your bosoms be serene;
Devoid of hate, devoid of strife,
Devoid of all that poisons life:
And much it 'vails you in their place,
To graft the love of human race.*

*And tread with awe these favour'd bowers,
Nor wound the shrubs, nor bruise the flowers,
So may your paths with sweets abound!
So may your couch with rest be crown'd!
But harm betide the wayward swain,
Who dares our hollow'd haunts prophane.*

You now pass through the Priory Gate, and are admitted into a part of the valley somewhat different from the former; tall trees, high irregular ground, and rugged seats. The right presents you with perhaps the most natural, if not the most beautiful of the cascades here found: the left with a sloping grove of oaks, and the center with a pretty circular landscape appearing through the trees, of which Hales Owen steeple, and other objects at a distance form an interesting part. The seat beneath the ruined wall has these lines of Virgil inscribed:

————— *Lucis habitamus opacis,
Riparumque toros, & prata recentia rivis
Incolimus.*

~~“ We here reside~~
 “ In shady groves, or lie on mossy beds,
 “ Near purling streams, which murmur through the
 meads.”

You now proceed a few paces down the valley to another bench, where you have this cascade in front, which, together with the internal arch and other appendages, make a pretty irregular picture. The stream attending us with its agreeable murmurs as we descend along this pleasing valley, we come next to a small seat, where we have a sloping grove upon the right, and on the left a striking vista of the steeple of Hales Owen, which is here seen in a new light. We now descend further down this sequestered valley, accompanied on the right by the same brawling rivulet running over pebbles, till it empties itself into a fine piece of water at the bottom. The path here winding to the left, conforms to the water before mentioned, running round the foot of a small hill, and accompanying this semicircular lake into another winding valley, somewhat more open, and not less pleasing than the former. There is a seat about the centre of this water-scene, where the ends of it are lost in the two vallies on each side; and in front it is invisibly connected with another piece of water, of about 20 acres, open to the Leasowes, but not the property of the owner. The back ground of this scene is very beautiful, and exhibits a picture of villages and varied ground, finely held up to the eye.

You now leave the Priory upon the left, and wind along into the other valley, till by a pleasing serpentine walk you enter a narrow glade, the slopes on each side finely covered with oaks and beeches; on the left of which is a common bench, which affords a retiring place secluded from every eye, and a short respite, during which the eye reposes on a fine amphitheatre of wood. You now proceed to a seat beneath a fine canopy of spreading oak, on the back of which is this inscription:

*Huc ades, O Melibæe! caper tibi salvus, & hædi;
 Et, si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbrâ.*

“ Come hither, O Melibæus, your goat and your kids
 “ are safe; and, if you are at leisure, rest under this
 “ shade.”

The picture before it is that of a beautiful home scene; a small lawn of well varied ground, encompassed with hills and well grown oaks. and embellished with a cast of the piping Fau-

nus, amidst trees and shrubs on a slope upon the left; and on the right, and nearer the eye, is an urn inscribed to Mr. William Somerville. The scene is inclosed on all sides by trees, in the middle only there is an opening, where the lawn is continued and winds out of sight. Here, through a gate, you are led by a thicket of many sorts of willows into a large root-house, inscribed to the Earl of Stamford, who was present at the first opening of the cascade, which is the principal object from the root-house. Other cascades may have the advantage of a greater descent, and a larger torrent, but a more wild and romantic appearance of water, and at the same time strictly natural, for one hundred and fifty yards together, is perhaps no where to be seen. Proceeding on the right hand path, the next seat affords a scene of what Mr. Shenstone used to call his forest ground, consisting of wild green slopes peeping through dingle, or irregular groups of trees, a confused mixture of savage and cultivated ground, forming a landscape fit for the pencil of Salvator Rosa.

Winding on beside this lawn, which is over-arched with spreading trees, the eye catches at intervals, over an immediate hill, the spire of Hales church, forming here a perfect obelisk, the urn to Mr. Somerville, &c. And now passing through a kind of thicket, we arrive at a natural bower of almost circular oaks, inscribed to Mr. Robert Dodsley in the manner following:

Come then, my friend, thy sylvan taste display,
Come hear my Fanus tune his rustic lay;
Ah! rather come, and in these dells disown,
The care of other strains, and tune thy own.

On the bank above it, amidst the aforementioned shrubs, is a statue of the piping Fanus, which not only embellishes this scene, but is also seen from the court before the house, and from other places. It is surrounded by venerable oaks, and very happily situated. From this bower also you look down upon the aforementioned irregular ground, shut up with trees on all sides, except some few openings to the more pleasing parts of this grotesque and hilly country. The next little bench affords the first, but not the most striking view of the Priory. It is indeed a small building, but seen as it is beneath trees, and its extremity also hid by the same, it has in some sort the dignity and solemn appearance of a large edifice. Passing through a gate, you enter a small open grove, where the first seat you find affords a picturesque view through trees of a clump of oaks at a distance, overshadowing a little cottage upon a green hill. From hence you immediately enter a perfect dome, or circular temple of magnificent beeches, in the centre of which it was intended to place
an

an antique altar, or statue of Pan. The path serpentinizing through this open grove, leads us by an easy ascent to a small bench with this motto, from Horace :

*Me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum satyris chori
Secernunt populo.*

“ A cool grove, and light choirs of nymphs, mingled
“ with satyrs, separate me from the populace.”

Alluding to the retired situation of the grove. There is also seen through an opening to the left, a pleasing landscape of a distant hill, with a white farm-house upon the summit ; and to the right a beautiful round slope, crowned with a clump of large firs, with a pyramidal seat on its centre ; to which, after a short walk, the path conducts you. At a little distance from hence, is an urn inscribed to the memory of Mr. Shenstone's brother. But you first come to another view of the Priory, more advantageous, and at a better distance, to which the eye is led down a green slope, through a scenery of tall oaks, in a most agreeable manner ; the grove you have just past on one side, and a hill of trees and thickets on the other ; conducting the eye to a narrow opening through which it appears. You now ascend to a small bench, where the circumjacent country begins to open ; in particular a glass-house appears between two large clumps of trees, at about the distance of four miles. Ascending to the next seat, which is in the gothic form, the scene grows more and more extended ; woods and lawns, hills and vallies, thickets and plains, agreeably intermingled. On the back of the seat is the following beautiful inscription :

Shepherd, would'st thou here obtain
Pleasure unalloy'd with pain ?
Joy that suits the rural sphere ?
Gentle shepherd, lend an ear.

Learn to relish calm delight,
Verdant vales and fountains bright ;
Trees that nod on sloping hills,
Caves that echo tinkling rills.

If thou canst no charms disclose
In the simplest bud that blows ;
Go, forsake thy plain and fold,
Join the crowd, and toil for gold.

Tranquil pleasures never cloy ;
 Banish each tumultuous joy :
 All but love—for love inspires
 Fonder wishes, warmer fires.

Love and all its joys be thine—
 Yet ere thou the reins resign,
 Hear what reason seems to say,
 Hear attentive, and obey.

“ Crimfon leaves the rose adorn,
 “ But beneath them lurks a thorn ;
 “ Fair and flow’ry is the brake,
 “ Yet it hides the vengeful snake.

“ Think not she, whose empty pride
 “ Dares the fleecy garb deride,
 “ Think not she, who, light and vain,
 “ Scorns the sheep, can love the swain.

“ Artless deeds and simple drefs,
 “ Mark the chosen shepherds ;
 “ Thoughts by decency controul’d,
 “ Well conceiv’d and freely told.

“ Sense that shuns each conscious air,
 “ Wit that falls ere well aware ;
 “ Generous pity prone to sigh,
 “ If her kid or lambkin die.

“ Let not lucre, let not pride,
 “ Draw thee from such charms aside ;
 “ Have not those their proper sphere,
 “ Gentler passions triumph here.

“ See to sweeten thy repose,
 “ The blossom bud, the fountain flows ;
 “ Lo ! to crown thy healthful board,
 “ All that milk and fruits afford.

“ Seek no more—the rest is vain ;
 “ Pleasure ending soon in pain :
 “ Anguish lightly gilded o’er :
 “ Close thy wish, and seek no more.”

And now passing through a wicket, the path winds up the back part of a circular green hill, discovering little of the country till you enter a clump of stately firs upon the summit. Over-arched by these is an octogonal seat, the back of which forms a table or pedestal for a bowl, inscribed

To all friends round the Wrekin :

Which large and venerable hill appears full in front, at the distance of about 30 miles. This scene is a very fine one, divided by the firs into several compartments, each answering to the sides of the octogonal seat, and to every one is allotted a competent number of striking objects to make a complete picture. Hence the path winds on betwixt two small benches, each of which exhibits a pleasing landscape, which cannot escape the eye of a connoisseur. Here you wind through a small thicket, and soon enter a cavity in the hill, filled with trees, in the centre of which is a seat, from whence is discovered, gleaming across the trees, a considerable length of the serpentine stream, running under a slight rustic bridge to the right. Hence we ascend to a kind of gothic alcove, looking down a slope, flanked with large oaks and tall beeches, which together overarch the scene. On the back of this building is found the following inscription :

O you that bathe in courtlye blyffe,
Or toyle in fortune's giddy spheare ;
Do not rashly deeme amyffe
Of him, that bydes contented here.

Nor yet disdeigne the russet stoale,
Which o'er each careles lymbe he flyngs :
Nor yet deryde the beechen bowle,
In whyche he quaffs the lympid springs.

Forgive him if at eve or dawne
Devoid of worldlye eark he stray ;
Or all beside some flowerye lawne,
He waste his inoffensive daye.

So may he pardonne fraud and strife,
If such in courtlye haunt he see,
For faults there beene in busye life,
From which these peaceful glennes are free.

Below the alcove is a large sloping lawn finely bounded, crossed by the serpentine water, and interspersed with single or clumps of oaks at agreeable distances ; farther on the scene is finely varied.

varied. Proceeding hence through a wicket, you enter upon another lawn, beyond which is a new theatre of wild, shaggy precipices, hanging coppice ground, and smooth round hills between, of an opposite character to the ground which you have passed. Walking along the head of this lawn, you come to a seat under a spreading beech, with this inscription :

*Hoc erat in votis ; modus agri non ita magnus,
Hortus ubi, & tectis vicinus jugis aquæ fons,
Et paulum sylvæ, super his foret. Auctius atque
Dii melius facere.*

“ This was among my wishes : a portion of land not
“ large ; but in which there might be a garden, and
“ contiguous to my house a never-failing spring of wa-
“ ter ; and besides these a little grove. But the
“ gods have dealt still better, and more bountifully
“ by me.”

In the centre of the hanging lawn before you, is discovered the house, half hid with trees and bushes. A little hanging wood, and a piece of winding water issues through a noble clump of large oaks and spreading beeches. At the distance of about ten or twelve miles lord Stamford's ground appears, and beyond these the Clee hills in Shropshire. Hence, still passing along the top of the lawn, you cross another gate, and behind the fence begin to descend into the valley. About half way down it is a small bench, which throws the eye upon a near scene of hanging woods, and shaggy, wild declivities, intermixed with smooth green slopes, and scenes of cultivation. You now return again into the great lawn at bottom, and soon come to a seat which gives a nearer view of the water beforementioned, between the trunks of high overshadowing oaks and beeches ; beyond which the winding line of trees is continued down to the valley to the right. To the left, at a distance, the top of Clent hill appears, and the house upon a swell amidst the trees and bushes. In the centre, the eye is carried down a length of lawn, till it rests upon the town and spire of Hales, with some beautiful picturesque ground rising behind it. Somewhat out of the path, and in the centre of a noble clump of stately beeches, is a seat inscribed to Mr. Joseph Spence.

You now, through a small gate, enter the Lover's Walk, and proceed to a seat where the water is seen very advantageously at full length, which, though not large, is so agreeably shaped, and has its bounds so well concealed, that the beholder may receive less pleasure from many lakes of greater extent. The margin

on

on one side is fringed with alders, the other is overhung with most stately oaks and beeches, and the middle beyond the water, presents the Hales Owen scene, with a group of houses on the slope behind, and the horizon well fringed with the wood. Now winding a few paces round the margin of the water, you come to another small bench, which presents the former scene somewhat varied, with the addition of a whited village among trees upon a hill; proceeding on, you enter the pleasing gloom of this agreeable walk, and come to a bench beneath a spreading beech that overhangs both walk and water, which has been called the *Assignment Seat*, and has this inscription on the back of it from Virgil:

*Nerine Galatea! thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ,
Candidor cygnis, bedera formosior albâ!
Cum primum pastus repetent præsepia tauri,
Si qua tui Corydonis habit te cura, venito.*

“ Divine Galatea! sweeter to me than Hyblean thyme,
“ whiter than swans, fairer than white ivy; as soon
“ as the well-fed steers shall have returned to their
“ stalls, do thou come hither, if thou hast any regard
“ for Croydon.”

Here the path begins gradually to ascend beneath a depth of shade, by the side of which is a small bubbling rill, either forming little peninsulas rolling over pebbles, or falling down in small cascades, all under cover, and taught to murmur very agreeably. This soft and pensive scene, very properly called the *Lover's Walk*, is terminated by an ornamental urn, inscribed to Miss Dolman, a beautiful and amiable relation of Mr. Shennstone's, who died of the small pox, about twenty one years of age. The ascent from hence winds somewhat more steeply to another seat, where the eye is thrown over a rough scene of broken and furry ground, upon a piece of water in the flat, whose extremities are hid behind trees and shrubs, amongst which the house appears, and makes upon the whole no unpleasing picture. The path still winds under cover up the hill, the steep declivity of which is somewhat eased by the serpentine of it, till you come to a small bench with this line from Mr. Pope's *Eloisa*;

“ Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!”

The opening before it presents a solitary scene of trees, thickets, and precipices, and terminates upon a green hill, with a clump of firs on the top. You may find the great use as well as beauty of the serpentine path in climbing up this wood. The
first

first feat of which, in allusion to the beautiful scene before it, has the following lines from Virgil:

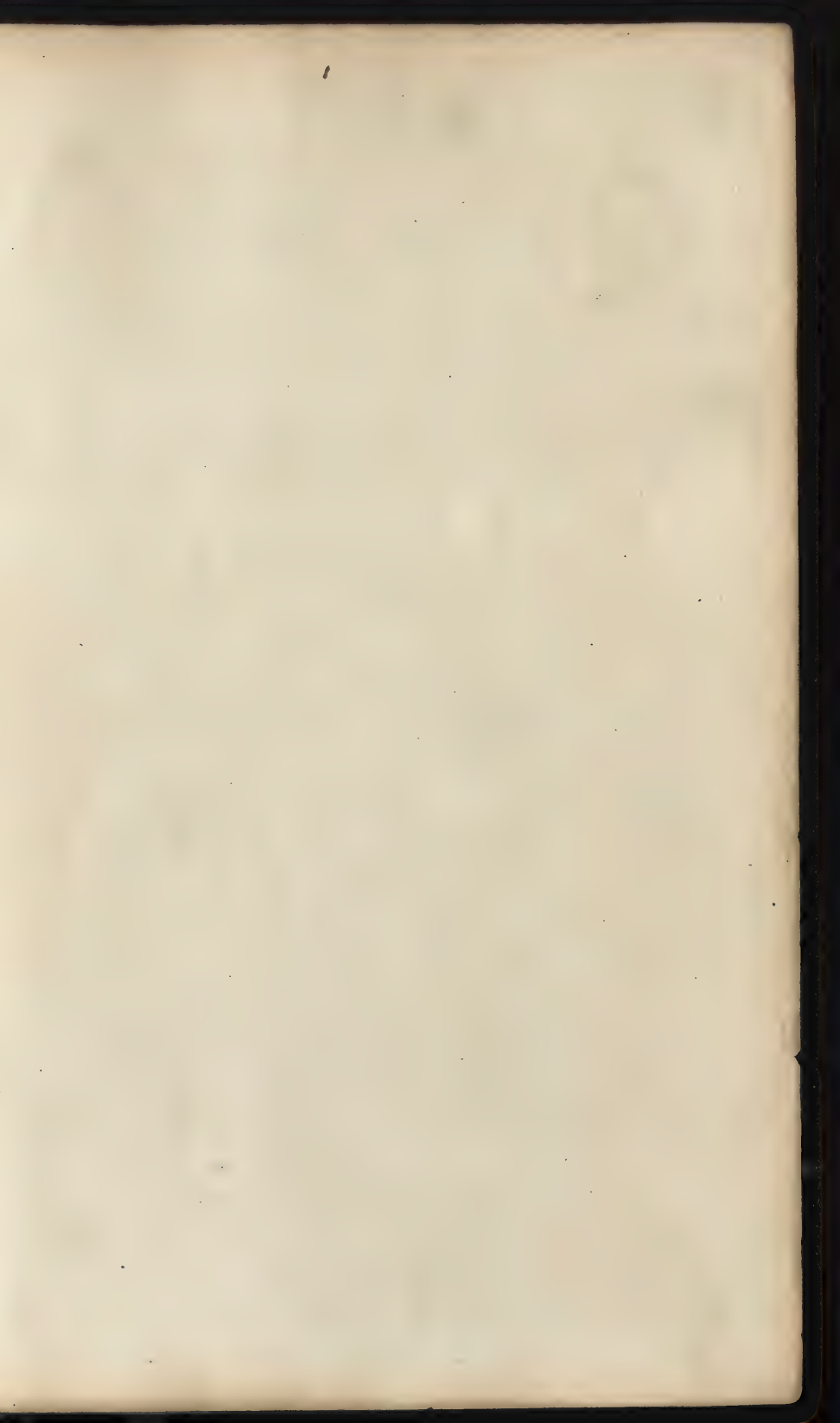
——— *Hic latis otia fundis,
Speluncæ, vivique lacus, hic frigida Tempe,
Mugitusque boum, malleque sub arbore somni.*

“ Here are peaceful retreats in spacious fields, grottoes
“ and chrystal lakes ; with cool, delicious vales, the
“ lowings of kine, and gentle slumbers under shady
“ trees.”

Here the eye looking down a slope beneath the spreading arms of oak and beech trees, passes first over some rough furry ground, then over water to the large swelling lawn, in the centre of which the house is discovered among trees and thickets ; this forms the fore grounds. Beyond this appears a swell of waste furry land, diversified with a cottage, and a road that winds behind a farm house, and a fine clump of trees. The back scene of all is a semicircular range of hills, diversified with wood, scenes of cultivation, and enclosures, to about four or five miles distance. Still winding up into the wood, you come to a slight feat, opening through the trees to a bridge of five piers, crossing a large piece of water at about half a mile distance. The next feat looks down from a considerable height, along the side of a steep precipice, upon some irregular and pleasing ground ; and now you turn on a sudden into a long, straight lined walk in the wood, arched over with tall trees, and terminating with a small rustic building. Though the walk be straight lined, yet the base rises and falls so agreeably, as leaves no reason to censure its formality. About the middle of this avenue, you arrive at a lofty gothic feat, whence you look down a slope, through the wood on each side. This view is indeed a fine one ; the eye first travelling down over well-variegated ground into the valley, where is a large piece of water. The ground from hence rises gradually to the top of Clent-hill, and the landscape is enriched with a view of Hales Owen, the late lord Dudley's house, and a large wood of lord Lyttelton's. Hence you proceed to the rustic building beforementioned, a slight and unexpensive edifice, formed of rough unhewn stone, commonly called here the Temple of Pan ; having a trophy of the Tibia and Syrinx, with this inscription from Virgil over the entrance :

*Pan primus calamos cerâ conjungere plures
Edocuit ; Pan curat oves, oviumque magistros.*

“ Pan,



View of Colbrook Dale in Shropshire and the adjacent Country.



“ Pan, who first taught us to conjoin our reeds,
 “ Pan, who protects the sheep, their masters feeds.”

Hence mounting once more to the right through this dark umbrageous walk, you enter at once upon a lightsome high natural terras, whence the eye is thrown over the scenes which have been viewed before, together with many fine additional ones, and all beheld from a declivity that approaches as near to a precipice as is agreeable. In the middle is a seat with this inscription:

Divini Gloria Ruris!

To the glory of the country!

This is by far the most magnificent scene here. It would be idle to mention the Clee-hills, the Wrekin, the Welch mountains, or Caer Caradoc, at a prodigious distance; which, tho' they finely terminate the scene, should not be mentioned at the Leasowes, the beauty of which turns chiefly upon distinguishable scenes. The valley upon the right is equally enriched, and the opposite side is well fringed with wood; and the high hills on one side this long winding vale rolling agreeably into the hollows on the other. Hence returning back into the wood, and crossing Pan's Temple, you go directly down the slope, into another part of Mr. Shenstone's ground, till you come to a seat under a noble beech, presenting a rich variety of fore ground; and, at above half a mile's distance, the Gothic alcove, on a hill well covered with woods, a pretty cottage under trees, in the more distant part of the concave, and a farm house upon the right, all picturesque objects. The next, and the subsequent seat, afford pretty much the same scenes a little enlarged; with the addition of that remarkable clump of trees, called Frankly Beeches, adjoining to the old family seat of the Lyttleton's, and from whence the Lords of that name derive their title. You come now to a handsome Gothic screen, backed with a clump of firs, which throws the eye in front full upon the cascade in the valley, issuing from beneath a dark shade of poplars. The house appears in the centre of a large swelling lawn, bushed with trees and thicket. The pleasing variety of easy swells and hollows, bounded by scenes less smooth and cultivated, affords the most delightful picture of domestic retirement and tranquility. You now descend to a seat enclosed with handsome pales, and inscribed to the late lord Lyttleton. It presents a beautiful view up a valley, contracted gradually, and ending in a group of most magnificent oaks and beeches. The right hand side is enlivened with two striking cascades, and a winding stream, seen at intervals between tufts of trees and woodland. To the left ap-

pears the hanging wood already mentioned, with the gothic screen on the slope in the centre. Winding still downwards, you come to a small seat, where one of the offices of the house, and a view of a cottage on very high ground is seen over the tops of the trees of the grove in the adjacent valley. The next seat shews another face of the same valley, the water gliding calmly along betwixt two seeming groves, without any cascade. The scene very significantly alluded to by the motto from Virgil :

*Rura mihi, et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,
Flumina amem, sylvasque inglorius.*

“ May fields and streams gliding in the vallies be my
“ delight, and may I enjoy the rivers and the woods
“ in peaceful obscurity.”

You now descend to a beautiful gloomy scene, called Virgil's Grove : at the entrance you pass by a small obelisk on the right hand, inscribed to Virgil. Before this is a slight bench, where some of the same objects are seen again, but in a different point of view. The whole scene is opaque and gloomy, consisting of a small deep valley, the sides of which are enclosed with irregular tufts of hazel and other underwood ; and the whole overshadowed with lofty trees, rising out of the bottom of the valley, through which a copious stream makes its way by mossy banks, enamelled with primroses, and variety of wild wood flowers. The first seat you approach is inscribed to the celebrated Mr. James Thompson, author of the Seasons ; and the following lines are also placed on it.

*Quæ tibi, quæ tibi reddam pro carmine dona ?
Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus Austri,
Nec percussa juvant fluctu tam littora, nec quæ
Saxosæ inter decurrunt flumina valles.*

“ What shall I give thee, what return can I make for so
“ excellent a song ? for neither do the whispers of the
“ rising south-wind, nor the gentle dashing of the
“ waves, so much delight, nor rivers gliding among
“ the rocky vallies.”

This seat is placed upon a steep bank, on the edge of the valley, from which the eye is here drawn down into the flat below, by the light that glimmers in front, and by the sound of various cascades, by which the winding stream is agreeably broken.

Opposite

Opposite to this seat, the ground rises again to a kind of dripping fountain, where a small rill trickles down a rude nich of rock-work, through fern, liverwort, and aquatic trees. After falling down these cascades, it winds under a bridge of one arch, and then empties itself into a small lake, which catches it below. On the left is seen one of the most beautiful cascades imaginable, through a kind of vista or glade, falling down a precipice overarched with trees. You now proceed to a seat, at the bottom of a large root, on the side of a slope, with this inscription:

O let me haunt the peaceful shade;
Nor let ambition e'er invade
The tenants of this leafy bower
That shun her paths, and slight her power.

Hither the peaceful halcyon flies
From social meads, and open skies;
Pleas'd by this rill her course to steer,
And hide her sapphire plumage here.

The trout bedropt with crimson stains,
Forfakes the river's proud domains,
Forfakes the sun's unwelcome gleam,
To lurk within this humble stream.

And sure I hear the Naiad say,
"Flow, flow, my streams, this devious way,
"Though lovely soft thy murmurs are,
"Thy waters lovely, cool and fair.

"Flow gentle stream, nor let the vain
"Thy small unfully'd stores disdain;
"Nor let the pensive sage repine,
"Whose latent course resembles thine."

The view from it is a tranquil scene of water, gliding through sloping ground, with a sketch through the trees of the small pond below. Farther on, you lose all sight of water, and only hear the noise. You now turn all on a sudden upon the high cascade, which attracted admiration before in vista. The scene around is quite a grotto of native stone, roots of trees over-changing it, and the whole shaded over-head. However, you first approach upon the left a chalybeat spring, with an iron bowl chained to it. Then turning to the right, you find a stone seat, making part of the aforesaid cave. You now wind up a shady

path on the left-hand, and crossing the head of this cascade, pass beside the river that supplies it, in your way up to the house. One seat first occurs under a shady oak as you ascend the hill ; soon after, you ascend the shrubbery, which half surrounds the house, where you find two seats inscribed to Mr. Richard Graves, and Mr. Richard Jago, two of Mr. Shenstone's most particular friends. From the seat inscribed to Mr. Jago is an opening down the valley, over a lawn, well edged with oaks to a piece of water crossed by a considerable bridge in the flat, the steeple of Hales, a village amidst trees, making on the whole a very pleasing picture. Thus winding through flowering shrubs, besides a menagerie for doves, you are conducted to the stables. But it should not be forgot, that on the entrance into this shrubbery, the first object that strikes us is a Venus de Medicis, beside a basin of gold fish, encompassed with shrubs, and illustrated with the following inscription :

———“ *Semi—reducta Venus.*”

To Venus, Venus here retir'd,
My sober vows I pay ;
Not her on Paphian plains admir'd
The bold, the pert, the gay.

Not her whose amorous leer prevail'd
To bribe the Phrygian boy ;
Not her who, clad in armour fail'd,
To save disastrous Troy.

Fresh rising from the foamy tide,
She every bosom warms ;
While half withdrawn she seems to hide,
And half reveal her charms.

Learn hence, ye boasted sons of taste,
Who plan the rural shade ;
Learn hence to shun the vicious waste
Of pomp, at large display'd.

Let sweet concealment's magic art
Your mazy bounds invest ;
And while the sight unveils a part,
Let fancy paint the rest.

Let

Let coy reserve with cost unite
 To grace your wood or field ;
 No ray obtrusive pall the light,
 In aught you paint, or build.

And far be driven the sumptuous glare
 Of gold from British groves ;
 And far the meretricious air
 Of China's vain alcoves.

'Tis bashful beauty ever twines
 The most coercive chain,
 'Tis she, that sov'reign rule declines,
 Who best deserves to reign.

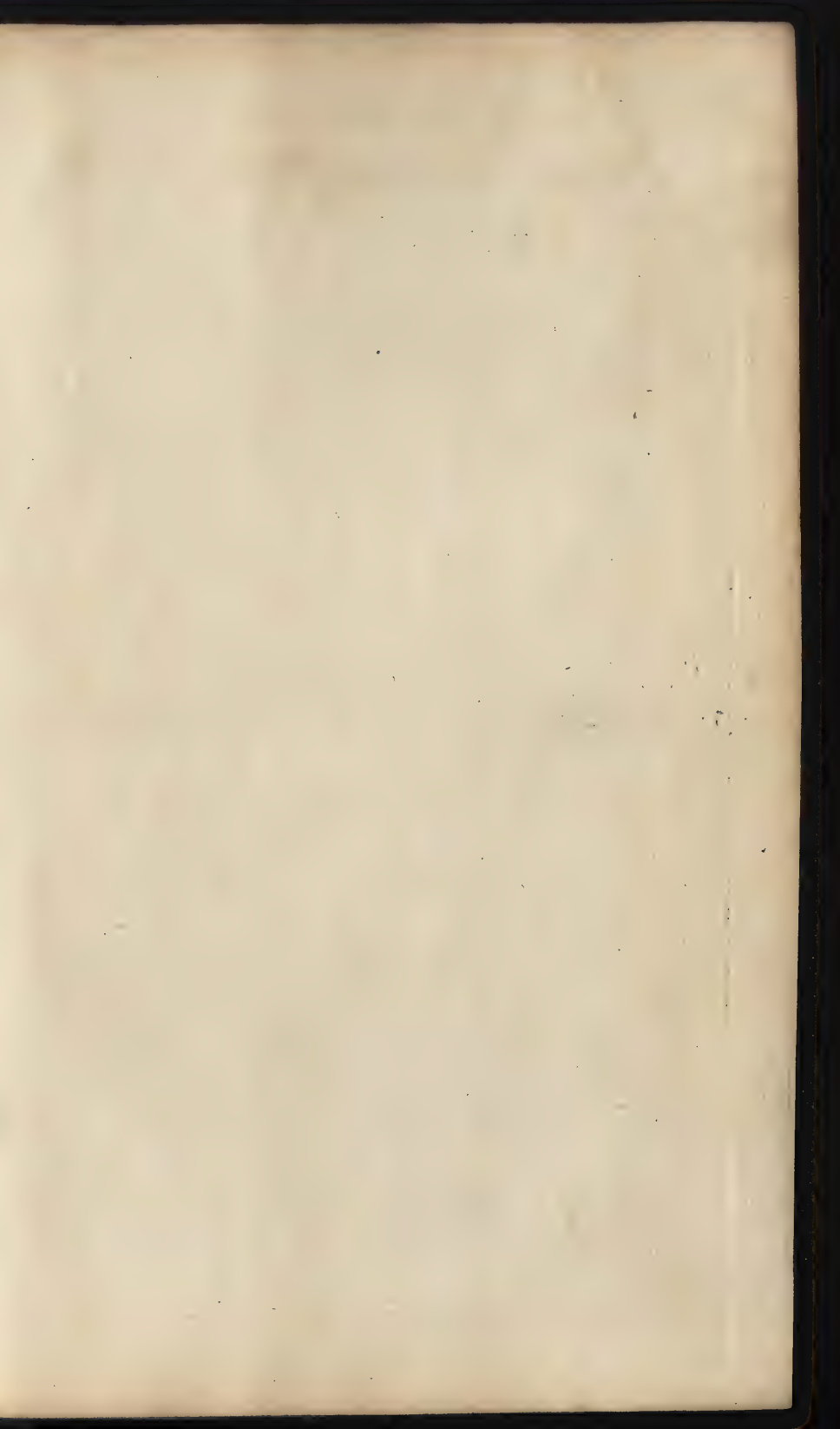
The Duke of Kingston has also a seat in this county, known by the name of *Tong Castle* ; it is a very ancient structure, and in the Saxon times belonged to the earls of Northumberland. At *Pepper-hill*, 16 miles from Shrewsbury, is the seat of the earl of Shrewsbury. *Shenton-hall*, three miles from Drayton, is the seat of lord viscount Kilmurray. At *Stoke*, near Wenlock, is a seat of lord Craven. *Ockley Park*, near Munslow, is the seat of the earl of Powis. At *Apley* is the seat of Sir Thomas Whitmore ; at *Longnor*, that of Sir Richard Corbet, bart. and at *Houghton*, near Shesnal, that of Sir Hugh Briggs, bart. At *Audley*, near Bridgenorth, is the seat of Sir Richard Acton ; and at *Lanvorda*, near Oswestry, the seat of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. At *West-coppice* is the seat of Edward Powis, Esq; where he has a deep-park bounded by the Severn. At *Acton Burnel* is the seat of Sir Edward Smith, bart. and at *Buntingfsdale*, near Drayton, that of Herbert Mackworth, Esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

This county is bounded on the north-west by Cheshire ; on the north-east by Derbyshire ; on the south by Worcestershire ; on the west by Shropshire ; and on the east by Warwickshire. It extends from north to south forty miles ; and is 141 miles in circumference. The air of Staffordshire is in general pure and healthy ; but in some parts it is sharp and cold, particularly in the mountainous places, north-west of the town of Stone. The arable and pasture land is excellent ; and even the mountainous parts, by good tillage, will produce considerable crops of corn : but they are remarkable for a short and sweet grass, which makes the cattle as fine as those of Lancashire. On the banks
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of the Trent and the Dove, the meadows are as rich as any in England, and maintain great dairies, which supply the markets with vast quantities of butter and cheese. The rivers afford plenty of almost all sorts of fresh water fish; and the county in general abounds with provisions of all kinds. Besides plenty of turf and peat, for firing, this county yields three sorts of coals, which are distinguished by the names of pit coal, peacock coal, and cannel coal. The pit is dug chiefly in the south part of the county, at Wednesbury, Dudley, and Sedgley, not far from Wolverhampton. The peacock coal, so called from its reflecting various colours, like those of a peacock's tail, is found at Henley Green, near Newcastle under Line, and is better for the forge than for the kitchen. The cannel coal, which gives a very clear and bright flame, derives its name from *canwil*, an ancient British word for *candle*. It is so hard as to bear polishing, and is used in this county for paving churches, and other public buildings: it is also manufactured into snuff boxes and other toys. Under the surface of the ground, in several parts of this county, are found yellow and red oker, tobacco-pipe clay, potters clay, fullers earth, and a sort of brick earth, which burns blue, and is supposed to be the earth of which the Romans made their urns. Here also are found stones and minerals of various sorts; as fire-stone, for the hearths of iron furnaces and ovens, lime-stone, iron-stone, or ore, the best kind of which is called musk, and is found at Rushal, near Walsall. This is the ore from which the best iron is extracted. Some of these iron-stones are as big as the crown of a man's hat, and some of them being hollow on the inside, contain about a pint of a sharp cold liquor, which is said to be very grateful to the taste, and of which the workmen are very fond. Copper stones, or ore, are dug out of Ecton Hill, near Leek; and lead ore is dug in no other parts of the county. Here are also found the hæmatites or blood-stones, alabaſter, divers kinds of marble, quarry-stones, mill-stones, and grind-stones, of several colours.

The principal rivers of this county are the Trent, the Dove, the Thame, or Tame, and the Sow. Whence the Trent derives its name is not known: it is esteemed the third river in England, and rises from two or three springs in the north-west part of this county, near Leek; it runs south-east, and dividing Staffordshire nearly into two equal parts, enters Derbyshire near Burton upon the Trent; and running north-east, through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, falls into the river Humber, north of Burton in Lincolnshire. The Dove rises in Derbyshire, and separates that county from Staffordshire. The Thame rises in the south part of this county not far from Wolverhampton, and runs south-east into Warwickshire, where,
directing



A View of the City of Litchfield, in Staffordshire.



directing its course northward, it enters Staffordshire again near Tamworth, and falls into the Trent a few miles north of Tamworth. The Sow rises not far westward of Newcastle under Line, and running south-east, and passing by the town of Stafford, falls into the Trent, about three miles east of Stafford. Other less considerable rivers of this county are Walsal-Water, the Black Brook, the Penk, Eccleshal-Water, the Charner, and the Hamps. This county is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city and eighteen market towns: it lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and has one hundred and fifty parishes. The principal manufactures of this county are cloth, and iron utensils, all kinds of which are made here in great perfection.

L I T C H F I E L D.

This city is 117 miles from London, and united with the city of Coventry in Warwickshire, is the see of a bishop, who is called bishop of Litchfield and Coventry: it is both a city and county incorporated by King Edward the Sixth, and governed by two bailiffs, twenty-four burgesses, a recorder, a sheriff, a steward, and other officers. The district comprehended in the county of this city, is ten or twelve miles in circumference; and the sheriff rides round it in procession on the 8th of September annually, and then feasts the corporation and neighbouring gentry. Litchfield stands in a valley, three miles south of the Trent, and is divided by a stream, which runs into that river. The division of it on the south side of this stream is called the City, and that on the north is called the Close, from its being inclosed with a wall and a dry ditch on every side, except that next the city: both parts are connected by two bridges, but the city is by much the largest. Litchfield is thought to be the most considerable city in the north-west of England, except Chester. It is a long straggling place, but has some handsome houses; the streets are well paved and kept clean; and this being a great thoroughfare from London to the north-west counties, here are several very good inns. This city has a cathedral and three parish churches. The cathedral, which stands in the Close, was founded in the year 1148: it suffered much in the civil wars under Charles the First, but was so repaired soon after the restoration, that it is now one of the noblest Gothic structures in England. It extends in length, on the inside, 450 feet, of which the choir is 110, and it is 80 feet broad. There is a fine lofty steeple over the middle of the church: the front is adorned with a good portico, and over that are two corresponding spires. About the portico are also twenty six statues of the prophets,

prophets, apostles, and kings of Judah, as big as the life. There are also several statues on the inside of this church. The choir is in great part paved with alabaster and cannel coal, in imitation of black and white marble; and behind the choir is a neat chapel. The prebendaries stalls are of excellent workmanship: they were erected at the charge of some gentlemen in the county; and each stall bears the name and arms of the Donor. In the Clofe are a palace for the bishop, a house for the dean, and very handsome houses for the prebendaries. In the parish churches there is nothing remarkable; but one of them, dedicated to St. Michael, has a church yard that contains six or seven acres of ground. In this city there is a gaol for felons and debtors apprehended within its liberties, a free-school, and a large and well endowed hospital for the relief of the poor: and in the neighbourhood of this city there are frequent horse races. Litchfield is famous for fine ale.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, which is 148 miles from London, was first called *Newcastle*, from a castle now in ruins, built here in the reign of Henry the III^d. and by way of distinction from an older castle, which stood at Chestertown, a village in the neighbourhood. It was afterwards called *Newcastle under Line*, or *Lime*, from its situation upon the east side of a branch of the Trent, called the *Line* or the *Lime*, to distinguish it from Newcastle upon Tine, in the county of Northumberland. This town was first incorporated by King Henry the First, and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles the Second. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common council men; and the corporation has a court, which holds pleas for actions under 40l. The streets are broad and well paved, but the buildings low, and mostly thatched. Here were formerly four churches, which are now reduced to one. The cloathing trade flourishes much in this town; but the chief manufacture is hats; and here is an incorporated company of felt-makers. Near this place there is a greater quantity of stone-ware made than in any other place in England, so that the inhabitants of Newcastle and its neighbourhood, are said to export this manufacture to the value of 20,000l. per annum. There is also carried on at the same place a manufacture of earthen ware, in imitation of china, which is neatly figured, coloured, and gilt. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle, there are frequent horse races, though the place is almost surrounded with coal pits.—This place was formerly famous for a peculiar method of taming shrews; this was by putting a bridle into
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the scold's mouth, in such a manner as quite to deprive her of speech for the time, and so leading her about the town, till she made signs of her intention to keep her tongue in better discipline for the future; and then setting her at liberty, upon her promising amendment.

STAFFORD is 135 miles from London. In Doomsday book, which contains a survey of England made in the time of William the Norman, this town is called a city, but it does not appear to have been incorporated before the reign of King John, who made a corporation of it, and Edward VI. both confirmed and enlarged its charter; and by virtue of a statute of Queen Elizabeth, not only the county assizes, but the quarter sessions are always to be kept here. The situation of this town is low, upon the banks of the river Sow, but the streets are well paved, and the houses generally built of stone, and covered with slate. Here was formerly a castle, built by William the Norman, which is now in ruins; and the town is thought to have been walled in, from some remains of walls that are still to be seen round it. Here are two handsome parish churches, a free school, and an hospital, built towards the close of the last century, by Mr. Martin Noel, a native of this town. Here is a spacious market-place, in which is a shire-hall, and here is a good bridge over the Sow.—Stafford has a manufacture of cloth, which has greatly encreased the wealth and inhabitants of the place; and it is famous, as well as some other towns in the county, for excellent ale.

TAMWORTH is 113 miles from London, and is so equally divided by the river Tame, that one half of it, which stands upon the western bank of that river, is in Staffordshire, and the other half in Warwickshire; and the borough is by some writers placed in Staffordshire, and by others in Warwickshire. This is the oldest town in these parts, and was the royal seat of the Mercian Kings; but it appears to have been first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, under whose charter it is governed, by a high steward, two bailiffs, one for each county, a recorder, a town-clerk, an under-steward, twenty-four principal burgesses, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The corporation have power to keep a three weeks court of record, and a court leet twice a year; and they have a gaol and a common seal. In the Staffordshire side of this town there is a church, which is collegiate, a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a fine hospital, founded by Mr. Guy, the founder of the noble hospital in the borough of Southwark, that bears his name. This town has a considerable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures.

WALSAL is a small corporation-town, 116 miles from London. There are several iron-mines near it; and many of the

the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of spurs, bridle-bits, stirrups, and buckles.

TUTBURY is situated upon the river Dove, a little before it joins the Trent, and is 128 miles from London. On a hill near the town is an ancient castle, which formerly belonged to John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster. It is still a good old dwelling-house, walled all round, except on the side of a hill, where it is so steep that it needs no fortification; and yet there it is inclosed with a strong pale. It has a prospect to the east over the Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham, on the north-west and north to Uttoxeter, Rowcester, Ashburn, and Derby, on the south-east towards Burton, and Ashby de la Zouch, &c. and on the south and south-east are all wood-lands, in which are many parks that belong, for the most part, to the castle and honour of Tutbury, to which many of the neighbours are homagers, and of which they hold their estates.

STONE is 140 miles from London, and is said to have derived its name from an heap of stones thrown up here, according to a custom of the Saxons, to perpetuate the memory of a murder committed by Wolphere, a King of Mercia, on his two sons, for embracing Christianity.—The town stands upon the north-bank of the river Trent, in the great road from London to Chester. It is well provided with good inns, and here is a small charity-school, and a free grammar school.

WOLVERHAMPTON is 124 miles from London, and stands upon a high ground. It is a populous town, well-built, and the streets are well paved, but all the water the town is supplied with, except what falls from the skies, comes from four weak springs of different qualities, which go by the names of Pudding-well, Horse-well, Washing-well, and Meal-well, all appropriated to their several uses; from the last they fetch all their water they use for boiling or brewing, in leather budgets laid across a horse, with a funnel at the top, by which they fill them; and to the other three wells they carry their tripe, horses, and linen. To this scarcity of water, and the high situation of the place, is ascribed its healthy state, notwithstanding the adjacent coal-pits; and it is said the plague was never known there. The chief manufacturers of this town are locksmiths, who are reckoned the most expert of any in England. They are so curious in this art, that they can contrive a lock so, that if a servant be sent into the closet with a master-key, or their own, it will shew how many times that servant has gone in at any distance of time, and how many times the lock has been shot for a whole year, some of them being made to discover five hundred or a thousand times. A lock with a curious set of chimes in it, that sold for twenty pounds, was made in this town. Here is
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a collegiate church which is annexed to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

PENKRIDGE is 125 miles from London, and derives its name from its situation upon the river Penk, over which it has a stone bridge. Here is one of the greatest fairs in the kingdom for horses, both for the saddle and draught.

RUGELEY is 124 miles from London, and is an handsome well-built town, in the Lancashire and Cheshire road from London, and one side of Cankwood-chace.

LEEK is 154 miles from London, has a manufacture for buttons, and is noted for excellent ale. At what are called the Blue Hills in the neighbourhood of this town, there are coal-mines; and a salt stream comes from thence, which tinges the stones and earth through which it runs with a rusty colour, and, with the infusion of galls, turns as black as ink. Here are rocks of an exceeding great height, without any turf or mould upon them.

KINVER is 129 miles from London; and has an old fortification in it, and a remarkable stone two yards high and four yards in circumference: which some suppose to have been a British Deity, and others that it was in memorial of a battle fought here by that people; they call it Battle stone, or Bolt-stone.

BURTON UPON TRENT is 123 miles from London. It was formerly distinguished by its abbey, whose abbots being mitred, sat in parliament; but it is now chiefly noted for its ale. Here is an exceeding fine bridge over the Trent, which is entirely built of squared free stone, and is above a quarter of a mile in length, with 37 arches, through which the river runs, and here divides into three channels. The parish church is adjoining to the decayed abbey. The town consists chiefly of one long street, extending from the abbey to the bridge. Here is a manufacture of cloth. Barges come up hither by the help of art, with a full stream in a deep safe channel. Between the Trent, Dove, and Bliche, near this town is Needwood, a large forest, with many parks in it, where the gentlemen in the neighbourhood often divert themselves with hunting and horse-races.

UTTOXETER, or Utcester, stands on a gentle ascent, upon the western bank of the river Dove, at the distance of 134 miles from London. It is a pretty large town, the streets are broad, clean, and well paved, but the houses in general are meanly built. Here is a spacious market place, with a cross in the center, and a good stone bridge over the Dove. The market is one of the most considerable in these parts for cattle, sheep, swine, butter, cheese, corn, and all sorts of provisions. Some of the London cheese-mongers have factors here, who, it is said, buy

up cheese to the value of five hundred pounds every market-day. In this town and neighbourhood are many very considerable iron manufactories.

BROMLEY PAGETS is 129 miles from London, and is a pretty town, on the skirts of Derbyshire, remarkable for a sport on New-Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the Hobby-horse-dance, from a person who rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, and kept time with the music, while six other men danced the hay, and other country dances, with as many rein-deers heads on their shoulders. To this Hobby-horse belonged a pot which the Reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder they maintained their poor and repaired the Church.

BETLEY is 157 miles from London, and is a small inconsiderable place.

BREWOD is 132 miles from London, and is a pretty little town with a free school.

CHEADLE is distant from London 144 miles, and has a charity-school.

ECCLESHAL stands at the distance of 142 miles from London. It is a pretty place, has a good charity-school, and is famous for pedlars wares.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

Watling-street, and Ikenild-street, two of the four great military ways of the Romans in Britain, run through this county. Watling-street crosses the river Tame out of Warwickshire into Staffordshire, at Falkeley-bridge, near Tamworth, and running westward, passes into Shropshire, near Brewod. Ikenild-street enters Staffordshire at Streeton, near Tutbury, and running south-west, crosses Watling-street about a mile south of Litchfield, and passes into Warwickshire at Handsworth, near Birmingham in that county. Upon these two ancient roads have been discovered, in this county, considerable remains of Roman antiquities.

Upon Watling-street, near the place where that road is intersected by Ikenild-street, there is a small village called *Wall*, from the remains of some walls which enclose about two acres of ground, known by the name of Castle Crofts; here have been found Roman coins, and two ancient pavements of Roman bricks. The inhabitants have a tradition that there was a city here, which was destroyed before the Norman invasion; and it is generally believed, that the city at this place, was that called *Etocetum* by Antoninus.

At *Alton*, about three miles from Cheadle, are the ruins of a castle, which was built before the time of William the Norman, and about the year 1173, the twenty-second of Henry the Second, was in possession of Bertram de Verdun.

Apewood Castle, north-west of Kinver, upon the borders of Shropshire, is an ancient fortification, which stands on a high promontory, and is supposed to have been British. It has a steep ridge for half a mile together, with hollows cut in the ground, over which the tents are supposed to have been pitched; and on Ashwood-heath is the appearance of a Roman camp.

There are in this county medicinal springs of various qualities; some impregnated with bitumen, some with salts, and others with sulphur. Of the bituminous kind is a warm spring at Berresford, south east of Leek, near the bank of the Dove, and another at Hints, near Tamworth. Of the saline kind, the strongest are the brine pits at Chatley, near Stafford, of the water of which as good white salt is made, as any in England. Among the springs of a weaker brine, there is one in Blue Hill, near Leek, which tinges the stones and earth it touches, with a rusty colour, and which galls will turn as black as ink. Of the sulphureous sort, is St. Erasmus's Well, at Ingestre, two miles north-east of Stafford, and another spring at Codsall, north-west of Wolverhampton. There are also other medicinal waters in this county, not reducible to either of these classes, which are said to have performed great cures, at Salter's Well, near Newcastle under Line, which has the reputation of curing the king's evil; Elder Well, at Blimhill, near Penkridge, said to cure disorders of the eyes; and a well, called the Spaw, near Wolverhampton, which is reputed to have cured diseases of various kinds.

S E A T S.

At *Newborough*, five miles from Litchfield, is a seat of the duke of Bridgewater: at *Elford*, near Litchfield, is the seat of the earl of Berkshire: at *Stafford-castle*, is the seat of the late earl of Stafford: and at *Beaufort*, four miles from Litchfield, is a seat of the earl of Uxbridge. The earl of Dartmouth has a seat at *Sandwell*; as has also the earl of Stamford, at *Enviedale*, three miles from Sturbridge; and earl Gower, at *Trentham*, near Newcastle. At *Ridware*, near Litchfield, is the seat of lord Leigh: at *Carewell*, nine miles from Stafford, lord Vane has a seat; as has also the baroness Dudley, at *Dudley-castle*; lord Aston, at *Tixal*, near Stafford; and lord Chetwynd at *Ingestre*.

WARWICK.

WARWICKSHIRE.

This county is bounded by Staffordshire and Derbyshire on the north, by Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire on the south, by Worcestershire on the west, and by Leicestershire and Northamptonshire on the east. It extends from north to south 33 miles, from east to west 26 miles, and is 122 miles in circumference. The air of Warwickshire is mild, pleasant and healthy, and the soil rich. The two parts into which it is separated by the river Avon, are distinguished by the names of the *Feldon* and the *Woodland*. The name *Feldon* signifies a *champaigne country*; this division lies south of the Avon, and produces excellent corn and pasture. The *Woodland*, which is the largest of the two divisions, lies north of that river, and produces plenty of timber; but great part of it being now cleared of the woods, it yields also abundance of fine corn and pasture. The cheese made in Warwickshire is not inferior to any made in England.

The most considerable rivers of this county are the Avon, and the Tame. The Avon, which is navigable by barges to Warwick, runs through this county from north-east to south-west, and divides it into two unequal parts. The Tame has been mentioned among the rivers of Staffordshire. Other smaller streams in this county are the Anker, the Arrow, the Alne, the Leam, the Swift, and the Stour. This county is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city and twelve market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester, and contains 158 parishes.

C O V E N T R Y.

This city is 91 miles from London, and, jointly with the city of Litchfield, is the see of a bishop: it had divers privileges and immunities from several kings; Edward the third granted it a mayor and two bailiffs, and Henry the Sixth, who had annexed several towns and villages to it, granted that the city, with 191 neighbouring villages, should be an incorporate county, distinct from the county of Warwick; and that the bailiffs of the city should be sheriffs of its county. King James the First granted it a charter, by which ten aldermen were to preside over ten wards of the city; which aldermen were justices of the peace within the city of its county. Other officers are a recorder, a
steward,

steward, a coroner, two chamberlains, and two wardens. This city was inclosed with walls, which were three miles in compass, and fortified with twenty-six towers; but soon after the restoration of king Charles the Second, they were demolished, and only the gates left standing; these are twelve, and are still beautiful and noble structures. This city is large, populous, and rich, but the buildings are generally old. Here are three parish churches, and a tall spire, being the only remains of a church that formerly belonged to a monastery of Gray friars. One of the churches, called St. Michael's, has a stone spire, 300 feet in height, which is much admired. Here are two or three meeting-houses for protestant dissenters, a free-school, with a good library, called king Henry the Eighth's school, founded by John Hales, Esq; a charity-school, and an hospital. This city has a town-house; the windows of which are finely painted; and here is a spacious market-place, with a cross in the middle, 60 feet high, which is adorned with statues of several kings of England, as big as the life, and for its workmanship and beauty, is inferior to no structure of the kind in the kingdom. It was erected in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, by a legacy of Sir William Holles, formerly lord mayor of the city of London. The roads that lead to this city are kept well paved for a mile round. The chief manufacture is tammeys, and the weaving the common sort of ribbon.

There is a yearly procession through this city, on the Friday after Trinity Sunday, with the figure of a naked woman on horseback, in commemoration of the following transaction. Leofric, earl of Mercia, and first lord of the city, who died in the thirteenth year of Edward the Confessor, on account of some offence given him by the citizens, loaded them with very heavy taxes, for the remission of which, Godiva, his lady, the daughter of Thorold, sheriff of Lincolnshire, a woman of most exemplary virtue and piety, incessantly solicited him. Being at length tired with her importunities, he hoped to put an end to them, by saying that he would take off the new duties, provided she would ride naked in open day-light, through the most frequented parts of the city, assuring himself that her modesty would never comply with that condition. Godiva, however, being sensibly touched with compassion for the distress of the city, took a resolution to relieve it, even upon the terms proposed. She therefore, after having issued orders to the citizens that all their doors and windows should be shut, and that nobody should attempt to look out, rode naked through the streets, on horseback; but her hair being so loose about her, was so long that it covered her down to her legs. It is added, that during the time of her riding in this manner through the streets, no person

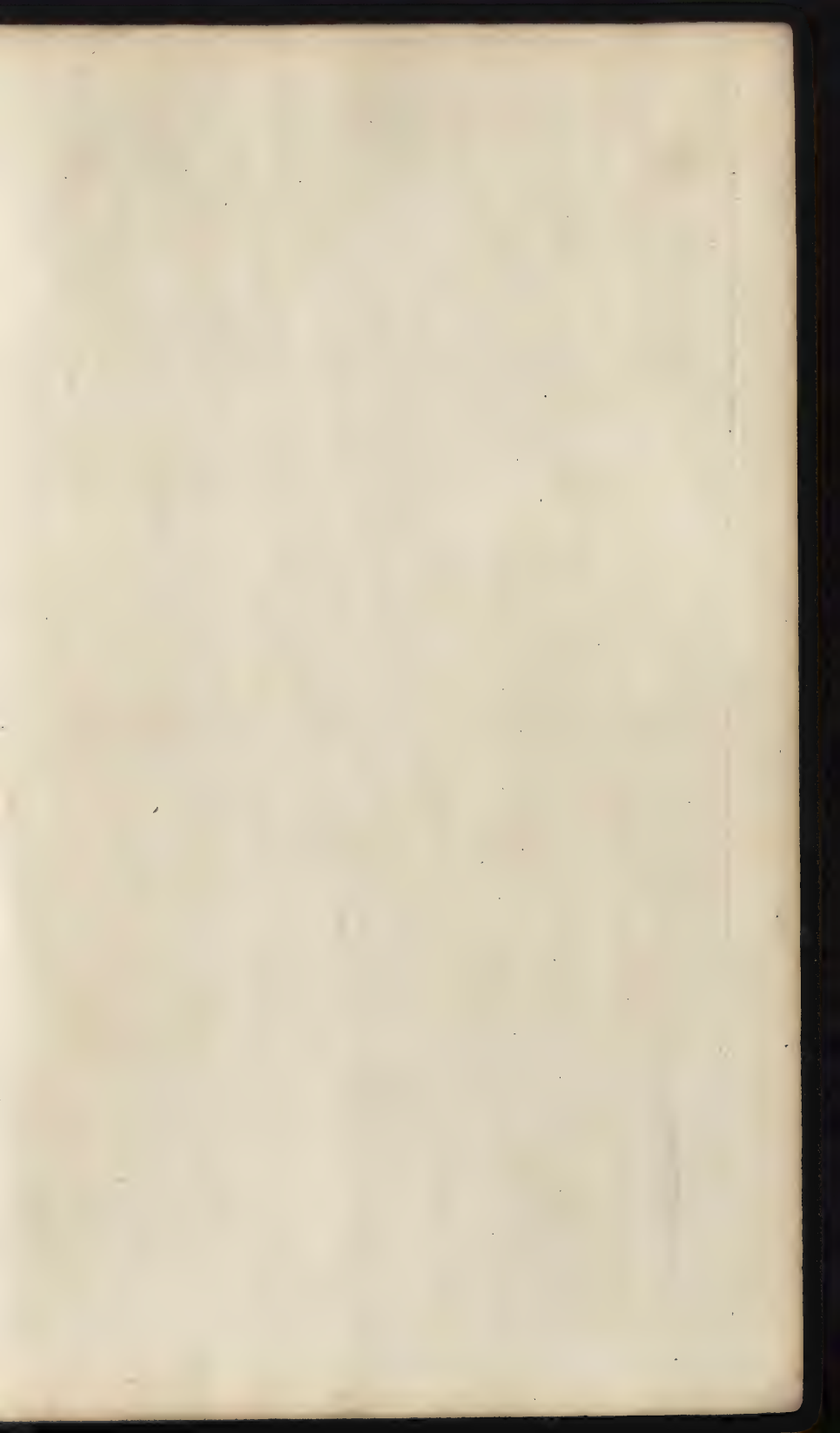
person ventured to look at her except a taylor, who, notwithstanding the lady published her commands, and her pious and benevolent design in performing this action, had the audacity to violate them; and, as it is said, was struck blind, as a punishment for his impudence. The taylor is now known by the name of peeping Tom; and the window, through which he is said to have peeped, is still to be seen, with his effigy in it, which is new dressed on the anniversary of the procession; and in a window belonging to one of the churches, called Trinity church, there are pictures of earl Leofric, and his countess Godiva, with the following inscription:

*I Lurick, for the love of thee,
Do set Coventry toll free.*

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

WARWICK is a very ancient town, and is said to have been founded by Kimbeline, a British king, who was cotemporary with our Saviour. It appears to have been very eminent in the time of the Romans; and it is thought that it was the Roman Præsidium, where, according to the Notitia, the præfect of the Dalmatian horse was posted by order of the governor of Britain. Warwick sent two members to parliament as early as any town in England, and is a very ancient corporation, governed under a charter of king Charles the Second, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve brethren, or aldermen, and twenty-four burgessees or common-council-men. The county assizes and general quarter sessions are always held in this town. Warwick is 93 miles from London, and stands upon a rock of free-stone, on the bank of the Avon, and a way is cut to it through the rock from each of the four cardinal points. It was formerly fortified with a wall and ditch, some remains of which are still visible. The streets are spacious and regular, and all meet in the center of the town, which being the summit of an eminence, is always clean: its wells and cellars are cut in the rock, and it is supplied with water by pipes from springs about half a mile distant. It is a fine populous town, with only two parish churches, one of which, St. Mary's, is a beautiful edifice. Here are three charity schools, in which 62 boys and 42 girls are taught and cloathed, and four hospitals, one founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, for twelve decayed gentlemen, with an allowance of 20l. a year for each, and 50l. to a chaplain; another founded sometime afterwards, by Sir Thomas Puckering, for eight poor women, and two others founded in 1633, for decayed tradesmen.

But



A View of Warwick Castle.



But the principal ornament of this place is a castle belonging to the Earl of Warwick, standing upon the bank of the Avon, on a rock which rises forty feet perpendicularly above the level of that river; and adjoining to the castle, is a fine terrace fifty feet above the same level, from whence there is a beautiful and extensive prospect of the river, and of the country beyond it. The apartments of the castle are well contrived, and adorned with many original pictures of Vandyke, and other great masters. It was originally built by William the Norman. Here is a town-house built of free-stone, and supported by stone pillars, in which are held the assizes and quarter sessions; and this town has a good stone bridge consisting of twelve arches, over the river Avon. Its chief trade is in malt; and it is a pretty retirement for gentlemen of small fortunes, and is frequented by very genteel company. In the neighbourhood there are frequent horse races. There are rich pleasant meadows to the south, and lofty groves and spacious parks to the north of this town.

SUTTON COFIELD, or COLDFIELD, was called *Sutton*, which is a corruption or contraction of *South Town*, on account of its situation *south* of Litchfield; and the additional name of *Cosfield*, or *Coldfield*, is supposed to be derived from a remarkable bleak and barren common, which lies directly west of it. It stands at the distance of 106 miles from London, in an excellent air, but a barren soil, and among pleasant woods. It was incorporated by king Henry the Eighth, and is governed by a warden and society, consisting of twenty-four members, a clerk of the market, a steward, and a serjeant at mace. The warden, for the time being, is coroner within the corporation; and no sheriff or bailiff must meddle within its liberties. Here is a church, dedicated to the Trinity, consisting of a nave, a chancel, and two side isles. The isles were built in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, by John Herman, alias Vesey, bishop of Exeter, a native of this town. The nave was lately rebuilt; and at the west end of the church there is an handsome square tower, sixty-feet high. In this church are three vaults, remarkable for consuming the dead bodies in them very quickly, and a monument belonging to the family of Jessons, which is well executed. This town has a grammar-school, founded by bishop Vesey, and endowed with an estate, now worth 100l. a year. The school house was rebuilt in an elegant manner in the year 1728. This town has the manor and lordship of the parish, together with a large tract of waste ground, called the park, which is exceeding useful for pasturage, and has besides 5000l. worth of wood growing in it.

STRATFORD is commonly called STRATFORD UPON AVON, from its situation upon that river, and to distinguish it from several other towns in England of the same name. It is

94 miles from London, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, a recorder, a high steward, twelve aldermen, of whom two are justices of the peace, and twelve capital burgessees. This is a large populous town, and has one parish church and a chapel of ease. The church is dedicated to the Trinity, and it is thought to be almost as old as the Norman invasion; but parts of it have been at different times rebuilt. It was formerly collegiate, and is celebrated for containing the remains of Shakespear, our immortal dramatic poet, who in 1564 was interred in one of the isles on the north side of the church. His grave is covered with a stone, which has the following inscription:

“ Good friend, for Jesus’ sake, forbear
 “ To dig the dust inclosed here.
 “ Blest be the man that spares these stones,
 “ And curst be he that moves my bones.”

And in the wall over the grave, there is a bust of him in marble. The chapel of ease in this town was built in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, by Hugh Clopton, lord mayor of London. Here also is a free grammar school, and an alms-house founded by King Edward the Sixth; and Hugh Clopton, who built the chapel, erected at this place a stone bridge, consisting of nine arches, over the river Avon, with a long causey at the end of it, walled on both sides. This town has a great trade in corn and malt.

BIRMINGHAM stands upon the borders of Staffordshire, at the distance of 110 miles from London. It is a large, well-built, populous town, famous for the most ingenious artificers in all sorts of iron and steel small wares, in all sorts of fire-arms, and in the manufacture of false stones for buckles, buttons, &c: which are made here in vast quantities, and exported to all parts of Europe. In the neighbourhood of this town there are annual horse-races. At a little distance from the town there are gardens, which they call Vauxhall, small and neat, though but indifferently situated: these are sometimes illuminated in an evening; and a band of vocal and instrumental music plays for the entertainment of the company, at the price of a shilling a head. The house belonging to these gardens was formerly a seat of Sir Lister Holts.

COLESHILL is a name probably derived from the situation of the town upon the side of a hill, near the bank of a small river called the Cole. It is distant from London 102 miles, and has two charity schools, and a piece of Land called Pater-noster-piece, on account of its having been given by one of the family of Digby, who was lord of the manor, for encouraging children



The East View of Birmingham in Warwickshire.

to learn the Lord's Prayer. In consequence of this donation all the children in town are sent in their turns, by one at a time, every morning to church, at the sound of the bell, when each kneeling down, says the Lord's Prayer, before the undermaster, and by him is rewarded with a penny. Here is a stone bridge over the river Cole.

ATHERSTON is commonly called ATHERSTON ON THE STOUR, from its situation upon that river, and to distinguish it from a village of the same name, in this county, north of Nuneaton, upon the borders of Leicestershire. It is 103 miles from London, and is a large well-built town, with a chapel of ease, and a charity school, where twenty girls are taught to read, knit, sew, and spin. This place is famous for its cheese fair, which is one of the greatest in England.

NUNEATON is said to have been originally called *Eaton*, a word which the ancient English language signifies the *Water Town*, and may have been applied to this place from its situation on the river Anker. The epithet *Nun*, was afterwards prefixed to the name of *Eaton*, from a nunnery founded here. It stands at the distance of 98 miles from London; is a good, large, well-built town, with a free school, and a manufacture of woollen cloth.

RUGBY stands upon the river Avon, at the distance of 85 miles from London, and has a grammar school, with four almshouses, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Laurence Sheriff, a haberdasher of London. Here is also a charity school for teaching and cloathing thirty poor children, and an almshouse for maintaining six poor widows, built and endowed by Richard Elborow of this place, in 1707. Rugby is remarkable for a great number of butchers.

HENLEY is also called HENLEY IN ARDEN, from its situation in Arden, which was the ancient name of that part of the county, now called Woodland, and to distinguish it from several other towns in the kingdom of that name. It stands near the river Alne, at the distance of 103 miles from London, and has a chapel of ease to Waveney, in the neighbourhood, where the parish church is. This chapel was first built in the forty-first year of Edward the Third.

AULCESTER is distant from London 102 miles; it stands upon the river Avon, and is a very antient town and corporation, with a free school, and a very good market for corn.

BITFORD stands upon the river Avon, near its confluence with the Arrow, at the distance of 100 miles from London, but contains nothing remarkable.

KINETON is by some supposed to have been called *Kine-Town*, from its market for black cattle; others are of opinion that

that it was called *King's Town*, from having been in possession of the kings of England, particularly of Edward the Confessor, and William the Norman. King John kept his court here; and near the town there is a spring, which is still called King John's Well. Kington is 88 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of note.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

High-croft is a considerable village, where there was formerly a Roman station, as appears from the vast number of antiquities that have been dug up here at different times. It is situated on an eminence, and the cross standing at it, from when it receives its name, is a very handsome structure, consisting of four pillars of the Tuscan order, above which rises four Doric columns, fronting as many roads, with a dial and a globe supporting the cross. The prospect from this cross is extensive and delightful.

Maxtoke, a village near Colehill, was formerly noted on account of its priory, which was founded in the reign of Edward III. for Augustine Monks. Great part of this abbey is still standing, and it appears to have been a magnificent structure. One of the earls of Huntingdon built a strong castle about a mile distant from the priory, as a seat for himself, and his successors; but it has since fallen into our hands. The whole of this stately structure is still standing, it having been repaired at different times, and is now now one of the best antient edifices of the same kind in England. The gate is extremely curious, and at each of the corners are lofty towers with battlements, and behind, as well as on each side, are gardens laid out with elegance.

Kenelworth, in the center of Warwickshire, is famous for its noble castle, which was once a prison for king Edward II. and afterwards a palace to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who is said to have laid out 60,000*l.* in repairing, enlarging, and adorning it. He entertained Queen Elizabeth and her court here for seventeen days, in a most gay and splendid manner, with the greatest variety and magnificence of beasts and shows. Some idea may be formed of the expence which the earl was at in entertaining the Queen during this visit, and of the largeness of her retinue, as well as of his, by the quantity of beer which was drank upon this occasion, which amounted to three hundred and twenty hogheads. Kenelworth castle was nearly demolished in the civil wars; but there are still remaining so many walls, gates, towers, and rooms, as convey to the mind some idea of its antient grandeur. A splendid convent was also founded at Kenelworth in the reign of King Henry I. for monks of the
Augustine

Augustine order; and great part of the ruins of this abbey are still standing, from whence it appears to have been a very magnificent structure.

At *Brownsover*, north of Rugby, are the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built in the reign of King Stephen.

Edgehill, in the neighbourhood of Kington, is famous for the first battle between Charles the First, and the parliament in 1642. It is otherwise called the vale of Red-Horse, from the form of that animal cut by the country people on the side of the hill, upon red soil, near Tysoe; some neighbouring freeholders are obliged by their tenure to keep it clean and in shape.

Newham-Regis, over-against Rugby, and near the river Swift, is remarkable for its medicinal waters arising from three springs supposed to be percolated through a mineral of allum. The waters which are of a milky colour and taste, are reckoned good for the stone. They are very diuretic, and close and heal green wounds; being drank with salt they are laxative, and with sugar restraining.

Dovebridge, upon the Avon, was anciently a Roman station, called Tripontium. Here the stream divides in two. It has an inscription denoting, that it is maintained at the expence of three counties.

S E A T S.

Combe-Abbey, about four miles east of Coventry, is the seat of Lord Craven. This place was formerly famous for a rich abbey, for monks of the Cistercian order. The church is demolished; but the abbey is still standing; and it is this edifice, with some modern additions and improvements, which forms the seat of Lord Craven.

Malcot-House, near Stratford, is the seat of the Duke of Dorset; *Tamworth-castle* is the seat of Earl Ferrers; *Newnham-Paddox*, that of the Earl of Denbigh; *Hewell Grange*, that of the Earl of Plymouth; and *Stonely-Abbey*, five miles from Warwick, that of Lord Leigh. At *Colesbill*, is the seat of Lord Digby; at *Compton in the Vale*, that of the Earl of Northampton, and at *Castle-Bromwich*, that of Lord Hereford.

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E

Is bounded by Staffordshire on the north; by Gloucestershire on the south; by Shropshire and Herefordshire on the west, and by Warwick-

Warwickshire on the east. It is of a triangular form, and extends in length 36 miles, in breadth 21 miles, and is 130 miles in circumference. The air of this county is exceedingly sweet and healthy, and the soil is very rich, both in tillage and pasture, the hills being covered with flocks of sheep, and the vallies abounding in corn and rich meadows.

The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, the Avon, the Stour, and the Teme; and the less considerable rivers of it are the Rea, the Arrow, the Bow, the Salwarp, and the Swilgate. The rivers afford plenty of fish, and the Severn particularly abounds with lampreys.

Hops are much cultivated in this county; and it yields great plenty of all sorts of fruit, particularly pears, of which great quantities of excellent perry are made.—This county is remarkable for many brine-pits, and salt-spring; and at Droitwich there are several such springs, from which so much salt is made, that the taxes paid for it to the Crown, at the rate of 3s. 6d. a bushel, are said to amount to no less than 50,000l. a year.—The chief manufactures of Worcestershire are cloth, stockings, gloves, and glass; in which, together with the salt, hops and other commodities of this county, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

This county is divided into seven hundreds, and contains one city, and ten market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Worcester, and has 152 parishes.

W O R C E S T E R.

This city is 110 miles from London. It is supposed to have been one of the cities built by the Romans, in order to be a check upon the Britons who dwelt beyond the Severn. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and assistants. This city has from the earliest times sent members to parliament, who are elected by the citizens and freemen, who are in number about two thousand. It is a large and populous city, and is situated in a bottom; one part of it is inhabited by the Welsh. Its chief manufactures are broad cloth and gloves, especially the former, which affords employment to great numbers of people here and in the neighbourhood. The public buildings here make an handsome appearance, particularly the guildhall, and the workhouse, though the former is very old. There was formerly a castle here, as also walls 1650 paces in compass, but both walls and castle have long been destroyed. The cathedral is a large edifice, the exact model of that at Brussels, with an elegant choir, of very curious workmanship, 120 feet long, in the middle of which lies king John, between
two



The South View of the City of Worcester.

two bishops, viz. Wulfstan and Oswald, his two saints, by whose neighbourhood he hoped for salvation. The whole length of the church is 394 feet, the breadth 78, and the tower is 162 feet high. Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry the Eighth, lies buried here; and here is a very fine monument of the countess of Salisbury, who dropt her garter as she danced before king Edward the Third, at Windsor. There are several angels cut in stone, about this tomb, strewing garters over it. Here are also twelve parish churches, nine of which are within the city, and three without. The streets are broad and well paved, of which the Foregate street is remarkably regular and beautiful; and it is upon the whole a very agreeable place. Here is a noble hospital, in the building of which Robert Berkley, of Spetchley, laid out 2000*l.* and endowed it with 4000*l.* for twelve poor men. There are six or seven others in and about the city; and besides the king's school here, founded by Henry the Eighth, which has been famous both for its masters and scholars, here is a grammar free-school, in which 110 boys are taught, and part of them cloathed. It is remarked, that the Severn though generally rapid elsewhere, glides gently by this city. Here is a very good water-house and a quay, to which many ships come. It was erected into an episcopal see by the Saxon king Etheldred, in the year 679. Without the south gate of the city, in the London road, the knights of Sir John of Jerusalem had a monastery, which is now in the possession of a private gentleman. It is a fine old house of timber, and the hall roofed with Irish oak, which makes one side of it, was built for the reception of pilgrims. Coals are carried here on horses backs in panniers, like those the higlers use, only they are open at top, and they are sold here by the horse load, as they are in London by the chaldron.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

KIDDERMINSTER is an ancient town, 125 miles from London. It is situated on the Stour, not far from the Severn; and is a compact-town, containing five or six hundred houses, wherein the inhabitants carry on a pretty good trade in cloth, and weaving linsey-woolsey, &c. It is governed by a bailiff, and twelve capital burgeses, &c. Here is an handsome church, two free grammar-schools, and a charity-school.

BEWDLEY is 128 miles from London, and is sometimes called *Beaulieu*, from its present situation on the declivity of a hill, on the west-side of the river Severn, over which it has a stone-bridge. It is a place of considerable trade; for by means
of

of the Severn great quantities of salt, iron-ware, glass, and Manchester goods, are put on board barges here, and at Gloucester on board troughs, for Bristol, Bridgewater, and other ports, which trade renders this a populous and thriving town; but its chief manufacture is caps, which are sold to the Dutch, and are called Monmouth-caps. This town is well supplied with corn, malt, and leather; and every Saturday there is a market for hops.

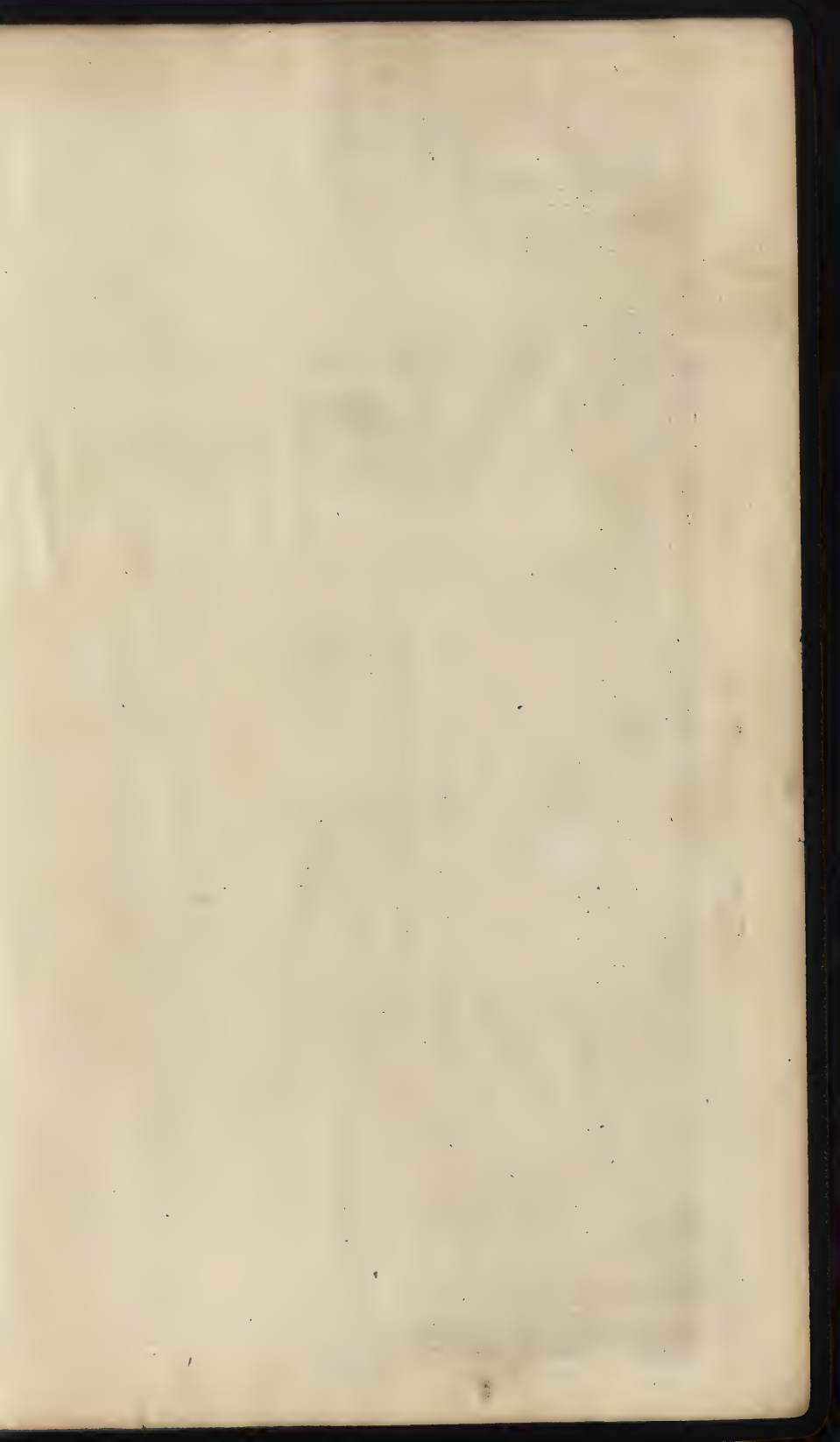
BROMSGROVE is 115 miles from London; it is situated near the rise of the river Salwarp, and has a considerable trade in the cloathing business.

DROITWITCH is 118 miles from London; and is chiefly remarkable for its salt-springs. It is a corporate bailiwick, with about four hundred houses, and four churches. It has been much enriched by its salt works, for which it was noted even before the Norman invasion.

EVESHAM is 94 miles from London, and is a neat town, with a gentle ascent from the river Avon, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, with a harbour for barges. The town is incorporated, has peculiar powers and privileges, can try and execute for all criminal cases, except high treason: its chief manufacture is that of wool. At the bridge foot is the division of Bingworth, where was formerly a castle: here are both a grammar school and a charity school liberally endowed. From this town is an open prospect of the spacious valley, called hence the Valley of Evesham, which affords such abundance of the best corn, as well as pasture for sheep, that it may be justly reckoned the granary of those parts; but its roads, like those in most fruitful countries are deep and miry. This vale runs all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewksbury to Pershore, and from thence to Stratford upon Avon, in the south part of Warwickshire, to which this fine river is navigable. Evesham is famous for a great victory which prince Edward, afterwards Edward the First, obtained over the earl of Leicester.

STURBRIDGE is so called from a stone *bridge* at this place, over the river Stour. Sturbridge is governed by a bailiff and other officers, and is distant from London 125 miles. It is a well built town, with a church, a good free-school, together with a library, and some meeting houses of Protestant Dissenters. This place is much enriched by iron and glass works; and here are nine or ten glass-houses, where all sorts of glass work are made in great quantities. It is also famous for making of crucibles, the clay in this neighbourhood being the best adapted to that manufacture of any in England: and here is also a manufacture of fine frieze cloth.

PARSHORE



Worcester Castle, the Palace of the Bishop of Worcester.



PARSHORE stands upon the bank of the river Avon, at the distance of 102 miles from London, in the road from that city to Worcester. It is a pretty large old town, with two parish churches, and has a considerable stocking manufacture.

SHIPTON UPON STOWER probably derives its name from a great *sheep* market which is said to have been formerly held in this place, and from its situation upon the river Stour. It is 84 miles from London, and is a small town, but has a very large market.

TENBURY probably derived its name from its situation upon the river *Teme*. It is 130 miles distant from London, and is a large, populous, and well built town.

UPTON is distant from London 109 miles, and has a good bridge over the river Severn, with a harbour for barges.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

On *Malvern Hills*, south of Upton, upon the borders of Herefordshire, are two medicinal springs, called Holy Wells, one of which is recommended for many disorders of the eyes, and the other for cancers.

“ It is remarked by Camden, that these hills “ are great and “ lofty for seven miles together, rising one higher than the “ other, and dividing this county from that of Hereford ; and “ on that on the top Gilbert de la Clare cast up a ditch, to separate his lands from those of the church of Worcester, which “ ditch is still to be seen.”

Great Malvern Abbey was in the times of the Saxons an hermitage of Urfo d’Abitol ; and was made a priory in the reign of William the Norman, by the hermit Aldwin.

Dorn, a village of this county, near Campden in Gloucestershire, was a Roman city ; many foundations of ancient buildings have been discovered here ; the traces of streets are still discernable ; Roman and British coins have frequently been dug up, and the Roman Fosseway passes through it.

On Harrow-hill, north-east of Evesham, is a spring said to be of great use in disorders of the eyes. This water appears to be of a soft balsamic nature ; and yet it is certain from the moss growing about it, that it has a petrifying quality.

On the top of a hill called *Woodbury Hill*, near the river *Teme*, and not far from Tenbury, is an old entrenchment, commonly called Owen Glendower’s camp.

At *Hartlebury*, near Worcester, is a palace belonging to the bishop of that see, called *Hartlebury Castle*. It was originally built in the reign of Henry the Third, about the year 1268, but it was demolished in the civil wars under Charles the First.

It was however afterwards rebuilt at the expence of the bishops of Worcester, and is now a beautiful seat.

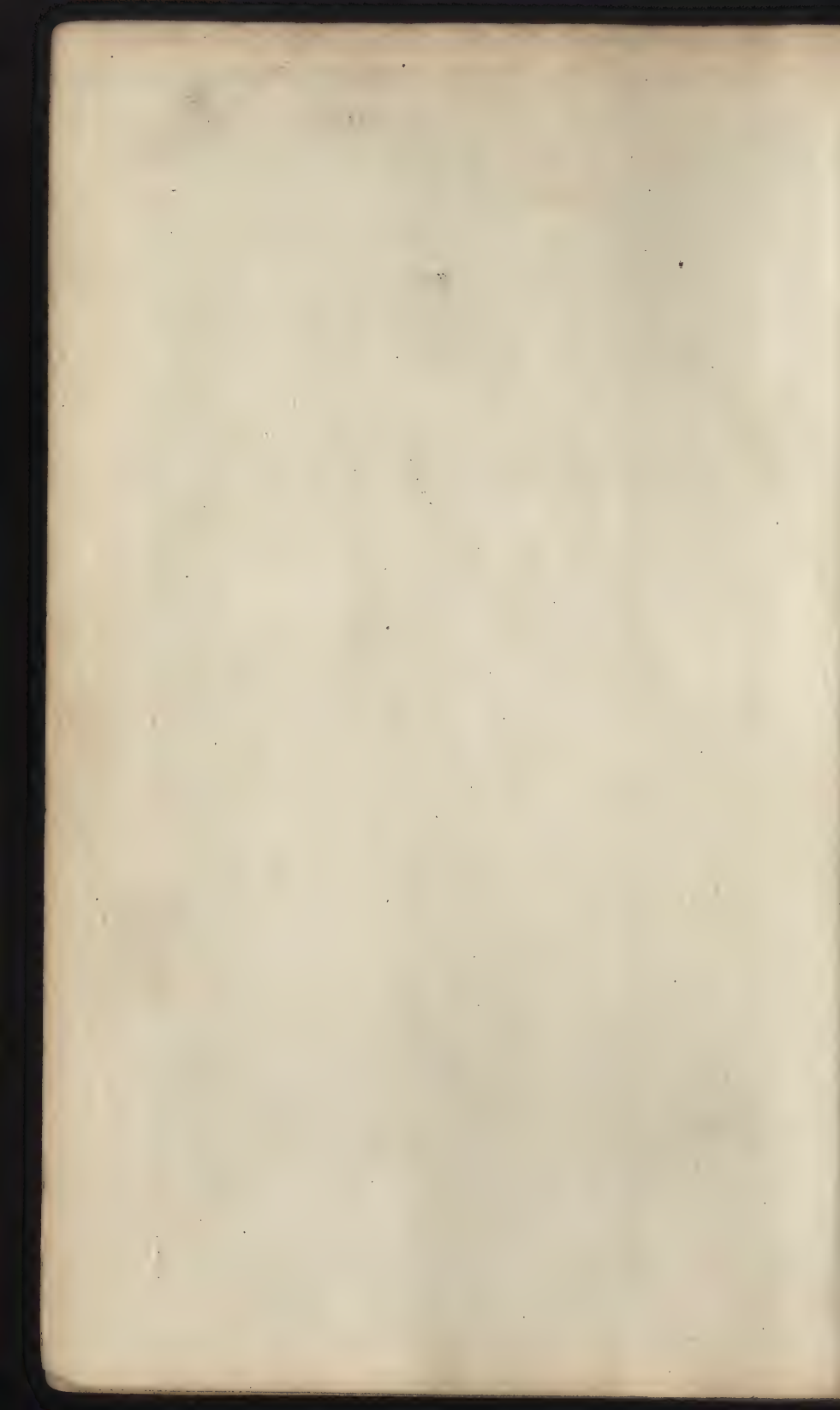
S E A T S.

One of the finest seats in this county is that of Lord Lyttelton, known by the name of HAGLEY PARK. The grounds are disposed in the greatest taste. Those who view them are first conducted among the shrubs, of which there is a great variety, in a most flourishing state. The church stands in the Park retired, and covered by trees. It is chiefly remarkable for an elegantly simple monument erected by the lord Lyttelton, to the memory of his first wife ; on which there is an inscription in Latin and English. From the church you enter a winding path up hill to a column supporting a statue of Frederick Prince of Wales, looking on the house, with a view of the country over it : the black mountains, and the Malvern hills to the left. From hence the winding walk is continued through a grove, from whence is a view of Lord Stamford's grounds, to a pavilion dedicated to the celebrated James Thomson, with an inscription to his memory. From hence you pass by a ruin, a pavilion, and a seat in an amphitheatre of wood ; and then proceed by a pit of hard red stone to Jacob's Well, which brings you to a strait walk by the park pales, on the outside of which stands the parsonage house ; white cottages and the country are seen at a distance : the hanging wood on the left. You enter now upon a walk winding to the right, from whence there is a view of the Clee Hills : this leads into a grove, whence a view of the Tower breaks in. Hence you arrive at a rotunda of the Ionic order ; from whence you look down across water and a lawn to the Palladian Bridge. Hence you wind down the hill into a wood, where, in a deep recess, by a purling rill, is a retired bench ; from this you wind to the left up hill, and find an urn inscribed to Mr. Pope. Hence you come to a gentle fall of water, and to a lawn incircled with wood, from which is a steep ascent to a ruined tower. From the top of this is an immensely extended view of the country : Dudley, Worcester, the Clee Hills, the Wrekin at forty, and Radnor-tump at eighty miles distance. From hence you descend to a triangular water, where there is a good view of the tower. You now wind through the hanging wood, to the seat of Contemplation ; which is a fine close scene, well contrasted with that vast expanse of prospect which the Tower afforded : and admirably fitted to relieve the eye, tired with the very great and distant objects which it has been viewing. Hence you soon arrive at the Root-House or Hermitage, in which are the following lines from the *Il Penseroso* of Milton :

“ And



A View in Hagley Park the Seat of Lord Sytherton.



“ And may at last my weary age
 “ Find out the peaceful hermitage ;
 “ The hairy gown and mossy cell,
 “ Where I may sit and rightly spell,
 “ Of ev’ry star that heav’n doth shew,
 “ And ev’ry herb that sips the dew,
 “ ’Till old experience doth attain
 “ To something like prophetic strain,
 “ These pleasures melancholy give,
 “ And I with thee will choose to live.”

Here are two views of the country, and the water below. Hence you return on the left by the water, to a cave of roots looking on it, and to an alcove of pebbles looking on another water. Here the path winds to the right up hill to a fine view of the country, and of the house in the bottom ; hence you come to a seat where there is a noble view, and the following lines from Milton’s *Paradise Lost*, Book V. are with a happy propriety inscribed upon it :

“ These are thy glorious works, Parent of good !
 “ Almighty ! thine this universal frame,
 “ Thus wondrous fair ! thyself how wondrous then
 “ Unspeakable ! who sits above these heavens
 “ To us invifible, or dimly feen
 “ In these thy loweft works ; yet these declare
 “ Thy goodnefs beyond thought, and power divine.”

From this admirable view you turn into a thicket, and have a look at the Dorick Pavilion, Thomson’s seat, and the Obelisk : hence you come to a seat where there is a view over a heath to the Wrekin ; and then to another which was Mr. Pope’s favourite, inscribed,

Quieti & Musis.
 “ To Quiet and the Muses.”

Here you have a lawn descending to a piece of water backed with a rising wood, and a view of Thomson’s seat and the Obelisk. Hence winding still through the wood, you come to an open lawn with sheep walks and a clump on the top, which scene lord Anson used to say much resembled some parts of the Island of Tinian—it is truly rural and picturesque. Descending to a hollow of irregular wood, with water breaking out variously, you find a bench with this inscription from Virgil :

*Hic gelidi fontes; hic mollia prata Lycori;
Hic nemus : hic ipso tecum consumerer ævo.*

“ Here are cool fountains, here are soft meadows, here
“ are groves, O Lycoris ; and here could I spend all
“ my days with thee.”

Hence you serpentine by a fine trout stream with a delightful irregular thicket, and fine rising lawn ; Pope’s seat backed with a theatre of wood, and the rotunda seen over water one way ; and the Palladian bridge over another water backed with trees, over which the distant hills are seen, another way. Hence through a gate you enter the *Fairy-ground*, where you will be disposed to indulge the pleasing fancy, which the mind will be apt to take up, that every thing here is enchantment—a noise of falling water is heard ; a trickling rill is seen ; then a massy cave in front of a cascade, with this inscription from Horace :

———*Ego laudo ruris amoeni
Rivos, & musco circumlita saxa, nemusque.*

“ I praise the rivulets of the delightful country, and the
“ rock over-grown with moss, and the shady grove.”

This is a scene inexpressibly fine. Hence you come to a small vale encompassed with laurels.——A gloomy scene where we hear the distant fall of waters ; and thence look over a swelling lawn to Thomson’s seat. Here you wind down the hill to the Palladian bridge, hearing all the way the sound of cascades, with this inscription :

———*Viridantia Tempe,
Tempe, quæ sylvæ cingunt super impendentes.*

“ Tempe, alluring by its delightful verdure ; Tempe,
“ which is encircled by impending woods.”

The opening is narrow with gloomy woods on both sides. These scenes are so exceedingly delightful, that it is difficult to find words that will convey to the mind an adequate idea of them.

The house, which was built by the late Lord Lyttelton, is built on a rising ground, commanding a most extensive prospect. The ascent is by a noble flight of steps, and the building, which is of a fine grained stone, is one of the most beautiful structures in Eng’land. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and sixty broad, with a rustic base ; but there is no portico, only at the
four

four corners, are so many towers. The first place you enter is the hall, twenty-eight feet square, adorned with many fine paintings, and most curious figures in plaister. From the hall you pass between two fine stair-cases to the saloon, which is lighted from the top, and on the left of it is the library, filled with the best books, both antient and modern, and paintings of some eminent writers with whom his lordship was personally acquainted, among whom are Mr. Pope, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Gilbert West, &c. Adjoining to the library are two fine bed-chambers, with dressing-rooms, the walls of which are adorned with many fine paintings; and near it is the drawing-room, the walls of which are adorned with a most curious tapestry, and the roof is painted by a young Italian artist, who resided in England when the building was erected. The carvings in this room are extremely elegant, and over the door are the heads of Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Cobham, and Mr. Pelham. From the drawing room you pass to the gallery, extending the length of the whole house, and in it are some of the finest paintings that are to be met with in England, which were purchased by the father of the present Lord Lyttelton at a great expence. The drawing-room near the gallery is of the same size with the library, and besides its fine decorations of stucco work, there are paintings of Admiral Smith, Admiral West, Judge Lyttelton, Miss Lyttelton, the present Lord's sister, now Lady Valentia, and Mr. Lyttelton his Lordship's uncle. The prospect from the front windows of the house is very extensive, reaching to Malvern hills, on the left, and the Black Mountains in Wales on the right.

The many beauties of this fine seat were the result of the elegant taste of the late GEORGE Lord LYTTELTON, author of *Letters from a Persian in England to his friend in Ispahan*, the *History of Henry the Second*, *Dialogues of the Dead*, *Observations on the conversion and apostleship of St. Paul*, and other pieces. This excellent nobleman was an honour to his high station; his parts and learning were adorned by amiable and polished manners, he was a firm believer of Christianity, irreproachable in his own character, and a real friend to the interests of virtue.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has also a seat in this county, at Grafton; as has also the Earl of Coventry, at *Crome-court*; Lord Craven at *Lenchwick*; and Lord Foley at *Whitley-court*.

HERE-

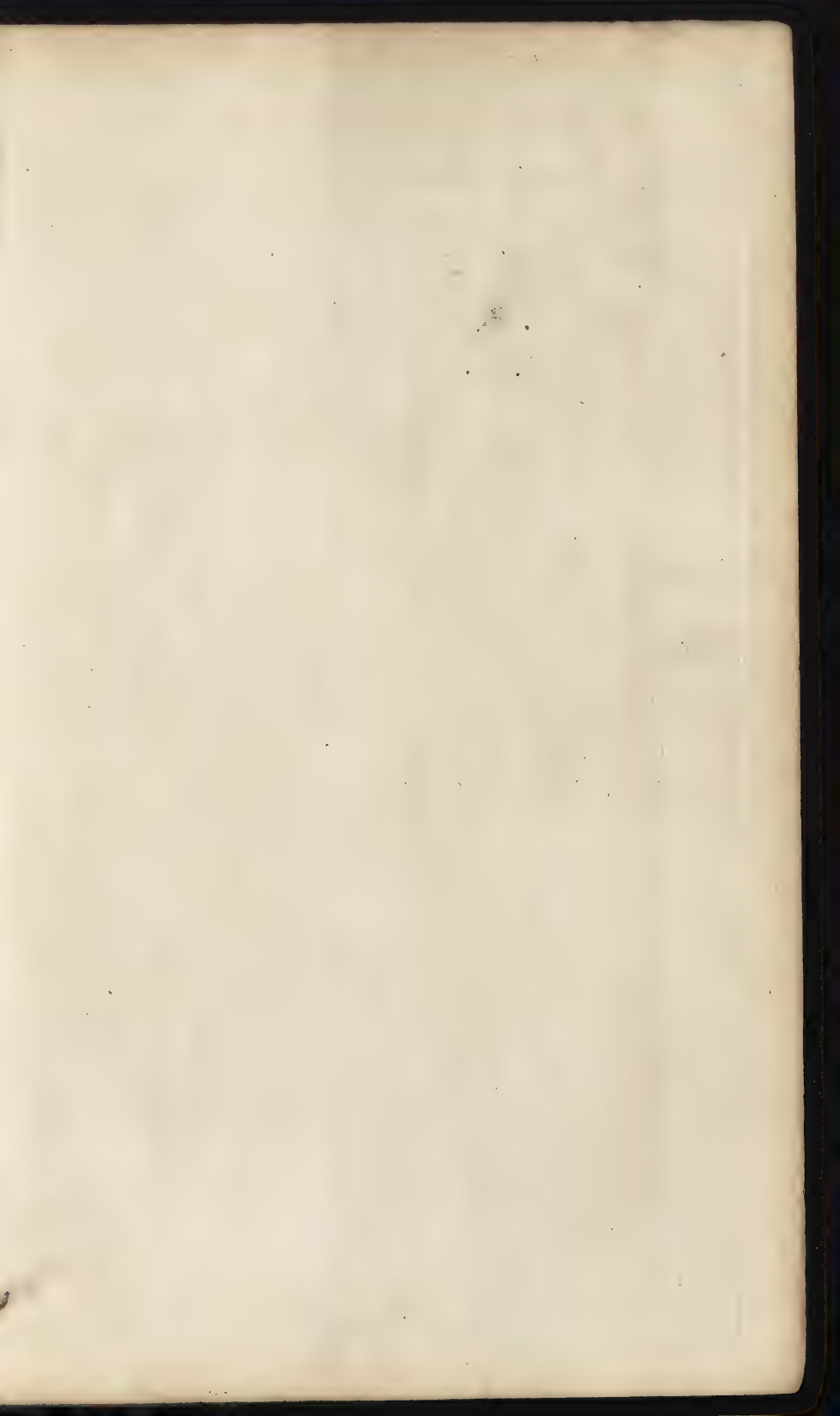
 HEREFORDSHIRE.

This county is bounded on the north by Shropshire, on the south by Monmouthshire, on the east by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, and on the west by the Welch counties, Brecknockshire and Radnorshire. It is almost of a circular form, measuring 35 miles from north to south, and 30 miles from east to west, and 180 miles in circumference.

The air of this county is pure, and consequently healthy, particularly between the rivers Wye and Severn, which has given occasion to a proverb very common among the inhabitants of the county: 'Blessed is the eye between Severn and Wye.' The soil of Hereford is extremely fertile, yielding fine pasture, and great quantities of corn; it is also well stocked with wood, and there are some apple trees, particularly the red streaks, which thrive here better than in any country; the hedges on the highways are full of them, and the hogs grow fat by feeding on the windfalls, which give a reddish colour and sweet taste to their flesh; but from these apples a much greater advantage arises to the inhabitants, for they afford such quantities of cyder, that it is the common drink of the county; and a few years ago, when the smooth cyder was preferred to the rough, it was esteemed the best in England; and a great quantity of rough cyder has been made here since the rough was preferred to the smooth. The county abounds with springs of fine water, and the river affords abundance of fish.

This county is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Wye, the Monow, and the Lug. The Wye passes through this county, and separates Monmouthshire from Gloucestershire. The Monow rises in a chain of mountains called Hatterel Hill, which on the south west separates this county from Radnorshire; then it runs south east, dividing Monmouthshire from Herefordshire; and after having been augmented by several less considerable streams, falls into the Wye at Monmouth. The Lug rises in the hills in the north-east of Radnorshire, runs by several windings east through Herefordshire to Leominster, and thence running south-east, after having been joined by several smaller rivers, falls into the Wye, near Hereford. Other less considerable rivers in this county are the Frome, the Loden, the Wadel, the Arrow, and the Dare.

This county is divided into eleven hundreds, and contains one city and seven market towns. It lies in the province



North East View of the City of Newford.



vince of Canterbury and diocese of Hereford, and contains 176 parishes.

H E R E F O R D.

This city stands on the river Wye, and here that river falls into the Severn, and makes part of the barrier between England and Wales. Its name is Saxon, and is supposed to signify *the Lord of the Army*. As the two nations were almost always at war one with another, this town was generally the head quarters of such Saxon or English forces as were stationed in the county; and at this place both armies probably forded the river, when they passed out of Wales into England, or out of England into Wales. This etymology, though plausible, has been much disputed. Hereford is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen, a high steward, a deputy-steward, a recorder and town clerk, with thirty-one common-council-men, among whom are reckoned the mayor, and five of the aldermen; who are justices of the peace; the mayor has a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace. The trading companies have their distinct halls, laws, and privileges; and here are held the assizes, quarter sessions, and county courts. A small river that appears to have no name, running by the north side of this city, falls on the east side of it into the Wye, which flows by the south-side, so that this city is surrounded by rivers, except on the west side. It often suffers by the swell of the Wye on the south, over which it has a good stone bridge of eight arches. It is about a mile and a half in circumference; the houses are old, the streets dirty, and the inhabitants few. It has now a cathedral, and four parish churches; before the civil war in the last century, it had six, but two of them were destroyed. The cathedral is a beautiful and magnificent structure, adorned with the monuments of several of its ancient prelates. It has a bishop, a dean, a chancellor, sixteen cannons, twenty-seven prebendaries, a chanter, a treasurer, and twelve vicars choral, with deacons, choristers, and other officers. The bishop has a palace called the Castle, and the other dignitaries have houses in a place called the Close; the vicars and choristers also have a college in which they live, in a collegiate or academical way, under a governor or president: the situation is pleasant, but the buildings are mean. This city is 132 miles from London, and has an hospital, which was founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and well endowed, for twelve poor people, and two charity schools, one for sixty boys, the other for forty girls, who are all taught and clothed by subscription. The only manufacture is gloves, and some other leathern wares.

A NEW DISPLAY OF MARKET-TOWNS.

LEOMINSTER is distant from London 137 miles ; it was incorporated by queen Mary, and is governed by a high steward, a bailiff, a recorder, twelve capital burgesſes, out of whom the bailiff is choſen, and a town clerk. It is a large, handſome, populous town, with ſeveral bridges over the river Lug, and is a great thoroughfare between South Wales and London. It has a large beautiful church, and an alms-houſe, founded by the widow of a man who is ſaid to have given away the greateſt part of his eſtate in his life time, and to have been afterwards treated with diſreſpect, from which his money would have preſerved him : this is probably alluded to by the figure of a man, holding up a hatchet, in a nich over the entrance to the houſe, with the following lines underneath :

‘ Let him, that gives his goods before he is dead,
‘ Take this hatchet and cut off his head.’

At the fairs of this town are ſold many horſes and black cattle, and it had ſo conſiderable a trade in wool at its market, which was held on a Thursday, the ſame day as the market was held at Hereford and Worceſter, that thoſe cities petitioned to have the day changed, complaining of their loſs of trade. Upon this petition Leominſter market day was changed from Thursday to Friday, and ſince that time the trade has greatly decreaſed. The wool brought to this market has been reckoned the beſt in all Europe, except that of Apulia and Tarentum, and was deſervedly called Leominſter ore, becauſe it greatly enriched the town. This town has alſo the beſt of flax, wheat and barley, in England, carries on a conſiderable trade in wool, gloves, leather, and hats, having many mills and other machines conſtantly working on the rivers that flow through the valley on which it ſtands. The ruins of a palace are ſtill to be ſeen on a neighbouring hill, called Comfort Caſtle ; and at the eaſt end of the church of Leominſter, there are ſome few remains of a priory.

ROSSE ſtands upon the river Wye, at the diſtance of 119 miles from London. It was made a free borough by king Henry the Third, and is a populous, well built town, conſiſting chiefly of two ſtreets, each about half a mile long, croſſing each other in the middle. Here are two charity ſchools, one for thirty boys, the other for twenty girls, who are taught and cloathed by ſubſcription. This town is much frequented on account of its markets and fairs, which are well ſtored with cattle and other provisions. It is famous for cyder ; and Mr. Camden ſays, that
in

in his time it had a considerable manufacture of iron wares. The Man of Rofs, so much celebrated by Mr. Pope, lived and was buried here.

KYNETON stands upon a small river called the Arrow, at the distance of 152 miles from London. It is a pretty large, well built old town, inhabited chiefly by clothiers, who carry on a considerable trade in narrow cloths. Its market is one of the most considerable in the county; and it has a free school and a charity school.

LEDGBURY stands at the south end of a ridge of mountains called Malvern-hills, on the east side of this county, at the distance of 122 miles from London. It is a well-built town, inhabited chiefly by clothiers, and has an hospital liberally endowed, besides a charity school.

BROMYARD stands in a country full of orchards, near a river called the Frome, at the distance of 123 miles from London. It is a little obscure town, containing nothing remarkable.

WEBLEY, situated at the distance of 143 miles from London, is an antient borough by prescription, but no corporation. Here are two charity schools.

PEMBRIDGE is a small town upon the river Arrow, at the distance of 147 miles from London, where there is a manufacture of woollen cloth.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

Below a hill on which stands a castle, called Richard's Castle, about five miles north of Leominster, is a well, called *Bone Well*, in which a great quantity of small bones is always found, and of which there is constantly a fresh supply, in a very short time after it is cleared of them. Some imagine these to be the bones of some small fish, and others the bones of frogs; but whence, or how they came to be collected here, is not easy to conjecture.

On the top of one of the hills called *Malvern-hills*, there is a spring, the water of which is said to be a remedy for many disorders of the eyes; and at about a furlong distance is another, said to be of great efficacy in the cure of cancers.

At *Doward-hill*, in the parish of Whitchurch, not far from Ross, some men who were digging, found a cavity, which seemed to have been arched over, and in it a human skeleton, which appeared to have been more than double the stature of the tallest man now known. These bones were, some years ago, in the possession of a surgeon at Bristol.

In the year 1575, *Marcley-hill*, about six miles east of Hereford, after shaking and roaring in a terrible manner, for three days together, was, about six o'clock, on Sunday evening, put in motion, and continued moving for eight hours, in which time it advanced upwards of 200 feet from its former situation, and mounted twelve fathoms higher than it was before. In the place whence it set out, it left a gap of 400 feet long, and 320 feet broad, and in its progress it overthrew a chapel, belonging to a village called Kinnafton, together with all the trees, houses, and every other thing that stood in its way; carrying with it the trees that grew upon it, with sheep folds, and some flocks of sheep that were grazing on it. Mr. Camden observes, that the earthquake which removed this hill, was of that kind which the naturalists call *Brafmata*, being a motion up and down, or perpendicular to the horizon.

At *Craden-hill*, about a mile from Kenchester, is a very great camp, and prodigious works, the grass being inwards and outwards, and the whole taking up above forty-acres.

Near Lanterdin is a Roman camp, called *Brandon*, a single square work with four posts; near which are two barrows, where, in 1662, an urn was found with ashes and bones. About a mile from thence, on the other side of the river Bardfield, was a British camp called *Croxall*, now covered with large oaks.

At *Goodrich*, near Ross, is a very antient castle, now in ruins.

S E A T S.

Aconbury, three miles from Hereford, is the seat of the Duke of Chandos.—The earl of Oxford has a seat seven miles from Ludlow, called *Brompton-Bryan Castle*. This castle is an antient and stately pile of building, and belonged for some ages to a family of distinction, known by the name of Bryan de Brompton. In the reign of Edward the Third, Robert de Harley married the heiress of that family. At *Hampton Court*, two miles from Hereford, is a seat which belonged to the late countess of Coningsby. At *Shopton Court*, eight miles from Hereford, is a seat of lord Bateman; at *Rothens*, near Hereford, is the seat of Mr. Heirs; and at *Home Lacy*, near Brockhampton, is the seat of the family of Scudamores.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

This county was formerly part of Wales, and as such is described by Camden and others; but has been reckoned part of England since the reign of Charles the Second, when it was
reckoned

reckoned an English county, because the judges then began to keep the assizes here in the Oxford circuit. Monmouthshire is bounded by Herefordshire on the north, by Gloucestershire on the east, by the river Severn on the south, and by the two counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan in Wales, on the west. Its length from north to south is twenty-nine miles ; its breadth from east to west, twenty miles ; and its circumference eighty-four miles.

The air of Monmouthshire is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful ; the eastern parts are woody, and the western parts mountainous ; the hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats ; and the vallies produce plenty of hay and corn ; the rivers abound with salmon, trout, and other fish : here is great plenty of coals, and the principal manufacture is flannel. This county is abundantly watered with fine rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, the Wye, the Mynow, the Rumney, and the Usk. The Severn is properly a river of Gloucestershire, and the Wye will be described among the rivers of Gloucestershire. The Mynow, or Monow, rises in Brecknockshire, and running south-east, and dividing this from the county of Hereford, falls into the river Wye, at Monmouth. The Rumney rises also in Brecknockshire, and running south-east, and dividing this country from Glamorganshire, falls into the Severn. The Usk rises likewise in Brecknockshire, and running also south-east, and dividing Monmouthshire into two almost equal parts, falls into the Severn near Newport.

This county is divided into six hundreds, and contains seven market towns, having no city. It lies in the diocese of Landaff, and province of Canterbury, and contains 127 parishes.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

MONMOUTH is 129 miles from London, gives name to the county, and has its own from its situation at the mouth of the river Monow. It was incorporated by king Charles the First, and is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen common-council-men, and a town clerk. It is pleasantly situated between the rivers Monow and Wye, over each of which it has a bridge. It has been a place of note, ever since the Norman invasion ; for the castle, now in ruins, was a stately edifice at that time. There are still remaining such parts of its fortifications, as shew that it was formerly very strong ; and by its natural situation it might easily be made so again. The town is in a manner surrounded by water, there being another river, viz. the Trothy, over which it has also a bridge. It has a stately church, the east end of which especially is curiously built. Monmouth carries on a considerable traffic with Bristol by the means of the Wye.

CHEPSTOW, 133 miles from London, is situated near the mouth of the Wye, over which it has a bridge, and was formerly a place of great note, and is still populous. It was formerly walled round, and had a castle, part of which still remains; as also a monastery, the remaining part of which is converted into a parish church. The name is of Saxon original, and denotes that it was then a place of trade and commerce. The old Venta Silurum is about four miles from it; and some affirm it rose out of the ruins of that antient city. It is built on a hill, close by the river, and has several fields and orchards within its walls. It is the port for all the towns that stand on the rivers Wye and Lug; ships of good burden may come up to it, and the tide flows here in a violent manner, rising commonly six fathom, or six and a half at the bridge, which is a noble fabric of timber, no less than seventy feet high from the surface of the water when the tide is out. As half of it is in Gloucestershire, it is maintained at the expence of both counties. A beautiful Roman pavement was discovered here in 1689.

CAERLEON, 148 miles from London, has a wooden bridge over the Usk, and was formerly the seat of a Roman Legion, and in the time of the Britons, a kind of university and archbishop's see, removed afterwards to St. David's. The houses are of stone, but the fortifications are in ruins. At Caerleon are still the remains of temples, palaces, theatres, and baths; which shew what was the grandeur of the place in the time of the Romans, who called it Iscar.

ABERGAVENNY, in the antient British language, signifies the *mouth of the Gavenny*, a small river, which at this town falls into the Usk. It is 144 miles distant from London, and is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and twenty-seven burgessees. It is a large, populous, and flourishing town; it is still surrounded by a wall, and it had once a castle. It has a fine bridge over the Usk, consisting of fifteen arches: it is a great thoroughfare, from the west parts of Wales, to Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, and other places, and is therefore well furnished with accommodations for travellers, and carries on a considerable trade in flannels, which are brought hither from the manufactories in other parts of the county to sell.

NEWPORT had its name in respect to the old port, Caerleon, out of the ruins of which it arose: it stands upon the Usk, between the mouth of that river and Caerleon. It is a pretty considerable town, with a good haven, and a fine bridge over the Usk, and is 153 miles distant from London.

PONTEPOLE,

PONTEPOLE, or PONTY-POOL, stands at the distance of 147 miles from London, and is a small town, chiefly remarkable for its iron mills.

USK stands upon the river of the same name, and betwixt it and another small river, at the distance of 141 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of notice.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

At *Caerleon*, in 1602, there were found a chequered pavement, and a statue in a Roman habit, with a quiver of arrows, but the head, hands, and feet, were broken off: from an inscription on a stone near it, the statue appears to have been that of Diana. At the same time the fragments of two stone altars, with inscriptions, were dug up, one of which appears to have been erected by Haterianus, lieutenant general of Augustus, and proprietor of the province of Cilicia. Here also was found a votive altar, from the inscription of which the name of the Emperor Geta seems to have been erased.

In 1607, a fenny tract of country, called the *Maor*, near the mouth of the river Usk, was, by a spring tide, overflowed by the Severn, which swept away many houses, and destroyed a great number of the inhabitants and much cattle.

An eminence near the mouth of the Severn, and a little eastward of the mouth of the Usk, is remarkable for glittering stones, which, when the sun shines, have the appearance of gold, whence this place has obtained the name of *Gold Cliff*.

Towards the end of the last century was found in the church of a village called *Tredonock*, about three miles from *Caerleon*, a fair and intire monument of a Roman soldier of the second legion, called Julian Julianus, erected by the care of his wife.

Near this place were found some other monumental inscriptions; and Roman bricks are frequently dug up with this inscription, LEG. II. AUG. which is not cut in, but embossed.

At *St. Julian*, near *Caerleon*, in 1654, a Roman altar of free-stone was found inscribed to Jupiter Dolichenus, and Juno, by *Emilianus Calpurnius Rufilianus*.

Between *Caerleon* and a small village in its neighbourhood, called *Christ Church*, a free stone coffin was discovered in the last century, in which was inclosed an iron frame, wrapped up in a sheet of lead; and within the frame was a skeleton, supposed to be that of some person of very great distinction, from a gilt alabaster statue that was found near it, representing a man in armour: in one hand of the statue was a short sword, in the other a pair of scales; in the right hand scale was the bust of a woman, which was outweighed by a globe in the other scale.

Here

Here have been found likewise several antient earthen vessels; on one of which was represented, in curious figures, the story called the Roman Charity, a lady nourishing her father, who had been condemned to be starved to death, with milk of her breasts, through the grate of the prison in which he was confined.

Among the antiquities of this county are also, *Tintern Abbey*, founded in the year 1131, by Walter Fitz Richard de Clare; *Lantony Abbey*, situated on the river Hodery, and which, it is said, was originally a hermitage, inhabited by St. David; and *Newport Castle*, at the mouth of the river Usk.

S E A T S.

Troy House, near Monmouth, is a seat of the Duke of Monmouth; at *Persfield*, near Chepstow, is the seat and fine gardens of Mr. Morris; at *Ragland Castle*, nine miles from Monmouth, is another seat of the Duke of Beaufort; at *Abergavenny*, is a seat of the lord of that name; and at *St. Julians*, near Caerleon, is the seat of the earl of Powis.

G L O U C E S T E R S H I R E.

This county is bounded by Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire on the east: by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire on the west; by Worcestershire on the north, and by Wiltshire and Somersetshire on the south. It measures in length, from north-east to south-west, about 56 miles; in breadth, from south-east to north-west, about 22 miles, and 156 miles in circumference.

Though the air of this country is equally healthy throughout, yet it is in other respects very different; for the eastern part of it, which is called Cotefwold, being a hilly country, the air is very sharp; but in the middle part, called the vale of Gloucester, it is soft and mild, even in winter; such indeed is the difference, that of Cotefwold is it is said, eight months in the year are winter, and the other four too cold for summer; and of the Vale, that eight months are summer, and the other four too warm for winter. Cotefwold being thus exposed, is not remarkable for its fertility, and the corn is so slow in coming up, that, 'as long a coming as Cotefwold barley,' is become a proverb of the county; the hills of Cotefwold however afford excellent pasturage, and great numbers of sheep are fed upon them, whose wool is remarkably fine; the breed of sheep which produce

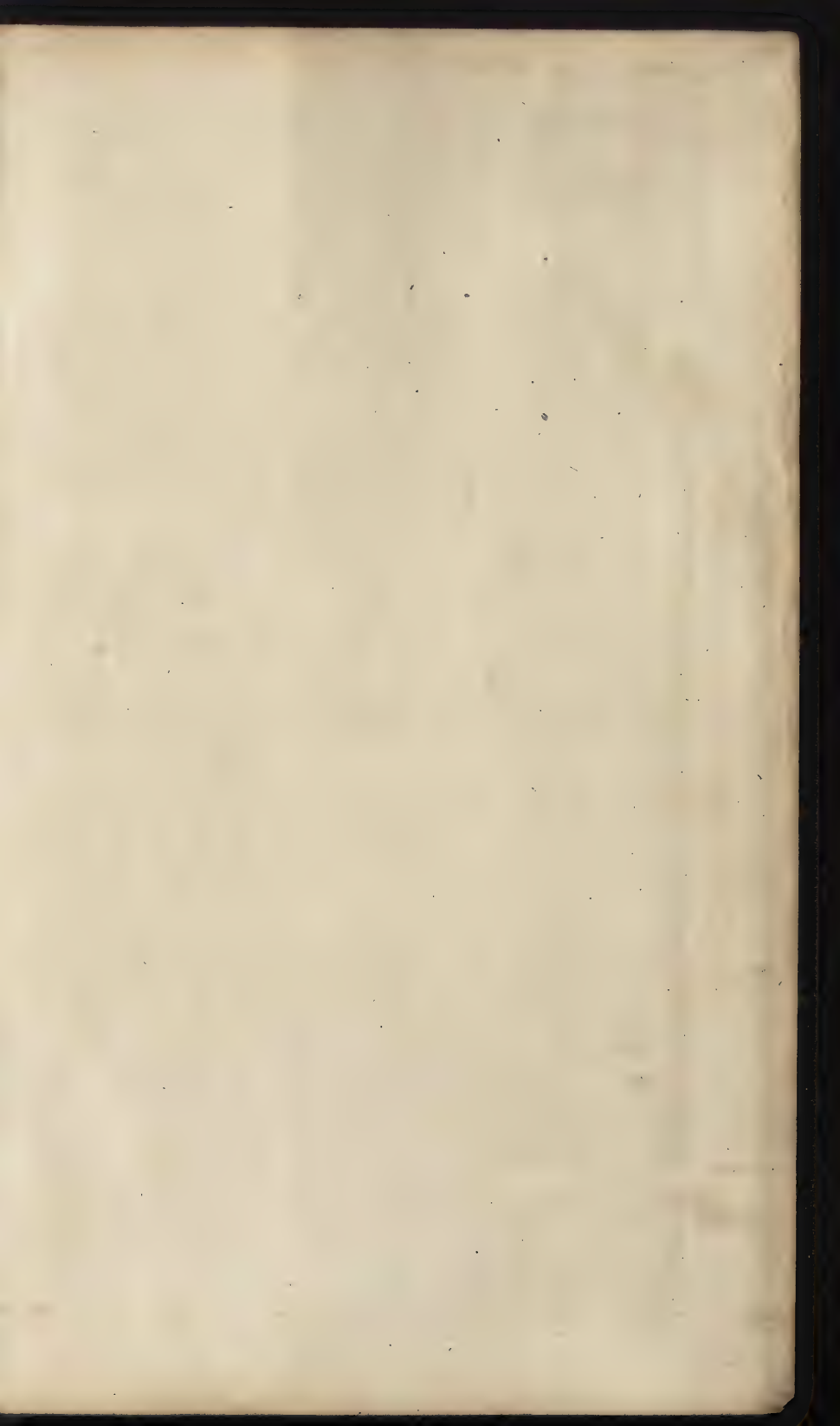
duce the fine Spanish Wool, is said to have been raised from some of these sheep, which were sent as a present by one of our kings to a king of Spain. In the Vale the soil is very fertile, and the pastures are also very rich. The cheese, called Gloucester cheese, is made in this part of the county, and next to that of Cheshire, is the best in England. The Forest of Dean, which contains 30,000 acres, being twenty miles long and ten broad, was covered with wood, and was then a harbour for robbers, especially along the banks of the Severn, so that in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, an act of parliament was made on purpose to suppress them. The woods have since been reduced to narrower bounds, by clearing part of the ground, where many towns and villages have been built. The oaks that grow where the woods have been still preserved, are reckoned the best in England; and from this forest most part of the timber formerly employed in ship building, was brought, which was so well known to the Spaniards, that when they fitted out their famous Armada in 1558 to invade England, the people who had the direction of that expedition, were expressly ordered to destroy this forest, as the most speedy and effectual way to ruin our marine; on the other hand, to cultivate and preserve the wood in a sufficient part of this district, has been the constant care of our legislature. Great part of it was inclosed by an act of parliament passed in the reign of King Charles the Second; and some time ago, many cottages which had been built in and near the woods, were ordered to be pulled down, because the inhabitants damaged the trees, by cutting or lopping them for fuel. In this part of the county there are also many rich mines of iron and coal, for the working of which several acts of parliament have passed; and at Taynton, a little village near Newent, a gold mine was discovered about the year 1700, of which a lease was granted to some refiners, who extracted some gold from the ore, but did not go on with the work, because the quantity of gold was so small, as not always to answer the expence of the separation. The King has a swanimote court here, as in all forests, to preserve the vert and venison, of which the verdurers are the judges, who are chosen by the freeholders of the county. The miners too have a court here, in which a steward, appointed by the constable of the forest, presides; and juries of miners, who have their particular laws and customs, by which they are governed, determine all differences and disputes that arise between them. This county abounds with grain, cattle, fowl and game; the inhabitants have also bacon and cyder in great quantities, both excellent in their kind, and the rivers afford great plenty of fish, especially the Severn, which abounds with salmon, lampreys, and conger eels.

There

There are several large rivers in this county, of which the principal are the Severn, the Wye, the Stroud, and two Avons. The Severn, which is esteemed the second river in England, rises on the east side of a vast mountain called Plyn Lymmon, in the south west part of Montgomeryshire, in Wales, from whence, by a variety of windings, it runs north-east, and enters Shropshire, where being joined by a great number of smaller streams, it runs through that county and Worcestershire, in the direction of south; it enters Gloucestershire at Tewkesbury, whence running south-west by the city of Gloucester, it falls into that part of the western Sea called the Bristol Channel. The tide flows up the Severn as far as Tewkesbury, which is near seventy miles from the sea; and from Newnham town upon this river, upwards of fifty miles from the sea to its mouth, it has more the appearance of a sea than a river; the flood tide advances with such impetuosity, that in one swell it sometimes rises near four feet. The Wye rises within half a mile of the source of the Severn, and running south-east, separates Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, two counties in Wales, from each other; it then passes through Herefordshire, and parting Monmouthshire from Gloucestershire, falls into the Severn near Chepstow. The Stroud rises not far east of Painswick, and running westward, falls into the Severn, about five miles south of the city of Gloucester. The water of this river is remarkably clear, and fixes the colours mixed with it for dying broad cloth, scarlet, or any grain colour, better than any other; for this reason several clothiers have settled along the banks for twenty miles together, and have erected a vast number of fulling mills upon it; of these clothiers some used formerly to make each a thousand pieces of cloth a year. No part of this river was navigable till the year 1730, when it was made so by act of parliament, quite from Stroud, to its conflux with the Severn. One of the rivers Avon rises in Northamptonshire, and running through Warwickshire, and separating Gloucestershire from Worcestershire, falls into the Severn near Tewkesbury. The other Avon, distinguished by the name of Avon-west, rises not far from Tetbury, near the borders of Wiltshire, and separating Gloucestershire from Somersetshire, falls into the Severn near Bristol.

This county is generally divided into three districts. The eastern part of the county, bordering upon Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire, is called Cateswold; the middle part, the vale of Gloucester, and the triangular part, included between the Wye, the Severn, and a small river called the Leden, is called the Forest of Dean. The vale of Gloucester manifestly derived its name from its situation, and the forest was probably called the Forest of Dean, from Dean, the principal

town



The North West View of the City of Gloucester.



town in the district ; some have supposed the word *Dean* to be a corruption of *Arden*, a name used by the ancient Gauls and Britons to signify a wood ; and there is a wood in Warwickshire called *Arden* to this day. This city is divided into thirty hundreds, and contains one city and twenty-five market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, is a diocese of itself, and contains 280 parishes.

The principal manufacture of this county is woollen cloth ; and it was computed, that before our wool began to be clandestinely exported to France, 50,000 pieces of cloth were made yearly in this county, which being estimated at ten pounds a piece, the fine with the coarse, amounts to 500,000l.

G L O U C E S T E R.

This city is 101 miles from London, and stands on a pleasant hill, with houses on every descent, and is a clean well built town, with the Severn on one side, a branch of which brings ships to it. It is beautified with a cathedral, besides five parish churches, and is exceedingly well provided with hospitals, particularly an infirmary, after the manner of those at London, Winchester, Bath, &c. It was a Roman colony, and governed by a consul. Forging of iron seems to have been its manufacture, so early as the time of William the Norman. King Henry the Eighth made it the see of a bishop, with a dean and six prebends ; the Camden thinks it had that honour in the time of the Britons. Its Castle, which was erected in the time of William the Norman, is very much decayed ; part of it is leased out by the crown, and the rest serves for a prison, and is one of the best in England. The cathedral is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, said to be one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England ; and in this church are twelve chapels, adorned with the arms and monuments of many great persons, and the tombs of King Edward the Second, and of Robert duke of Normandy, son of William the First. There is also a gallery over the east end of the choir, leading from one end of it to the other, which is deemed a great curiosity, as a whispering place ; it is of a hexagonal form, consisting of six sides and six angles, and is twenty-five yards over, in the widest place : one of the sides is a window, yet if two persons go to the most distant parts and whisper, they will be perfectly heard by each other in their turns. This cathedral is remarkable for its bells, the largest of which weigh 6000lb. and require eight men to ring her. The cloisters belonging to it are very beautiful. Here are abundance of crosses, and statues of our kings, some of whom kept their Christmas here, several market houses supported with

pillars, and large remains of monasteries, which were once so numerous, that it gave occasion to the monkish proverb, *As sure as God is in Gloucester*. Here is a barley market, and a hall for the assizes, called the Booth-Hall. It has a good stone bridge over the river, besides a quay, a wharf, and a custom-house; and under the bridge is a water engine to supply the town, though it is served with it also from Robin Hood's well, to which there is a fine walk about two miles from the city. Camden says that the famous Roman way, called Ermin-street, which begins at St. David's in Pembrokeshire, and reaches to Southampton, passes through this city. Sudmead in the neighbourhood is noted for horse-races. The trade of this city was formerly very considerable, but it is greatly decayed since that of Bristol became so great; and pin-making is now one of its chief manufactures. It is governed by a steward, a mayor, twelve aldermen, and other officers. It has twelve incorporated companies, whose masters attend the mayor on all public occasions, with their streamers, &c. Here is also a charity school. The citizens have erected the statues of Queen Anne, and King George the First, in one of the high streets, both bigger than the life.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

CIRENCESTER, commonly called CICESTER, took its name from having been a *cester* or *castle*, upon a small river called the Churn, that falls into the Thames at Crekelade, in Wiltshire. It is distant from London 88 miles, is divided into seven wards, and by some thought to be the oldest, and to have formerly been the largest town in the county. King Henry the Fourth gave it a charter and several privileges, and Queen Elizabeth gave it another, by which it was governed by a steward and bailiff, and now is governed by two high constables and fourteen wardsmen, who are appointed yearly at the court leet; it is a post town, and maintains a stage coach to London. It had once three parish churches, but now has only one, in which are twenty-eight windows of painted glass, representing scripture history, and the history of several fathers, martyrs, and persecutors of the Christian church, and exhibiting the several religious orders of the church of Rome, from the pope to the mendicant friar. Here is a free school and a charity school, with several hospitals and almshouses. In this town is one of the greatest markets in the kingdom for wool and woollen manufactures, there having been some years no less than 5000 packs of wool brought hither from Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire, and sold to the clothiers of Gloucestershire

cestershire and Wiltshire. Ancient coins have been dug up in and near this town, together with pillars and pavements, supposed to have been those of a temple and bath.

TEWKESBURY is situated at the conflux of the Severn with the Avon, that runs out of Warwickshire, and these rivers with the smaller streams of the Carron and the Swalgate, almost surround the town. It is distant from London 102 miles, and had its first privileges from King Edward the Second; they were confirmed by several succeeding Kings, and the town was at length re-incorporated by James the First. It is governed by twenty-four burgesses, two of whom are chosen bailiffs yearly, who are the ruling magistrates, and have jurisdiction within the borough, exclusive of the justices of the peace for the county: this corporation was dissolved by proclamation of James the Second. It is a large, beautiful and populous town, consisting of three well built streets, and many lanes; it has a bridge over three of the four rivers that run by it, and a church which is the largest in England, that is neither collegiate nor cathedral; it is adorned with a stately tower, and contains many funeral monuments. Here is a free-school, besides an hospital, endowed with forty pounds a-year, by Mary, the queen of king William the Third, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for the maintenance of thirteen poor people, and a reader who is appointed by the corporation. Near this town is a piece of ground called the Ham, which is a course for horse races. The chief manufacture here is woollen cloth and stockings, but the town has long been famous for mustard balls, which are sent in great quantities into other parts. The cloathing trade here is the better accommodated by reason of its nearness to Cotewould hills and Stroud water, of which the former furnish the fleece, and the latter the dye.

CHELTENHAM is 93 miles from London; a considerable trade of malt is carried on in it, and it is much frequented on account of its mineral waters, which are said to be much of the same quality as those of Scarborough. The minister of this parish must be a fellow of Jesus college, nominated by that society, approved by the earl of Gainsborough, and can hold it no longer than six years.

CAMPDEN is 86 miles from London, and is situated on the edge of Worcestershire, under the side of some hills. All the Saxon kings are said to have held a congress here in the year 689, to consult about war or peace with the Britons. This town is noted for the manufacture of stockings, and was incorporated by king James I. The church here contains some fine marble monuments, of which the most sumptuous, supported by twelve pillars, is erected to the memory of Sir John Baptist Hickes, Viscount

Campden, who gave 10,000*l.* in his life-time to charitable uses, and was a great benefactor to the town. There are still left here some remains of a noble house which belonged to him, but the greater part of which was burnt down by the loyalists in the civil war, to prevent its being made a garrison for the army of the parliament. There is a grammar-school in this town, two charity schools, and other foundations for the benefit of the poor.

COLFORD, or COVARD, is a small town, 124 miles from London, situated in the forest of Dean, in the road from Gloucester to Monmouth.

FAIRFORD is 80 miles from London, and derives its name from its old ford over the river Coln, on which it has now two good bridges. It is chiefly noted for its church, which is famous throughout Europe for its excellent painted glass. The church has twenty-eight large windows, on twenty of which are represented in beautiful colours, and exquisite drapery, proper attitudes and curious perspectives, the most striking passages of the Old and New Testament; and some of them so consummately finished, that Vandyke affirmed the pencil could not exceed them. The paintings were designed by that eminent Italian, Albert Durer, and taken in a prize ship bound for Rome, by John Fons, Esq. then merchant in London, who brought both glass and workmen into England; and having purchased this manor of Henry the Seventh, in 1493, founded and built this church for the sake of the glass, and proportioned the windows exactly to each history. The church is a beautiful pile, 125 feet long, and 55 broad, consisting of a spacious body, two isles, three chancels, and a vestry, with a handsome and well adorned tower in the middle supported by elegant fluted pillars. Four of the windows represent the persecutors of the church, with devils over their heads; and in the other four windows are some of the Roman emperors, who were preservers of the church, with angels over them. In the sixteenth window is a piece of glass representing diamonds and rubies, reckoned of great value. In the fifteenth window appears Dives in Hell, and also a woman conveying thither in a wheel barrow for scolding her husband. The lead of the windows is so admirably disposed, that a stranger will not easily discover any, as it is generally made to serve the darker shades. Ancient coins and urns have frequently been dug up about this town.

STANLEY-LEONARD is 104 miles from London, and derived its name from having been a priory, dedicated to St. Leonard. There is a charity-school in this town.

PAINSWICH

PAINSWICH is 100 miles from London, and is pleasantly situated in the best air in the county. Here is a large handsome church, and the woollen manufacture is carried on here.

STROUD is 101 miles from London, and is situated on an hill, at the foot of which runs the river commonly called Stroudwater, famous for its peculiar quality in dying scarlet broad-cloth, and all other grain colours in the best manner; for this reason many clothiers live near. And for twenty miles on the banks of this river, mills and other conveniences are erected for fulling.

SODBURY CHIPPING is distant from London 103 miles, and is an antient borough, originally governed by a bailiff, but in 1681 it was made a corporation, with a mayor, six aldermen and twelve burgessees; it was again disincorporated by a proclamation of January 2d, 1688. The bailiffs and burghers are still empowered to distribute eighty-eight cow-pastures to as many of the inhabitants, and eight acres of meadows for their own lives and those of their widows, and as they fall, to grant them again in the like manner. This town being a great thoroughfare in the road from Bristol to Cirencester and Oxfordshire, is well provided with large inns. Here is a spacious church, though it is but a chapel of ease to Old Sodbury, a village in the neighbourhood; here is also a free-school, and the greatest cheese-market in England, except Atherston on the Stour, in Warwickshire.

STOW ON THE WOULD, called in the records, Stow St. Edward, is 77 miles from London. It stands so high, and is so exposed to the winds, that the inhabitants are said to have but one element, *air*, there being neither wood, common, field, nor water belonging to the town. It has a church, which is a large building, with a high tower, and contains several monuments; it has also an hospital, alms-house, and free-school, besides other charitable institutions, all well endowed, the poor here being very numerous. The fairs of the town are famous for hops, cheese, and especially sheep, of which it is said that 20,000 were sold in one October fair.

NORTHLEECH, or NORTHLECHE, so called from its situation upon the river Leche, is 81 miles from London, and is governed by a bailiff and two constables. It has a neat church, and several alms-houses, and a good grammar school, which is free to all the boys in the town, and endowed with eighty pounds a year by Hugh Westwold, Esq; who being afterwards reduced, is said to have applied to the trustees to be master of it, but was denied. By a decree of Chancery in the reign of King James the First, this school was settled on Queen's college, Oxford.

THORNBURY

THORNBURY is situated two miles from the Eastern bank of the Severn, on a rivulet that runs into it, and at the distance of 120 miles from London. The town which gives its name to the hundred has a customary or titular mayor, twelve aldermen, who must previously have been mayors, and two constables. In the civil wars it was fortified for Charles the First, as a check upon the garrison of Gloucester. The church here is large, in form of a cathedral, with spacious isles on each side, together with a cross and a beautiful high tower at the west end. Here are four alms-houses, and a free-school.

BERKELEY is distant from London 113 miles, and is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor and aldermen. It has a church, which is a large handsome building, and a charity school; it has also a castle where King Edward the Second was imprisoned, and the room in which he was confined is still to be seen. The manor in which this town lies is called in old records the Honor of Berkeley, and is one of the largest in England: most of the towns of Berkeley hundred, and many other places in the county, including near thirty parishes, depending upon it; and the lands that are held of it are worth 30,000l. a-year.

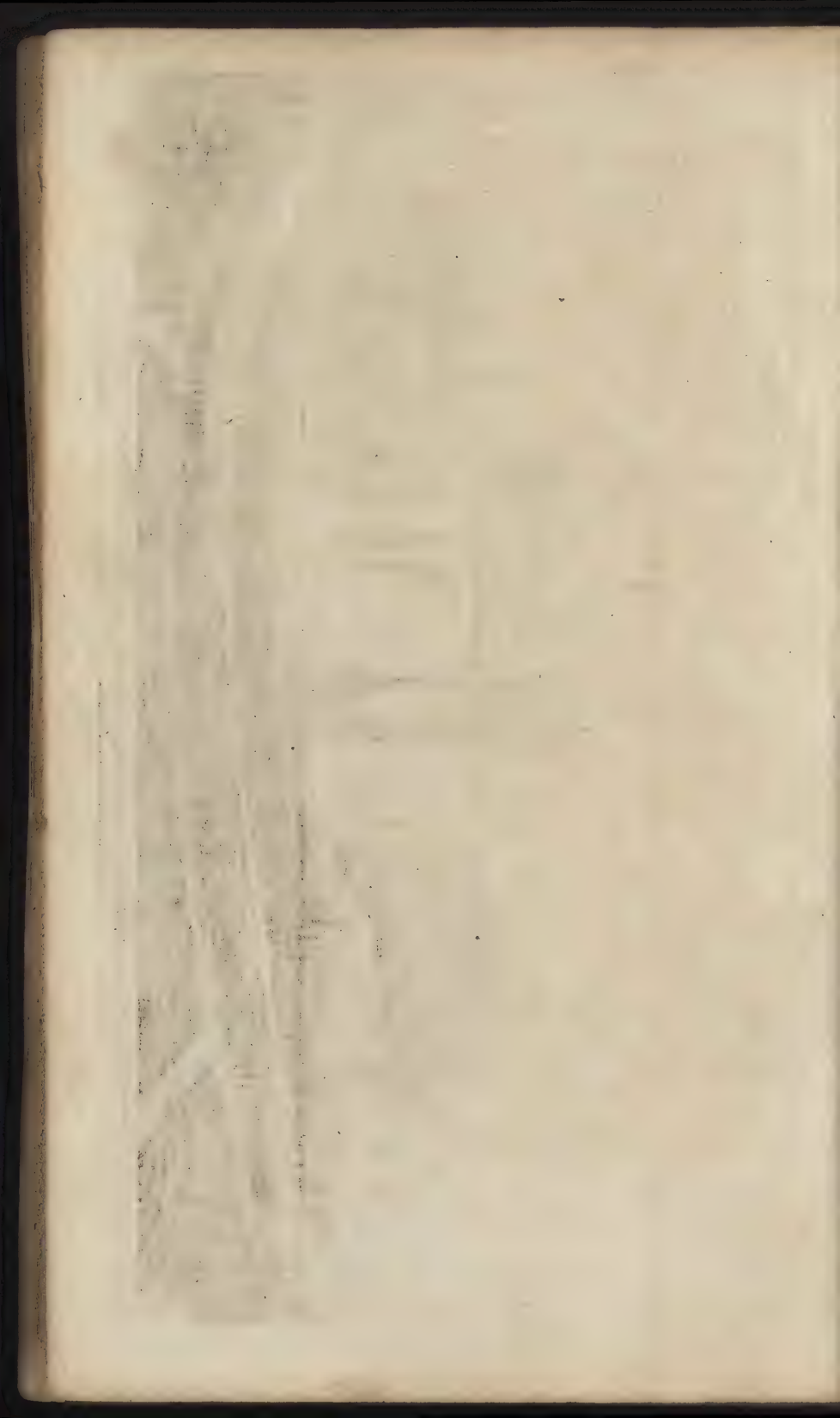
LETCHLADE takes its name from the piece of ground it stands upon, formerly called the Lade, and a small river that runs near it, called the Lech. It stands upon the river Thames, on the borders of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, at the distance of seventy-seven miles from London. The Thames, after having been formed by the several streams of the Lech, the Coln, the Churn, and the Isis, begins to be navigable at this town, and barges come to its quay to take in butter, cheese, and other goods for London, which renders this place not inconsiderable.

MARSHFIELD is 104 miles distant from London, in the road to Bristol, and on the borders of Wiltshire. It is governed by a bailiff, and consists chiefly of one street of old buildings, near a mile long; it has a large church and an alms-house, with a chapel belonging to it, well endowed, for eight poor people. Here is also a charity school, maintained by the Lord of the Manor. This town carries on a considerable trade in cloth and malt, and is famous for its cakes.

GREAT DEAN, or MICHAEL DEAN, is the principal town in the Forest of Dean, and is distant from London 116 miles. It consists chiefly of one street, and has a good church, with a handsome spire; its principal manufacture was formerly cloth, but now it is pins; the hills round this town abound with iron ore, and there are several furnaces for melting it, and forges for beating the iron into flats: the workmen are very industrious



A View of Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire.



dustrious in discovering the beds of the old cinders, which not being fully exhausted of the metal, are purchased of the owners of the land at a good price, and being burnt again in the furnaces, afford better iron than the ore new dug from the mines.

WOTTON UNDER EDGE stands on a pleasant and fruitful eminence, at the distance of 108 miles from London. The chief magistrate who is chosen yearly at the court leet, is called a mayor, and is ever after an alderman. It is a pretty town, and has a handsome church, with several monuments in it of the family of Berkeley. There is at this place a free-school, and an alms-house for six poor men and six women. The town is supplied with water, which was brought hither at the expence of an alderman of London, Hugh Perry, Esq. Wotton has been long noted for making woollen cloth: and its parish is 12 miles in circuit.

NEWENT took its name from an inn called the New-Inn, which was set up for the accommodation of passengers on their journey to and from Wales. It is situated on a small river, navigable by boats, in the forest of Dean, at the distance of 114 miles from London. It has a handsome church, three almshouses and two charity-schools.

DURSLEY is distant from London 107 miles, and is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and four constables. It is remarkable for a manufacture of woollen cloth, and for a rock of stone without any chop or slit in it, of an incredible durance, yet soft in hewing, and called by the inhabitants puff-stone. The walls built with it shew but little decay in 500 years.

MINCHING-HAMPTON took its name from an order of nuns at Caen, in Normandy, called Minchings, to whom it formerly belonged. It is distant from London 99 miles, and has a large church, built in the form of a cross.

MORTON IN MARSH is distant from London 82 miles, and within a mile of the town in the great road from London to Worcester, are the four shire stones, where the counties of Gloucester, Warwick, Oxford, and Worcester, meet.

WICKWARE is distant from London 112 miles. It is a very ancient corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen; the mayor is an alderman ever after. The town is well watered by two brooks, over one of which is a handsome stone bridge. It has a free-school, and the neighbouring wastes afford it plenty of coal.

WINCHCOMB is distant 93 miles from London; it was anciently a county or sheriffdom of itself, and was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Here is an almshouse for twelve poor women. The inhabitants of this town planted tobacco.

bacco to a very good account, till they were restrained in the twelfth of Charles the Second, after which the town by little and little decayed, and is now poor and inconsiderable.

TETBURY, situate between Sodbury-Chipping and Cirencester, at the distance of 99 miles from London, is a fine populous town, in a healthy air, and on a rising ground, but water is so scarce in some dry summers, as to be eighteen pence a hoghead. The revenues of this town are managed by a bailiff, chosen yearly: it has a large handsome church, a free-school, and an almshouse for eight poor people; and in the middle of the town is a large market-house for the conveniency of the yarn trade, which is the chief article, and a small market-house for cheese, bacon, and other commodities. The Avon has its source in this town, and that river runs through Bath and Bristol into the Severn; and at the town's end there is a long high bridge.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES:

On the bank of the river Avon, near Bristol, is a very high and steep rock, called *St. Vincent's Rock*; and on the opposite bank is the county of Somerset. There are other rocks of an equal size, which, with the river flowing below them, afford a very striking romantic prospect, which is heightened by the ships and other vessels that are continually passing between them to and from Bristol. In *St. Vincent's Rock* is found a kind of spars, commonly called Bristol-stones, which, before the composition called French Paste was invented, were prized for their lustre, which came nearer to that of a diamond than any thing then known.

About half a mile between the Severn and Bristol, there is a pit in a rock, whence lead ore was formerly dug, called *Pen Park Hole*; the descent is narrow, in form of a tunnel, being about two yards wide, and nearly forty deep; having passed through the rock, it opens into a cave seventy-five yards long; forty-one broad, and nineteen high. In this cave there is a pool of sweet water, twenty-seven yards long, twelve broad, and five and a half deep.

The forest of *Kingwood*, near Bristol, contains about 500 acres, consisting of coal-mines. The houses here are very compact, as in a market town; and the cloth manufacture has made it pretty populous. On the edge of this forest, near the bank of the Avon, about a mile from Bristol, are the famous works for smelting copper.

At *Woodchester*, a village near Stanley Leonard, a curious Roman pavement of mosaic work was discovered in the
year



A View of St. Vincent's Rock taken below the Hot Wells near Bristol.

year 1772. It is of a considerable extent, and represents birds and beasts in the natural colours, besides a variety of other devices beautifully executed; and at *Cromball*, a village between Wickware and Thornbury, was found not long ago another pavement of the same kind, eighteen feet and a half long, and near fifteen feet and a half broad, composed of cubical stones, of beautiful colours, strongly cemented.

Beverstone Castle, about a mile north-east of Tetbury, was built in the reign of Edward the Third, by Thomas earl of Berkeley, out of the ransom of the prisoners he took at the battle of Poitiers, under the Black Prince.

At *Thornbury* are still to be seen the foundations of a magnificent castle, begun, but never finished, by Edward, duke of Bucks, who was beheaded in the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

Oldbury, upon the river Severn, and near Thornbury, was a Roman station; and Antoninus says, that here was the *trajectus* or passage over the river Severn. In this place are two large Roman camps; and at *Alveston*, not far from Oldbury, is a large round camp on the edge of a hill, from whence there is a pleasant prospect of the Severn: near the camp is a large barrow, in which were found several stone coffins with bones in them; and at a place called *Cattlehill*, not far from hence, is another camp still to be seen, being an oblong square with a single ditch.

Aust is situated on a craggy cliff, on a bank of the Severn. The ferry over the Severn here being found very inconvenient, there is another two miles lower, which is reckoned safer. *Aust* has a neat chapel, with a high tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles.

Puckle-church, six miles from Gloucester, was the residence of several Saxon kings, the remains of whose buildings are still visible. The church is pretty large, and has several good monuments.

Star stones, like cockles and oysters; and serpentine stones and scallops, curiously figured, are found about the Avon, and on the hills near Aldersey; and at *Leffington*, near Gloucester, are also found the star stones, so called from their point resembling the figure of a star. They are of a greyish colour, and move about for a considerable time when put into vinegar.

S E A T S.

BADMINGTON MAGNA, about three miles from Chipping Sodbury, is the seat of the Duke of Beaufort. The mansion-house is very noble; and here are large parks, pleasant walks,

and elegant gardens, decorated with a great variety of fountains. Henry, one of the late Dukes, made such additions to it, that it is thought one of the compleatest seats in the kingdom; and when King William III. passed this way, he said to the Duke, that "he did not wonder that he never came to court, since he had "so stately a palace of his own to keep *his* court in."

Berkeley Castle is the seat of the Earl of Berkeley; and *Hardwicke*, near Gloucester, is the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke. At *Course-court*, near Tewksbury, is the seat of the Earl of Coventry; and at *Stowel*, 13 miles from Gloucester, that of the Earl of Stafford. Near Cirencester is the seat of Lord Bathurst, father to the present Lord-chancellor. The building does not contain any thing remarkable in its outward appearance, but within it is finished in the most elegant manner; and the park is one of the most delightful in England.—Near Gloucester, is the elegant seat of Sir John Guise, to which belongs a noble park, well stocked with deer. And from an hill here is a most agreeable view of the course of the river Severn, with its beautiful windings and turnings for above twenty miles, whilst the whole city of Gloucester appears below as only a diminutive village. The whole prospect from this hill, which is exceedingly romantic, is terminated by a majestic range of mountains. Near Gloucester is the elegant seat of Thomas Heywood, Esq; and also that of Charles Barrow, Esq.

At Kempsford, near Lechlade, is the seat of Lord Weymouth; at Sandywell, near Cheltenham, that of the Earl of Hertford; and at *High Meadows*, near Monmouth, that of Lord Gage. At *Stoke-Bishop*, is the seat of Sir Robert Cann; and near Fairford, is the seat of the late James Lambe, Esq; the gardens and wilderness belonging to which are laid out in a modern and most excellent taste.

Stoke-lodge, near Bristol, is the seat of Norborne Berkeley, Esq; and *Cowberley*, eight miles from Gloucester, is the ancient seat of the Howes. At *Quedgley* is the seat of Mr. Hayward; and at *Hayman*, that of Mr. Cooke, both in the neighbourhood of Gloucester.

W I L T S H I R E.

This county is bounded on the north and north-west by Gloucestershire, on the north-east by Berkshire, on the west by Somersetshire, on the south by Dorsetshire, and on the south-east by Hampshire. It extends in length, from north to south, 40 miles, in breadth 30 miles, and is 142 miles in circumference.

The

The air of Wiltshire is sweet and healthy ; it is sharp on the hills, but mild in the vallies, even in winter. The northern part of this county, called North Wiltshire, abounds with pleasant risings and clear streams, forming a variety of delightful prospects ; the southern part is very rich and fruitful, and the middle, called Salisbury Plain, from the city of Salisbury in the neighbourhood, consists chiefly of downs, which afford the best pasture for sheep. The soil of the hills and downs in general is chalk and clay, but the vallies between them abound with corn-fields and rich meadows ; and here are made great quantities of as good cheese as most in England. In some parts of Wiltshire, particularly about East Lavington, is found a sort of herbage, called Knotgrass, near twenty feet in length, and used in feeding hogs. In the Upper Avon, near Ambresbury, is found a small fish called a loach, which the people in the neighbourhood put into a glass of sack, and swallow alive. The north part of this county yields great plenty of wood ; and in the south parts, particularly at Chilmark, near Hindon, are exceeding good quarries, where the stones are very large ; some of them are 60 feet in length, and 12 in thickness, without a flaw. As there is no coal in this county, fewel is scarce.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nedder, the Willey, the Bourne, and the Kennet. The Thames enters the north part of this county, from Gloucestershire, near its source, and runs eastward by Crekelade, into Berkshire. The Upper Avon rises in the middle of the county, near Devizes, and runs southward, by Salisbury, into Hampshire. The Lower Avon rises in Gloucestershire, and entering this county near Malmesbury, runs south by Chippenham, and turning westward, separates the counties of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. The Nedder derives its name from the Saxon word for an *adder*, alluding to its winding stream. It rises not far from Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, upon the borders of this county, and running north-east falls into the Willey at Wilton. The Willey rises near Warminster, and running south-east, after receiving the Nedder, falls into the Upper Avon, on the west side of Salisbury. The Bourne rises not far from Great Bedwin, and running south, falls into the Upper Avon, on the east side of Salisbury. The Kennett rises near the spring of the Upper Avon, and runs eastward by Marlborough, into Wiltshire. The less considerable rivers of this county are the Calne, the Were, and the Deveril.

Wiltshire is divided into 29 hundreds, and contains one city and twenty-four market towns. It lies in the province of York, and diocese of Salisbury, and has 304 parishes. The principal

manufacture is English broad-cloths, the best of which are made in this county.

S A L I S B U R Y.

This city is 83 miles distant from London : it is a bishop's see, and the city, which is not much more than 500 years old, owes its origin to a cathedral founded here in 1219, in the fourth year of King Henry the Third, by bishop Poor, who removed hither from Old Sarum, upon which the greatest part of the citizens of that place followed him. New Sarum, or Salisbury, as it then began to be called, increased so fast, that it was incorporated by King Henry the Third, and is now governed by a mayor, high steward, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, thirty common council-men, a town clerk, and three serjeants at mace. This is a large, well built, clean city, situated in a valley, and watered by the Upper Avon on the west and south, and by the Bourne on the east. The streets are generally spacious, and built at right angles. The cathedral, which was finished in 1258, at the expence of above 26,000*l.* is, for a Gothic building, the most elegant and regular in the kingdom. It is in the form of a lanthorn, with a beautified spire of free stone in the middle, which is 410 feet high, being the tallest in England. The length of the church is 478 feet, the breadth is 76 feet, and the height of the vaulting 80 feet. The outside is magnificent, there being no outside wall, but only buttresses and windows. The windows are said to be as many in number as the days in a year ; and a particular description of its several ornaments would make a considerable volume. The bells for the service of this church, which are eight in number, hang on a strong, high built steeple, erected in another quarter of the church-yard ; the walls of the spire, which towards the top are little more than four inches thick, being judged too weak for such a weight of metal ; so that in the cathedral there is only one bell, which rings when the bishop comes to the choir. This church has a cloister, which is 150 feet square, and of as fine workmanship as any in England. The chapter-house, which is an octagon, is 150 feet in circumference ; and yet the roof bears all upon one small pillar in the center, so much too weak in appearance for the support of such a prodigious weight, that the construction of this building is thought one of the greatest curiosities in England. There is a library well furnished with books, belonging to the cathedral, and adjoining to it is a close, for the residence of the canons and prebendaries, which is so large and well built, that it looks like a fine city of itself.

Besides



The South West Prospect of Salisbury Cathedral.

Besides the cathedral, there are in this city three other churches, and three charity schools, in which 170 children are taught and cloathed. It has an hospital or college, founded in 1683, by bishop Ward, for ten widows of poor clergymen; and here are several boarding schools, for young gentlemen and ladies. This city has a spacious market-place, in which is a fine town-house; and the water of the Avon runs through the streets in canals, lined with brick. There are no vaults in the churches, nor cellars in any part of the city, the soil being so moist, that the water rises up in graves dug in the cathedral, and is sometimes two feet high in the chapter house. The manufactures of this city are flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Salisbury Whites. It is also famous for the manufactures of bone-lace and scissars; and may be reckoned as flourishing a city as any in England, that depends entirely on a home trade.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

OLD SARUM, stands at the distance of one mile north of the city of Salisbury, and was formerly the see of a bishop, who had a castle and cathedral here; but king Stephen quarrelling with bishop Roger seized the castle, and put a garrison in it, which was the first occasion of the ruin of this ancient city; for not long after, bishop Poor translated the episcopal seat to the valley below it, where the city of Salisbury now stands, and founded a cathedral there; and the citizens being often vexed at the insolence of the garrison, and labouring under inconveniencies for the want of water, and on account of the bleakness of the air, to which the height of their situation exposed them, removed to the new city. Old Sarum is now reduced to a single farm-house, and yet it sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands. This town is as ancient as the old Britons, and the ruins have an august appearance.

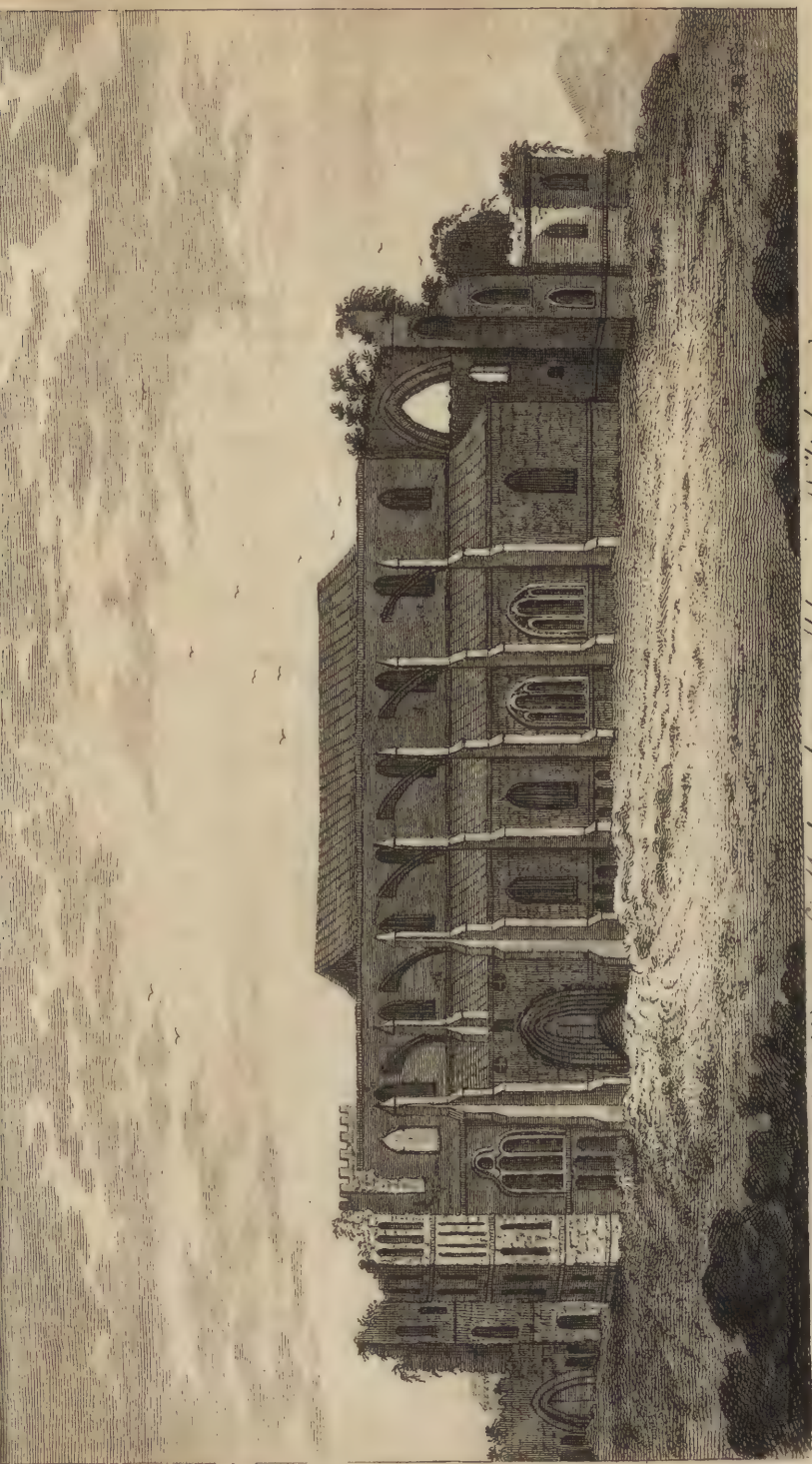
WILTON derives its name from its situation upon the bank of the river Willey. It is 85 miles distant from London, and in the time of the Saxons was a bishop's see, with twelve parish churches, and the great road from London to the west of England passed through it; but Robert Wyvil, bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Edward the Third, having by the king's grant turned the western road through the city of Salisbury, this town soon declined. It is governed under the charter of king Henry the Eighth, by a mayor, a recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgeses, eleven common-council men, a town clerk, a king's bailiff, and a mayor's serjeant; and here the county courts are usually

usually held, and the knights of the shire chosen. It is now, however, a mean place, with only one church, and a tapestry manufacture.

MALMSBURY stands on a hill, which has no less than six bridges over the river Avon. It formerly had walls, and a large strong castle, which has long since been raised. It is a neat town, and carries on a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture. This place was formerly famous for its abbey, great part of which still remains. It was at first only an hermitage, where Maïldulphus a famous hermit resided, and from whom the town took its name. After residing in this solitude some years, he found means to change his hermitage into a monastery, and was first incorporated by Edward, king of the West Saxons, about the year 916. It is now governed under a charter of king William the Third, by an alderman, who is chosen yearly, twelve capital burgesses, and four assistants, landholders and commoners. It is a neat town, with a parish church, which was formerly an abbey church, and in which is still to be seen the sepulchral monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. Here is an almshouse for four men and four women, founded by Mr. Jenner, goldsmith of London.

MARLBOROUGH derives its name from its situation at the bottom of a hill of white stone or chalk, antiently called *Marle*. It is 75 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, now governed by a mayor, two justices, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgesses, a town clerk, two bailiffs, two sergeants at mace, and other officers. It is a well built town, consisting chiefly of one broad street, with a paizza on one whole side of it. It stands in the great road from London to Bath and Bristol, and is well furnished with convenient inns. Here are two parish churches, and a charity-school; and on the west side of the town is an artificial mount, with a spiral walk; and on the top is an octagon summer house. There are few manufactories in this place, the chief tradesmen of the town being shopkeepers. To the south of the town are some ruins of a priory, particularly the gatehouse.

CHIPPENHAM, called by the Saxons CYPPANHAM, a *market place*, is distant from London 94 miles, and was an ancient borough by prescription; but being incorporated by queen Mary, it is now governed by a bailiff and twelve burgesses. It is a large, populous, well-built town, with a magnificent church and a charity-school. Here is a bridge of sixteen arches over the lower Avon, and a manufacture of cloth. It stands in the great road between London and Bristol; and at Westmead, in the neighbourhood, there are frequent horse-races.



A View of Malmesbury Abbey in Wiltshire.

CALNE is 88 miles distant from London, and is a borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the twenty-sixth year of Edward the First. It is governed by two stewards, chosen yearly, and burgesses without limitation; and is a populous, well built, little town, situated on a stony hill, near a small river of the same name, that runs into the lower Avon. Here is a neat church, a charity-school, and a manufactory of cloth.

DEVIZES or the VIES, probably derived its name from the Latin name *Divisæ*, which signifies *divisions*, and might be conferred upon this town from its having been anciently divided between the king and the bishop of Salisbury. It was incorporated by king Charles the First, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, eleven masters, and thirty-six common council men. It is a large, populous town, situated on an eminence, and consists chiefly of two long streets, running parallel one to another. The buildings are old, and for the most part of timber, but have not a bad appearance. Here are three parish churches, a chapel, a meeting-house for protestant dissenters, and a very good charity-school. This place is ill supplied with water, but has a good manufactory for woollen cloths, particularly druggets, and a considerable trade in malt; and here is one of the best markets in England for corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle.

AMBRESBURY is thought by some to take its name from Ambrosius Aurelianus, a Briton, who, in the declension of the Roman empire, assumed the government of this county, and founded a monastery here, which gave rise to the town. But others are of opinion that the town is more ancient, and derives its name from Ambres, the supposed name of an ancient neighbouring pile. It is 79 miles from London, has a handsome church, a charity school, and several good inns.

BEDWIN, called also GREAT BEDWIN, stands upon the borders of Berkshire, at the distance of 71 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a portreeve, chosen yearly at the court leet of the lord of the borough; the portreeve chooses a bailiff and other officers. Here is a spacious church, built of flints, with a cement almost as hard as the stones. It is in the form of a cross, with a high tower in the middle, and a ring of six good bells. It has several ancient monuments, particularly that to the memory of Sir John Seymour, father to the protector.

AUBURN is 73 miles distant from London, and is a small inconsiderable town, of no note.

BRADFORD is a contraction of the ancient Saxon name BRADENORD, which signifies *broad ford*, and was thus called from a ford at this place over the Lower Avon, upon the bank
of

of which it is situated, at the distance of 99 miles from London. This town has a bridge over the river Avon; and here are two charity schools, and a great manufacture of broad cloth.

CREKELADE, or CRICKLADE, is 83 miles distant from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff. It contains about 1400 houses, and has a parish church, and a free school founded by Robert Genner, Esq.

HEYTESBURY is distant from London 94 miles, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and burgesses. Here is a collegiate church, with four prebendaries, a free school and an almshouse for twelve poor men and women.

DOWNTON, or DUNKTON, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Upper Avon, at the distance of 83 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a mayor, chosen at the lord of the manor's court leet.

LAVINGTON is also called EAST LAVINGTON, and MARKET LAVINGTON, by way of distinction from a village situated near it, called West Lavington, and Bishop's Lavington. It is very pleasantly situated at the distance of 89 miles from London: and here are two almshouses and a free-school liberally endowed.

HIGHWORTH derives its name from its situation on a high hill, near the borders of Berkshire: it is 77 miles distant from London, and is governed by a mayor and an alderman, but contains nothing remarkable.

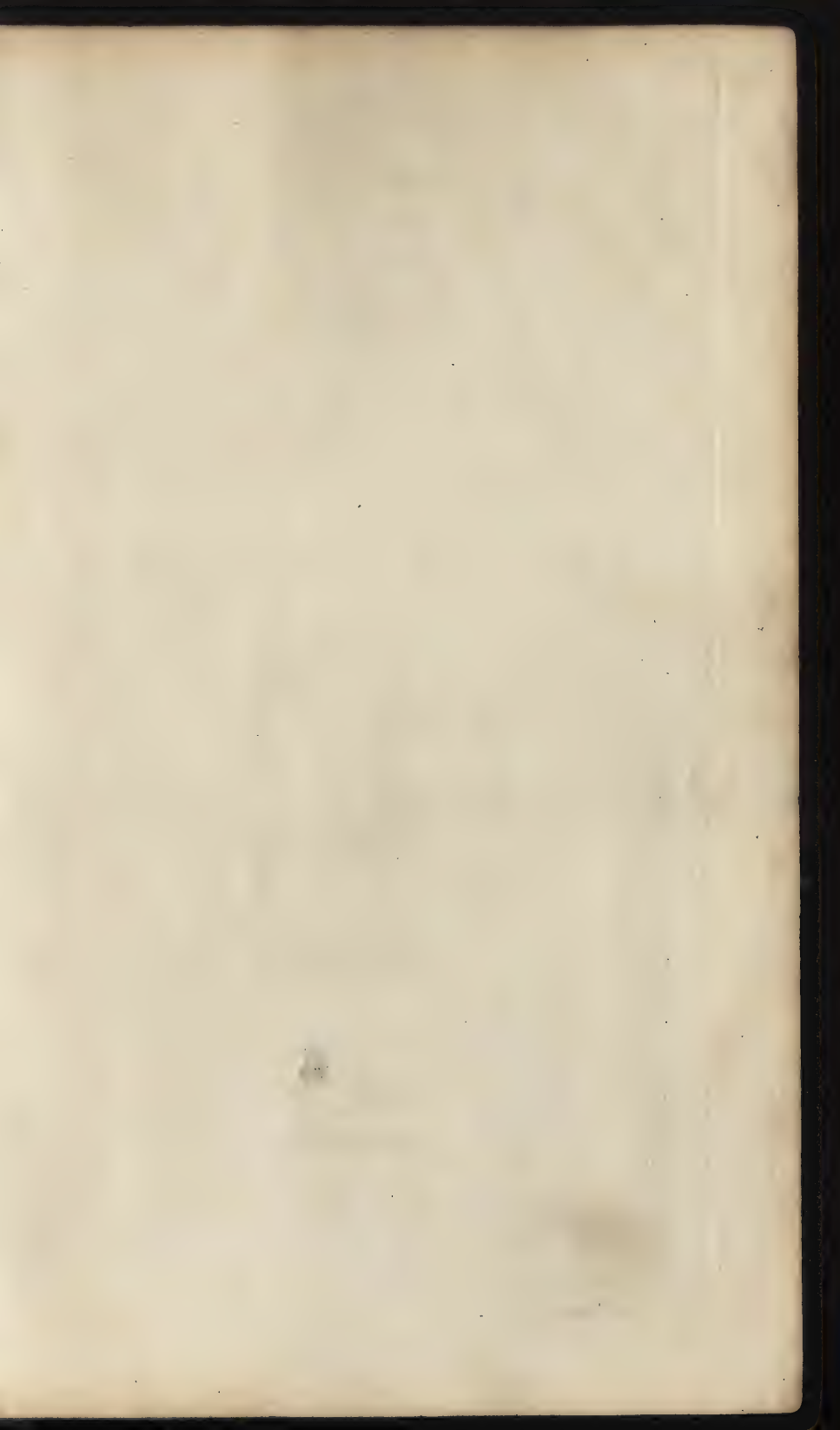
LUGGERSHALL is 75 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff chosen annually at the court leet of the manor. It is situated in a delightful country, and has been the residence of several Kings; but now contains only a few mean houses.

HINDON is 96 miles distant from London, in a great thoroughfare from that city to the south parts of Somersetshire: it is a small borough, governed by a bailiff and burgesses, and has a manufacture of fine twist. It is situated on the borders of Dorsetshire.

MERE stands at the distance of 104 miles from London, and is a considerable staple for wool. It is situated in an angle of this county, bordering upon Somersetshire and Dorsetshire.

WARMINSTER stands upon the river Deveril, at the distance of 97 miles from London, and had great privileges formerly, with exemption from all tribute or tax. It is a populous place, with very good inns, and has the greatest trade in malt of any town in the west of England; also a considerable trade in cheese, wool, and cloth.

SWINDON is a small inconsiderable town, 83 miles from London, with a fine prospect over the vale of White Horse in Berkshire.



The North East View of Stonehenge.



WESTBURY is so called from its situation in the western part of the county, near the river Were; it is 101 miles from London, was first incorporated by King Henry the Fourth, and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen or burgessees. It is supposed to have derived its origin from a Roman station about half a mile to the north of it, and had formerly as great privileges as the city of Bristol. It has a good church, a manufacture of coarse broad cloth, and a market for corn. It is situated upon an open country adjoining to Salisbury Plain.

TROWBRIDGE is 98 miles distant from London, and has a good stone bridge over the river Were. It has a manufacture of broad cloth, and for the most part, the fine sort mixed with Spanish wool. The court of the duchy of Lancaster for this county, is held here annually about Michaelmas.

WOOTON BASSET is 87 miles distant from London, and is a borough both by charter and prescription, governed by a mayor, two aldermen, and twelve capital burgessees. It is a mean place, the houses being for the most part thatched; and it is so poor, that the lowest mechanic is often at the head of the body corporate. It has a small charity-school, and a small manufacture of cloth.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

Stone-henge, about six miles from Salisbury, is reckoned one of the greatest wonders of this island. The learned have taken great pains about this remarkable piece of antiquity, which fills the beholder with astonishment. Antiquaries have been greatly divided in their opinions with regard to this famous antique structure: at present they seem to acquiesce in the opinion of the learned Dr. Stukeley, that it was one of the grand temples of the British Druids. Stone-henge is situated near the summit of a hill, and consists of the remains of two circular and two oval ranges of rough stones, having one common center. The outer circle is 108 feet in diameter, and in its perfection consisted of thirty upright stones, of which there are seventeen still standing, and seven more lying upon the ground, either whole or in pieces. The upright stones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, from six to seven feet broad, and about three feet thick; and being placed at the distance of three feet and an half one from another, are joined at top by imposts, or stones laid across, with tenons fitted to mortises in the uprights, for keeping them in their due position. Of the imposts or cross stones, there are six still standing, each of which is seven feet long, and about three feet and an half thick. The

upright stones are wrought a little with a chissel, and something tapered towards the top, but the imposts are quite plain: all the uprights are fixed in a kind of sockets, dug in a chalky soil, with small flints rammed in between the stone and the socket.

The inner circle, which never had any imposts, is somewhat more than eight feet from the inside of the outward one, and consisted originally of forty stones, the general proportions of which are one half the dimensions of the uprights of the outer circle every way. Of the forty original stones, which composed this circle, there are about nineteen left, and of these only eleven standing. The walk between these two circles is 300 feet in circumference: and from this walk the structure has a surprising and awful effect on the beholders. At the distance of about nine feet from the inner circle, is the outer oval range, which is supposed to be the principal part of the work, and by most writers is called the cell and the adytum. The stones that compose it are stupendous, some of them measuring thirty feet in height. This range consists of five compages, or trilithons, as they are sometimes called, being formed of two uprights, with an impost at top, like the outer circle; and of these compages three are entire, but two somewhat decayed. The inner oval is composed of twenty stones, each about six feet high; and near the eastern extremity of this oval, is a stone of coarse blue marble, about sixteen feet long and four feet broad, which lies flat upon the ground, is somewhat impressed into it, and is supposed to have been an altar. This work is inclosed by a deep trench, near thirty feet broad, and upwards of an hundred feet from the outer circle. Over this trench there are three entrances, the most considerable of which faces the north-east. At each entrance, on the outside of the trench, there seems to have been two huge stones set up in the manner of a gate; and parallel to these, on the inside, two other stones, of a smaller size. The whole number of stones of which this structure consisted, is computed to be just 140.

The heads of oxen, deer, and other beasts have been dug up in and about these ruins, together with wood, ashes, and other undoubted relics of sacrifices: and around there are a great number of barrows, or monumental heaps of earth thrown up in the form of a bell, and each inclosed with a trench from 105 to 175 feet in diameter. These barrows extend to a considerable distance from Stone henge, but they are so placed as to be all in view of that temple. In such barrows as have been opened, skeletons, or the remains of burnt bones have been found. In one of them was an urn, containing ashes, the collar bone, and one of the jaw bones, which were still entire: it was judged that

the

the person there buried, must have been about fourteen years old; and from some female trinkets, and the brass head of a javelin, it was conjectured to be a girl who had carried arms. The trinkets consisted of a great number of glass and amber beads, of various shapes, sizes, and colours, together with a sharp bodkin, round at one end and square at the other. In some other barrows were found human bones, together with those of horses, deer, dogs, and other beasts and birds: in others some bits of red and blue marble, and chippings of the stones; and in others were found a brass sword, and an antient brass instrument, called a Celt.

At *Abury*, on Marlborough downs, near the town of that name, are a few huge stones, like those of Stone-henge. These stupendous remains are also supposed to be the ruins of an antient temple of the Druids. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion, that this temple is much more antient than Stone-henge; and it was so large, that the whole village is now contained within its circumference; a high rampart, with a proportionable ditch on the inside, surrounds it, which proves that it was not a fortification, because then the ditch would have been on the outside of the rampart.

From *Abury* to *West Kennet* there is a kind of walk, about a mile long, which was inclosed on both sides with large stones; on one side, the inclosure is broke down in many places, and the stones taken away, but the other side is almost intire. On the brow of a hill, near this walk, is a round trench, inclosing two circles of stone, one within another; the stones are about five feet in height, the diameter of the outer circle is 120 feet, and that of the inner 45 feet. At the distance of about 240 feet from this monument, great quantities of human bones have been discovered, which are supposed to be those of the Saxons and Danes, slain in the battle of Kennet in 1006.

A ditch of an extraordinary size called *Wansdyke*, runs cross Wiltshire from west to east. *Wansdyke* is a corruption or contradiction of the Saxon name, *Wodenescdic*, *Woden's Ditch*, the Ditch of *Woden*, a Saxon deity, the reputed progenitor of the Saxons. The name *Wansdyke* has given rise to a fabulous and extravagant opinion among the common people that this ditch was cut by the Devil on a Wednesday. *Wansdyke* divides this county nearly into two equal parts, and may be traced from Bath in Somersetshire, to Great Bedwin upon the borders of Berkshire. Among antiquaries there are various opinions concerning it. Some make it a boundary between the Belgæ and Dobuni, who inhabited those parts in the time of the Romans, and called it *Guban*, *Glaudh*, which signifies a *Separating Ditch*; some think it was a boundary between the West Saxons

and Mercians; but others, that it was cut long before the Mercian kingdom was settled, by Cerdic, the first king of the West Saxons, or his son, Henric, as a bar against the incursions of the Britons, from their garrisons at Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester; and this opinion is supported by the historian William of Malmesbury, who says, that in the year 590, the Saxons were routed by the Britons at Wodensdyke. The rampart and graff of this ditch are very large, and the rampart is on the south side.

There are several less considerable ditches still visible in this county, particularly upon Salisbury Plain; and in a Saxon charter of lands, which were given to an abbey at Wilton, mention is made of no less than thirteen distinct dykes, which some think might have been cut to divide some great lordships from each other.

On a hill called *Rundway-hill*, near Devizes, is a square camp, with one single trench, supposed to be Roman. Many Roman coins of different emperors, have been found in the neighbourhood of Devizes, together with pots and other earthen vessels, supposed to be of Roman antiquity. In 1714, a large urn, full of Roman coins, was found buried under the ruins of an antient building, near the same place; and several brass statues of heathen deities were found crowded between flat stones, and covered with Roman brick. This collection of deities, which was carried about this kingdom as a show, and is supposed to have been buried about the year 234, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain, consisting of a Jupiter Ammon, about four inches long, weighing something more than four ounces: Neptune with his trident, the teeth of which are much shorter than usually represented; this figure is about four inches in length, and weighs four ounces: a Bacchus, much of the same weight and dimensions: a Vulcan something less than any of the figures already mentioned: a Venus, about six inches long, the left arm broken off, but the figure much the best finished of the whole collection: a Pallas, with a spear, shield and helmet, between three and four inches in length; a Hercules, about four inches long, weighing six ounces and an half. Besides these, there were a Mercury, a Vestal Virgin, the Wolf with Romulus and Remus, some Egyptian deities, and a coin of the emperor Alexander Severus.

Heddington, about four miles north of Devizes, was a Roman town, the foundations of the houses being still visible for a mile together: and several Roman coins having, at different times, been found here, some have been of opinion, that this was the Verlucio mentioned by Antoninus; but it is generally supposed, that Verlucio was situated about half a mile north of Westbury, where the ruins of a large town have been discovered, and where
many

many Roman coins have been dug up ; and from this town it is believed that Westbury had its origin.

In the neighbourhood of Great Bedwin is the forest of *Savernach*, about two miles in circumference, being a most delightful place, and well stocked with deer. There is plenty of wood, part of which has been cut down to make viftas, which meet like so many rays of a star.

Maiden-Bradley is a pleasant and agreeable village, and is said to have been called Maiden from a lady who founded an hospital for lepers, which was afterwards changed into a religious house for canons regular, and remained till the general dissolution of monasteries.

Near Warminster is a place called *Clayhill*, which rises to a considerable height, and is seen at a great many miles distance. It appears like the crown of a man's hat, and is much resorted to by the youth of both sexes on Palm Sunday.

On the east-side of Westbury is an antient fortification, called *Bratton castle*, being a Danish work, and is said to have been a place where the Danes defended themselves with the most obstinate bravery, fourteen days after they had been defeated by king Alfred. It has been a work of great labour, being situated on the top of an hill almost inaccessible, and towards the bottom surrounded with two deep trenches and ramparts. That many of the Danes were killed in this place, appears from the great number of their funeral monuments still remaining, and in several parts of it have been dug up pieces of iron armour, it being the practice of those people to bury the arms of the deceased along with the body.

Near this place are several pleasant villages, particularly *Leigh*, supposed to have been the place where Alfred encamped the evening before an engagement with the Danes, when that excellent Prince, who was an ornament to royalty, is said to have spent the whole of the night in devotion. There is also a field, wherein is a garden encompassed with a deep moat, and where, tradition says, was a palace of one of our Saxon kings.

Cosham near Chippenham, is remarkable for its healthy situation, it being very common to find many inhabitants in this village 80, 90, or even 100 years old ; and not long ago, it is said, that ten persons of this place, whose ages together amounted to upwards of a thousand years, danced the Morrice dance at a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood.

Clarendon-Park, on the east side of Salisbury-plain, is large and beautiful, and most commodious for keeping and breeding deer. There are twenty groves in this park, each of them a mile in compass. About half a mile from it is a remarkable

Roman

Roman camp, being a circular fortification, and situated on a dry chalky hill.

At *Suthbury-hill*, near Ludgershall, the highest hill in Wiltshire, there are the traces of a vast fortification, of an oval figure, encompassed with two deep ditches; along the declivity of the hill there runs a deep trench, which appears to have been a Danish camp; and in the plain beneath there are six or seven barrows.

In a field near Kennet are three huge stones, called the Devil's Coits; they stand upright, and are supposed to have been British deities.

On *Marlborough Downs* there are many antient barrows; one of which, called Milbarrow, near Munkton, east of Calne, is inclosed with a circle of huge stones, about six or seven feet high, and is supposed to be the sepulchre of some Danish commander.

S E A T S.

The most celebrated seat in this county is that of the Earl of Pembroke, at

WILTON. It was begun on the ruins of a sequestered abbey towards the latter end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, but not finished till many years after, the noble proprietors having spared neither labour nor expence to make it one of the most magnificent seats in the kingdom. Great part of this stately edifice was finished under the direction of Inigo Jones, and remains a lasting proof of the ingenuity of that celebrated artist. The river Willy is formed into a canal before the house, and lies parallel to the road, which adds greatly to the beauty and healthiness of the place.

In the court, before the grand front of the house, stands a column of white Egyptian Granite, out of the Arundel collection. The shaft weighs betwixt 67 and 70 hundred weight, of one piece. It has a fillet 5 inches broad below, and another at top, 3 inches broad, which project but half an inch. The height is 13 feet and a half, the diameter 22 inches, and lessens scarce two inches at top. It had a hole both at top and bottom, which shews that it antiently stood as a single pillar. The statue of Venus, standing on its top, lord Arundel valued much, because it was the only one cast from a model made at Rome, proportionable to some parts remaining of the broken antique. This column was never erected since it fell in the ruins of old Rome, till set up here, with a Corinthian capital, and base of white marble, which makes the column eight diameters; the whole, with all its parts, is 32 feet high. On the lower fillet of this column are five, which having the proper vowels supplied make

ASTARTE,



. A View of Wilton in Wiltshire, the Seat of the Earl of Pembroke.

ASTARTE, the name by which Venus was worshipped among the antient nations of the east.

In the front of the house on each side of the entrance, are two statues in black marble, out of the ruins in the Palace in Egypt, in which the Viceroys of Persia lived many years after Cambyfes returned to Persia, from the conquest of Egypt. There is a garment on their shoulders of different coloured marble, and only their toes appear at bottom. There is the old diadem on one of them.

In the great gateway is a statue of Shakespear, by Scheemaker, in the same manner as in Westminster Abbey, only the lines on the scroll are different; these are out of his Macbeth.

“Life’s but a walking shadow, a poor player,

“That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,

“And then is heard no more.”

This gateway and tower were begun by William, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and finished by his son, Henry, Earl of Pembroke.

The fine statues, bustos, paintings, &c. at this noble seat, are too numerous to be here particularly described; we must therefore content ourselves with specifying some of the most remarkable.

In the *Porch*, built by Hans Holbein, leading into the vestibule, are the bustos of Hannibal, Pescennius Niger, Albinus, and Miltiades; and in the vestibule are the bustos of Pindar, Theophrastus, Sophocles, Philemon, Tryphena, Vibius Varus, Lucius Verus when emperor, Didius Julianus, Agrippina Major, Aristophanes, and Caligula. Here are two columns of the Paionet, or Peacock mable, each 9 feet 7 inches high, made use of for urns. There are holes at the top to put ashes in; they were in the columbarium of a nobleman and his wife.

In the middle of the vestibule, is the statue of Apollo, out of the Justiniani gallery. He appears with a most graceful air in a resting posture, having hung his quiver on the laurel, with many ornaments of very fine sculpture.

In the *Dining-room*, on one side of the door, is a capital picture by Tintoret, representing Christ washing St. Peter’s feet, the other disciples being present; and on the other side is our Saviour riding into Jerusalem upon an ass, by Andrea Schiavone; and in other parts of this room are other fine pieces by eminent masters.

In the *Drawing-room* is a most capital painting, by Rubens, of four children, representing our Saviour, an angel, St. John, and a little girl. The angel is lifting a lamb to St. John, who has his left hand upon it, and is in discourse with our Saviour, as they are all sitting close together. Behind our Saviour is a tree,
and

and a vine growing upon it, with grapes thereon. The girl has hold of the vine with one hand, and in the other has a bunch of grapes, which she is offering to our Saviour. This is allowed to be the best piece of Rubens in England. There is also in this room a painting by Michael Angelo, representing variety of fruits, vines growing upon a pomegranate tree, and two vintage people, as large as the life. Sir Robert Gere gave Michael Angelo's widow three hundred pistoles for this picture, it being a favourite one, which her husband always kept for himself. There are also the in this room the following pieces: a whole length of Democritus laughing, with a book in his hand, by Spagnolet. This picture is much admired. Leda and the Swan, by Leonardo da Vinci. Job and his three friends, by Andrea Sacchi. A Nativity, on copper, neatly finished by Rubens. The Decalation of St. John, by Dobson. This painter is an honour to the English nation. This picture is so finely painted, and with such strong expressions as to make him inferior to few of the best Italian masters. King Charles the First called him the English Tintoret. Sir Peter Lely reckoned this his best historical picture. The Assumption of the Virgin Mary, by Raphael. This was in the collection at Mantua, and well known in Italy to be one of the first that Raphael executed. He painted it for his master Perugino, the upper part is in his manner; several of the Apostles looking up; many of the postures, and the manner of cloathing he kept to in several of his figures afterwards. One of the twelve is at a distance, hastening down a hill to the rest. The three kings making their offerings, by Paul Veronese.

In the *Great Hall* is a statue of Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius, larger than the life, the drapery very good. Here is also a busto of Portia, wife of Brutus, with a picture of Brutus on her breast, a necklace about her neck, and a diadem on her head. And among many other fine antiquities in this room, are the following: a queen of the Amazons, beautiful, though in a war-like action, being on one knee, as under a horse, defending herself in battle. To illustrate the action the sculptor has carved a horse's foot. Her buskin plainly shews the antient shape and manner of fixing it: by Cleomenes. Here is also a Sarcophagus. In the middle of the front is a circle, wherein is represented the half lengths of a man and a woman, for whom it may be supposed the tomb was made; the other part of the front is fluted work; at one end is a Lion with a Unicorn under him; at the other end a Lion, with a wild Boar under him; at the bottom under the circle are two masks, one of them bearded, the other having a veil upon the upper part.

Here

Here is also another Sarcophagus, adorned with a fine column of the Corinthian order at each end ; in the middle is graved a double door, partly open, which confirms what antient authors have said, that some were so made that the soul might go out to the Elysian fields. At each end of the tomb is a griffin.—In the gallery of this hall are five suits of armour ; that in the middle was William, earl of Pembroke's, the other four and the parts of five more suits in the lower part of the hall were taken from the following noble persons, on the following occasions. This earl, in the reign of queen Mary, was captain-general of the English forces at the siege of St. Quintin, at which siege were taken prisoners the constable Montmorency, Montheron, his son, with the dukes of Montpenfier and Longueville, Lewis of Gonzaga, afterwards duke of Nevers, the Marshal of St. Andre, admiral Coligny, who was afterwards murdered in the massacre at Paris, and his brother, not to mention John de Bourbon, duke of Anguieu, who was found dead among the slain. Here are also some of the weapons which were taken at the same time.

At the bottom of what is called the brown stair-case, is the tomb of Aurelius Epaphroditus. This monument is one of the finest and most instructive that hath ever been seen. The excellence of the work, and correctness of the design, would easily inform us it must be a piece of some Greek artist, even though the place where it was first discovered did not. It was a tomb near Athens, which was discovered by some travellers, who brought it over into France, to present it to cardinal Richlieu. The tomb is of white marble, six feet four inches long, and two feet broad, and about the same height, taking in the cover, which is about two inches and a half thick ; the cover is raised about one foot higher before, and is adorned with some figures in bas-relief which relate to the history presented below. The inner superficies of the tomb is plain, with a rising of about one inch in the plate where the head of the deceased should rest. The epitaph, which is in Greek, is to this purpose : “ To the Gods, the manes : Antonia Valeria hath made this tomb for Aurelius Epaphroditus her husband.” There stands upon this tomb a colossal bust of Alexander the Great, of the best Greek sculpture, Medusa's head is on the breast plate, and a lion's face appears on the helmet, which has a particular crest on it.

In the White Marble Table Room, among other pictures, is a fine painting, by Palma, of John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, containing twenty figures as large as the life. In it are the faces of Tintoret and Titian ; it cost Philip, earl of Pembroke, six hundred pistoles. In the window of this room is a statue of Ilis. She has the flower of the Lotus on her head. She is in a bending position, and her whole legs and arms appear round,

round, not as commonly in Egyptian statues, which were straight and formal, shewing only the feet. This was reckoned the oldest, and by the Mazarine catalogue, the only one known with that improvement. It is a group, for she holds, betwixt her knees, Osiris, her husband, in a coffin open, in one of whose hands is a pastoral staff, crooked at the end as a Shepherd's. In the other hand he has an instrument of discipline like a whip, the symbols of power to protect and punish. On his head is the antientest diadem or mitre, being triple, yet not as the Pope's crown, but rather like the mitre of a bishop, only with three points instead of two at the top; Orus, her son, is about her neck. There are great multitudes of hieroglyphics quite round the bottom, and behind the statue.

On a Jasper marble table in the Cube Room is a Nuptial Vase, representing the whole ceremony of a Greek wedding, from the beginning of the sacrifice, to the washing of the Bride's feet: it is a very fine piece of workmanship. And on a marble table here, the produce of Mount Edgcombe, is an antient Greek triangular altar to Bacchus; on one side Silenus holds a torch inverted in his right hand, in his left a basket full of fruit; on another side is an attendant of Bacchus dancing with one foot up, and a Thyrsus in his right hand; in his left hand a bowl and the skin of a beast on his arm; on the other side is a Bacchus dancing in a long thin garment. Upon this altar stands a little statue of Bacchus, with grapes, and with the snake, the peculiar symbol of the Egyptian Bacchus, who invented medicine, and was said to be the Sun and Apollo.

Here are also an Alto Relievo of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles; it is an oval, and has a splendid aspect as of a very large gem, the face is porphyry, which the cardinal Mazarin so much valued as to finish his dress with a helmet of different coloured marble. A square altar, each of the sides has a divinity, Jupiter, Mars, Diana, and Juno; this was one of those altars for a private room. Upon this altar stands a little statue of an antient priest with a Phrygian cap, sacrificing a hog to Isis. Here is also a representation of Tmolus, an ancient lawgiver, and founder of a colony in the time of Apollo. This is fine sculpture, and much adorned, and stands upon a grey granite table, which belonged to a temple, and was for the sacrificing of lesser animals, as birds, &c. That the blood might not run over the edges, it has a remarkable channel, as large as to lay one's finger in, round the utmost edge of the four sides of the flat next the moulding, and in the middle of one of the channels is a hole for the blood to run through.

In the *Great Room* is the celebrated family piece, by Vandyke, which consists of ten whole lengths. The two principal figures which

which are sitting, are Philip, earl of Pembroke and his lady; on the right hand stand their five sons, Charles, lord Herbert, Philip, afterwards lord Herbert, William, James and John; on the left, their daughter Ann Sophia, and her husband Robert, earl of Caernarvon; before them lady Mary, daughter of George duke of Buckingham, and wife to Charles lord Herbert; and above in the clouds are two sons and a daughter who died young. On the right hand of the great picture, over a door, is an half length of king Charles the First; and on the left hand, over a door, an half length of his Queen, both by Vandyke. There are also several other portraits in this room by the same master; and likewise some fine antique busts. The paintings on the cieling are by Tommaso, and represent several stories of Perseus.

In the lobby between the great room and what is called the King's bed-chamber, is a painting of Neptune and Amphitrite, with several other figures, by Luca Giordano; a Madonna, by Carlo Dolci; a Piper, by Giorgione; a young woman with a shock dog, by Corregio; St. Sebastian shot with arrows, by Benedetto Lati; a half length of Titian, by himself; and a Nativity, by John Van Eyck, painted in 1410. Here is also a very curious piece of antient painting, being an elegant representation of king Richard II. in his youth, at his devotion, painted on two tables. In one he is represented kneeling by his three patron saints, St. John Baptist, king Edmund, and king Edward the Confessor, having a crown on his head, clad in a robe adorned with white harts and broom cods, in allusion to his mother's arms, and his own name of Plantagenista. Thus he is praying to the Virgin Mary with the infant in her arms, on the other table surrounded with christian virtues, in the shape of angels, with collars of broom-cods about their necks, and white harts on their bosoms; one holding up the banner of the cross before them, and on the ground are lilies and roses. St. John Baptist holds a lamb in his left arm; king Edward the Confessor holds a ring between the thumb and fore-finger of his left hand; king Edmund holds an arrow in his left hand; all their right hands are directed to king Richard, as presenting him to our Saviour, who inclines himself in a very kind manner towards them. There are eleven angels represented, each of them having a wreath of white roses round their heads. The disposition of their countenances, and actions of their hands, is designed to shew that their attention is employed about king Richard. On the glory round our Saviour's head you may see the cross represented in it, and round the extremity of the orb are small branches of thorns. On two brass plates on the bottom of the picture is engraved, *Invention of painting in oil, 1410.* This was painted before in the beginning of Richard the Second's reign, in 1377. Hollar engraved

and dedicated it to king Charles the First, and called it *Tabula Antiqua* of king Richard the Second, with his three saints and patrons St. John Baptist, and two kings St. Edmund, and Edward the Confessor.

In what is called the King's bed-chamber, is the half length of a gentleman, supposed to be Prince Rupert, by Vandyke; and on an antique marble table, is Marcus Aurelius on horseback, made at Athens, and so esteemed that the sculptor was sent for to Rome to make that which is there in copper as big as the life. The person is in the same posture, but this is a Macedonian horse, small and of marble; to prevent the breaking, cardinal Mazarine had one side cemented to a marble, which comes out at the bottom, squared as a pavement, on which the horse is as walking.

In the corner-room is Andromache fainting, on her hearing of the death of her husband Hector, by Primaticcio. There are twenty-five figures in this piece. There are also the following paintings in this room: Mars and Venus, by Vanderwerfe. St. Antony by Correggio. The discovery of Achilles, by Salviati. Belshazzar's feast, containing a great variety of figures, by Old Frank. A Madonna, very fine, by Carlo Maratti.—A fine piece, by Michael Angelo, representing Christ taken from the cross, two boys holding up the arms, and the Virgin devoutly stretching out her hands. At a distance appear the three crosses, and a group of little figures with a horse. It was made for Henry the Second, king of France, which he gave to his mistress, Diana Valentinois, and therefore two Vs. are on a palette hung on one of the trees, and on the painted flat frame, in one corner are the arms of France, in another a monogram of the first letters of their names; the other two corners the emblems of Diana, three half moons in one, and a quaver and bow in the other. Here is also another painting of Christ taken down from the cross, by Albert Durer, containing ten other figures, with strong expressions of the solemnity. The Virgin has her right hand under our Saviour's head, as lifting him up, while Joseph of Arimathea, who is richly dressed, is wrapping the linen cloth round him. Behind Joseph are two men, one of them has the superscription in his hands, and the crown of thorns upon his arm; the other is as talking to him, pointing with one hand to the Virgin and the other toward Joseph. On the other side is St. John with his hands folded together, and shews great concern. Mary Magdalen is wiping off the blood, and wrapping the linen round our Saviour's feet. Mary, the sister of the Virgin is as speaking to Nicodemus, who is giving directions about the spices. Behind them are two men, one holds the nails taken from the cross, the other holds the hammers and pincers. Here is also the tomb shewn, and the people rolling the stone from the entrance

entrance of it, and Mount Calvary, with bones and skulls scattered about where the crosses stand, with the view of the multitude returning into Jerusalem; at a distance a landscape, with rocks, &c. Here is also a fine piece by Salvator Rosa, representing Bacchus on an altar in a wood, many figures about it celebrating his mysteries, and shewing a great spirit, in different postures. The light darts through the wood in a most agreeable manner. On the cieling of this room is the conversion of St. Paul, painted by Luca Giordano.

In the closet is Mary Magdalen, by Titian. St. Sebastian shot with arrows, by Paul Veronese. King Edward VI. by Hans Holbein. The judgment of Paris, by Rotenhamer; and a landscape, by Claude Lorraine. An ancient bust of Epicurus, which was much valued by Cardinal Mazarine, in whose possession it was, there being no other of this philosopher.

This room is the east end of Inigo Jones's building, the whole of which is esteemed a very compleat piece of architecture. From the windows of these apartments is the following view. The garden, or rather a beautiful lawn, planted with various trees. The river which earl Henry much enlarged. The bridge which that earl built from Palladio's design. Between some fine large cedar trees, a fall of water by the stable bridge. A Piazza, the front of the stables, by Inigo Jones. A wood in the park upon a hill, on which stands in one part, a thatched house, in another, an equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius upon an arch; the prospect on that side being terminated with the plains or downs, on which are the horse-races. The engine house, with two ornamented fronts, one front towards the house, the other towards the park. The cold bath, and upon it a compleat cast of the fine statue of Antinous at Rome. An Arcade, the front of which was originally the front of a grotto, by Inigo Jones. Not only the spire, but the whole west front of Salisbury Cathedral, Clarendon Park, and places adjacent.

In the Stone-hall, is the statue of Urania the muse, with her symbol cut on the plinth, with so reverend an air of old age, that Cardinal Mazarine would not suffer any part of it to be mended. Here are also the following antiques: a Basso Relievo, having an Inscriptio Boustrophæa, the writing in the successive lines going forward and backward; first from left to right, then from right to left, as they turn or guide oxen in the ploughing of lands. This was esteemed the most antient way of writing, and proves the great antiquity of this marble.—The statue of Apollo, of the finest Greek sculpture; he stands in a very genteel posture, with the middle of the bow in his left hand: it was found entire in the earth near Ephesus, in which were mixed some minerals
whic

which have given it a stain that makes it look like old ivory; his sandal is a fine representation of the antient shape and manner of fixing it.—A very large Alto Relievo, weighing about a tun and a half, that was a freeze in a Greek temple of Diana and Apollo; it represents the story of Niobe, and her children, &c. Here are seven sons and seven daughters supposed to be hunting in the heat; and being ill, the father, mother, &c. come out of the shade, in which they are, and save two of them; all the figures and trees, especially the horses on which the sons ride, are so high, as that the heads and necks stand off without touching the marble behind. The forest Cithæron in Bæotia, in which they are hunting, is finely represented; and at a distance, by some of the trees, Sylvanus, the divinity of the woods, sits looking on with a grave concern. Here are twenty figures: Sylvanus and three old men, the father and two uncles or tutors, and two old women, the mother and a nurse or aunt, seven sons, seven daughters; also five horses; two of the youngest sons are on foot, as are the daughters.—The front of Meleager's tomb cut off from the rest, of fine Greek marble with thirteen figures, besides a dog, and the boar's head; the whole history is represented from the first quarrel about the boar's head, till the burning of the fatal brand, and the carrying of him away to be entombed.

In the Basso Relievo Room, is an old Greek Mosaic tessellated work, the pieces of marble of various colours, not only flat, but rising as the figures; it represents the garden of Hesperides. Here are also the following fine antiques:—The statue of Venus asleep, upon a table stained with figures, and landscape. It is a fine Greek sculpture, and of great antiquity.—An Alto Relievo, a Greek woman dancing a child upon her foot, in porphyry.—An Alto Relievo, Britannicus in porphyry.—An Alto Relievo, a priestess bringing a sheep for a sacrifice. There are two altars, upon the one there is a fire, on the other an idol.—A Greek Relievo of the very finest work, an oriental alabaster. Eleven figures besides a dog. Those on the foremost ground Alto Relievo: it is of Ulysses, who is gone into the cave to Calypso, where they are kneeling round a fire. The cave is within a most beautiful ruin of architecture, which has a fine freeze of figures, several of which are on horses. The other figures are of Ulysses's attendants and spectators, some of which are got upon the ruins.—A Greek Alto Relievo of very curious fine work. It is a female Victorio: she has a wreathed Corona in each hand, which she holds over two captives bound at her feet. There are a great many weapons of war, with armour and ensigns, and a particular trumpet.—An Alto Relievo, Venus, and Cupid sucking. She is sitting under a large rich carved canopy. Mars

is sitting in rich accoutrements, by which we may distinctly see the antique manner of putting on all the parts, from the helmet to the very feet. There is a very particular emblem of a Cupid sitting, but his wings, tail, and feet, are like a cock. At the bottom are two doves billing, and a cat defending herself from a dog.——A very high Alto Relievo, of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, as big as the life. This is upon a grey Moor-stone table.——An Alto Relievo from a temple of Bacchus. By the work it appears to have been in the time of the best sculptors. What is remarkable is, that the Thyrsus, or sceptre of Bacchus, has here the addition of bunches of grapes. There is a vine shooting up from the bottom, which is of the very finest sculpture.——A statue of Cleopatra with Cæsarion, her son, by Julius Cæsar, sucking on her lap. Her seat is an Egyptian improvement for softness, and so as to fit higher or lower as they pleased. The bottom has a layer like short bolsters, the next over them cross the contrary way, and so on to the height which they would sit. Her posture is very natural, and her locks hang gracefully on her shoulders.

In the Bugle Room, among other antiques, are the following: An Alto Relievo representing a bull, whose head is adorned with a mitre and fillets, the middle of his belly bound round with a ribbon. He that sacrifices is naked with his head laureated, he leads the bull with his right hand, the popa, or priest, follows behind laureated likewise, and cloathed from the navel to his knees; in his right hand is a sacrificing olla or pot, and in his left hand is the ax.——Two priests, or ministers of the priest, as going before the victim; one of them is playing upon two pipes, the other stands laureated prepared to do his office, with an earthen chalice or simpulum in his right hand, and a patera in his left.——Jupiter sits on the right hand of Juno, on Mount Olympus, with a thunder-bolt in his right hand, and embracing her with his left, who embraces him with her right hand, both naked to the navel; before them is a fire blazing upon an altar, and a priest standing shod, with a very long robe and bare-headed, casting something into the fire.——Cleopatra with the asp, in a covered vase; she is here represented as having it ready, but does not shew it.——The ornament of a pedestal belonging to a victor, it represents very particularly some of the antient Greek games. Here are several peculiar circumstances: Neptune, as the judge, is the only figure sitting; Saturn stands behind; at the end of the relievo is a handsome piece of architecture, something higher than the heads of the persons, and is as a portico to terminate the end of their running; in it are Mars and Venus, minding each other only; over them is a Cupid who has in his hand a peculiar light, not long as a torch, but

as a lamp in the palm of his hand; two young men are running, supposed to have set out from the end where Neptune is; and one is almost got to the end terminated by the building; he has such a light in his hand as Cupid has. Antiquaries speak of the exercise of running in this manner with a light; the other young man who is running after him, has an oar in his hand of the antique form; in the middle space of the place for the exercises, are two strong made men with beards; they shew another sort of trial, not of motion, as the young men, but of strength; one of their hands is tied to the other's two hands, in this it is supposed, they took turns to try which could pull the other farthest after them. Among other antiques in the Stone Room is a very antient consular chair, called *Sella Curulis*; the back is in three parts; the middle part is in the shape of a term; on the top is a biffons; the faces are of a young man and a young woman, as the *Genii* of Rome, there is an iron goes through the shoulder part of the term, which gradually slopes down about six inches, and is there fastened to the tops of the other two parts, which are of brass, as is the term also, ornamented with silver; the two fore legs are iron; the seat is thick old board.

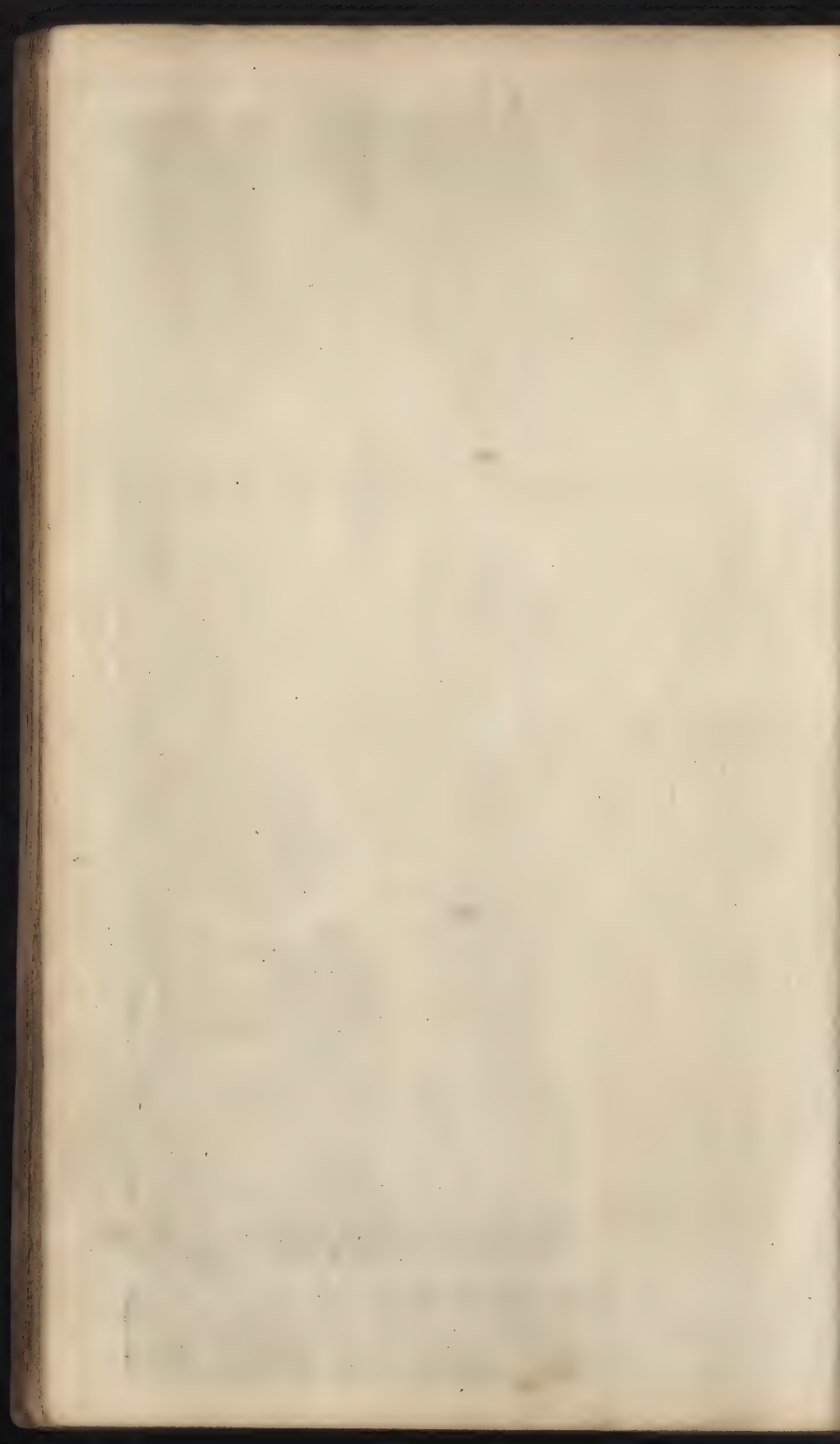
Among the great number of curiosities at Wilton, the geometrical stair-case is worthy of observation. It is an admirable piece of workmanship, and the first of the kind ever executed in this country. It is said that it was in a part of this house that the celebrated Sir Philip Sydney wrote the history of the Countess of Pembroke's *Arcadia*; and on the bottom pannels of the Cube-room is painted sundry scenes, taken from that allegorical romance.

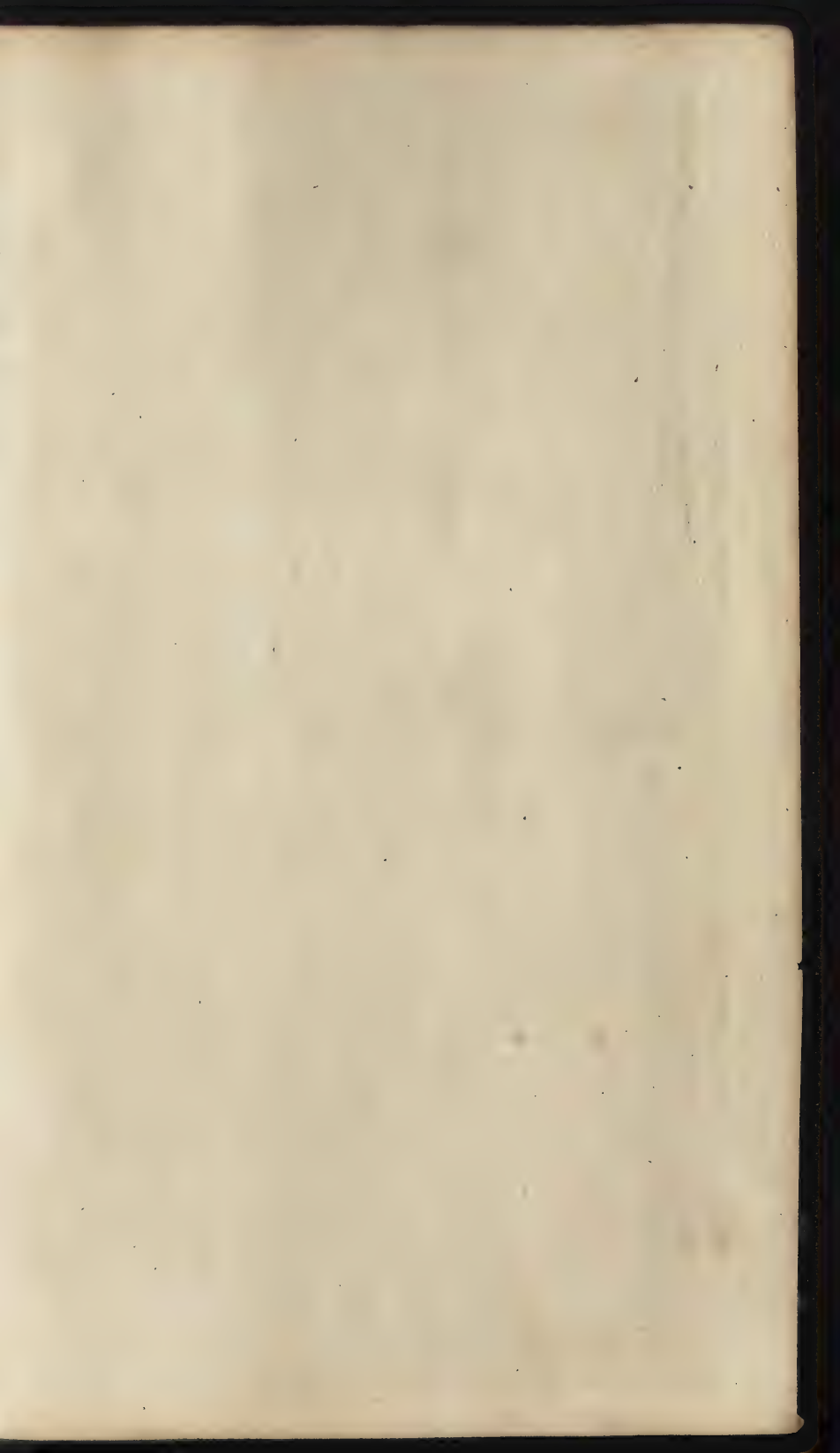
The gardens at Wilton, which are on the south side of the house, are laid out with much taste and elegance. Part of the river is brought in a canal through one part of them; and over it is erected the Palladian bridge before-mentioned, which is esteemed one of the most beautiful structures of that kind in England. After crossing this bridge, you ascend an hill, from whence there is a compleat view of Salisbury cathedral, and an extensive prospect over the adjacent country. Beyond this hill is the great park, where there is a hare-warren.

Near the town of Mere, on the borders of Somersetshire, is the beautiful seat and gardens of Henry Hoare, Esq; known by the name of *STOURTON PARK*. This seat, though not large, yet has an air of grandeur, and is well designed both for pleasure and convenience. In the drawing-room is a great curiosity, having formerly belonged to the famous Pope Sixtus Quintus. It is a fine cabinet, on which are paintings of the Pope, and others of the Peretti family, the last of whom was a nun, who gave it



A View from the Mount of Diana in Mr. Hoare's Garden at Stourton in Wiltshire.





A View from the Parterre, in Mr. Hare's Garden at Stratton, in Wiltshire.



to a convent at Rome, from whence Mr. Hoare purchased it.

Opposite the west front of the house on the brow of a hill is a walk of a considerable extent, on each side of which are planted rows of Scotch firs, and at the end of the walk is an obelisk one hundred and twenty feet high, being divided from the garden by an Ha-ha. Below this, nearer the bottom of the hill, are several walks, made by art, but so contrived that they appear at first to be natural, having stately trees growing near them, all as if planted in the most irregular manner. But nothing so much contributes to heighten the charms of this delightful place, as a large piece of water at the bottom, where the family have a pleasure boat, and over it is a pretty wooden bridge of one arch.

On crossing this bridge we enter into a narrow path, which leads to a grotto, cut out of a solid rock, and almost as low as the surface of the water. In this grotto is a cold bath, and over it a sleeping nymph covered with a white robe, and on a marble slab are the following lines from Mr. Pope :

“ Nymph of the Grot, these sacred springs I keep,

“ And to the murmur of these waters sleep ;

“ Stop, gentle reader, lightly tread the cave,

“ Or drink in silence, or in silence lave.”

Maiden-Bradley is a seat of the duke of Somerset ; *Longleat*, 5 miles from Warminster, is a seat of Lord Weymouth ; *Lediard-Tregose*, near Wootton-Basset, is the seat of Lord Bolingbroke ; *Wardour-castle* is the seat of Lord Arundel of Wardour ; and *Charleton*, six miles from Devizes, that of the Earl of Suffolk.

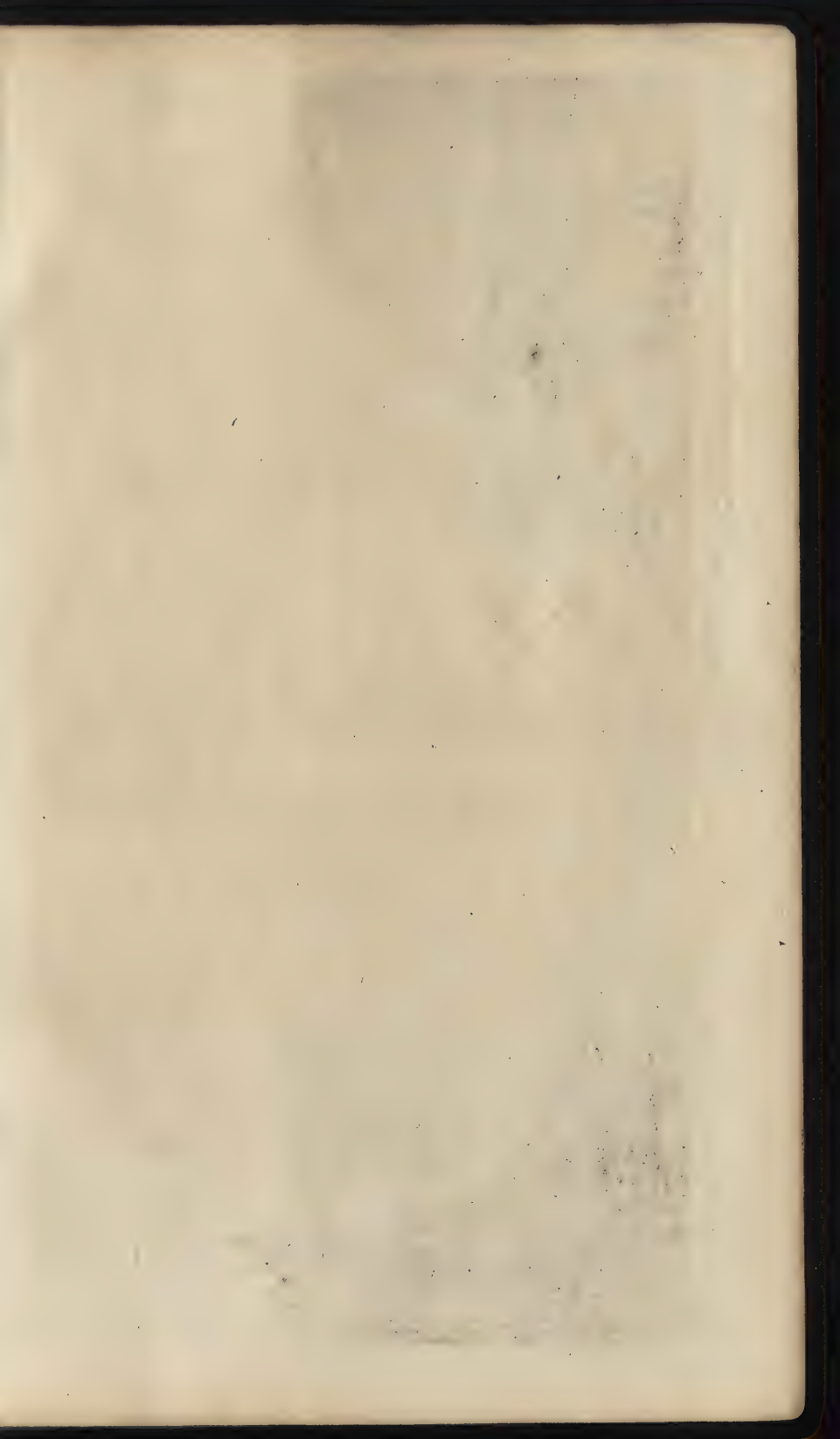
S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

This county is bounded by the Bristol channel on the north-west ; by part of Gloucestershire on the north-east ; by Dorsetshire on the south ; by Devonshire on the west ; and by Wiltshire on the east. It is a county of great extent, being about sixty miles in length, from west to east, sixty miles in breadth, from north to south, and 290 miles in circumference.

The air of this county is said to be the mildest in England : it is in moist places very healthy, and upon the hilly parts exceedingly fine. The soil is various ; the eastern and western parts of the shire are mountainous and stoney ; they yield however good pasture for sheep, and by the help of art and industry are made to produce corn. The lower grounds, except such as are boggy or fenny, afford corn and grass in great plenty, and a valley of a very large extent, divided into five hundreds, and called Taun-

ton Dean, or the vale of Taunton, from Taunton, is so exceedingly rich, that it affords corn, grass, and fine fruit in great abundance, without manure. The grain of this county supplies many foreign and domestic markets. There is no part of the kingdom where wood thrives better than in Somersetshire; and reazle, a species of thistle, much used in dressing cloth, is almost peculiar to this county. In this county also, on the beach of the Bristol Channel, there is found a weed, or sea plant, of which the inhabitants make cakes, called laver, which are wholesome and nourishing food, and not to be found in any other part of the kingdom. Somersetshire is famous for the best October beer in England, and for great plenty and variety of cyder; and the best cheese in the kingdom is said to be made at Cheddar, near Axbridge. The oxen of this county are as large as those of Lancashire or Lincolnshire, and the grain of the flesh is said to be finer. The vallies fatten a prodigious number of sheep, of the largest size in England: the south shore also furnishes the inhabitants with lobsters, crabs, and mackarel; the Bristol Channel and the Severn, with soles, flounders, plaise, shrimps, pawns, herrings, and cod; the Parret produces plenty of excellent salmon, and the Avon abounds with a sort of blackish eels, scarcely as big as a goose-quill, called elvers, which are skimmed up in vast quantities with small nets, and which, when the skin is taken off, are made into cakes and fried. There is great plenty of wild fowl in this county, but there being but few parks, venison is scarce. Here is a tract of mountains called Mendip hills, which occupy a vast space of ground, and stretch from Whatley, near Frome-Selwood, on the east, to Axbridge on the west, and from Glastonbury on the south, to Bedminster near Bristol on the north. These mountains are the most famous in England for coal and lead mines, but the lead is less soft, ductile, and fusible, than that of Derbyshire, and consequently not so proper for sheeting, because, when melted, it runs into knots. It is therefore generally exported, or cast into bullets and small shot. In these hills there are also mines of copper and oker, and the lapis calaminaris, which melted with copper, turns it into brass, is dug up here in greater quantities than in any other part of England. The beautiful fossil called Bristol stone is found in great abundance in some rocks upon the banks of Avon near Bristol; and at Bishop's Chew, or Chew Magna, near Winton, there is dug up a red bole, which is called by the country people redding, and is distributed from thence all over England, for marking of sheep and other uses. It is said to be sometimes substituted by apothecaries for a sort of medicinal earth brought from America.

The



A View from Durham Down near Bristol.



The principal rivers of this county are the Avon, the Bry, and the Redred, or Parret : the Avon, called also Avon West, rises in Wiltshire, and separates Somersetshire from Gloucestershire. The Bry, called also the Bru and the Brent, rises in a large wood or forest, in the east part of this county, upon the borders of Wiltshire, called Selwood, from which the neighbouring country was formerly called Selwoodshire. From Selwood it runs westward, and dividing the county nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Bristol Channel a few miles north of Bridgewater. The Pedred, or Parret, rises in the southermost part of the county, near Crewkern, and running north-west, is joined by the Evel, or Ivel, the Thone, or Tone, the Ordred, and some other small rivers, and discharges itself into the æstuary of the Bry. Other less considerable rivers of this county are the Frome, the Axe, and the Tor.

This county is large and populous ; it is divided into forty-two hundreds, and contains three cities and thirty-one market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Bath and Wells, and has 385 parishes. All sorts of cloth are manufactured in this county, as broad and narrow kerseys, druggets, duroys, and shalloons, together with stockings and buttons ; and in the south-east parts are made great quantities of linen. The value of the woollen manufacture alone, in the first hands, has been rated at a million a year ; and if a calculation was made of the other manufactures of the county and its produce, by mines, tillage, feeding, grazing, dairies, and other articles of trade, it is thought that the account would be more than the produce of any other county, Middlesex only excepted,

B R I S T O L.

This city is reckoned the second in the British dominions for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants. It is 117 miles distant from London, and was made a county of itself in the reign of Edward the Third. It first had the privilege of a mayor in the reign of Henry the Third, and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, and forty-two common-council men. It is a bishop's see ; and the tradesmen of the city are incorporated into several companies, each of which has a hall, or some large hired room, for their meetings ; and by a charter of queen Elizabeth, every man that marries the daughter of a citizen of Bristol, becomes free of the city. This city stands upon the north and south sides of the river Avon, and is therefore partly in the county of Gloucester, and partly in that of Somerset ; but though the greatest part of the city now stands upon the Gloucestershire side of the river, yet before Bristol was made a county of itself, it was by the parliament rolls always

reckoned to be in Somersetshire. The north and south parts of this city are connected by a stone bridge over the Avon, consisting of four broad arches ; but it is encumbered with houses, on each side of it, which renders the passage on foot not only inconvenient but dangerous, there being no room for posts, and the pavement being made very slippery by the constant passage of carriages without wheels, called sledges ; for carts are not permitted, for fear of shaking and damaging the arches of the vaults and gutters that are made under ground, for carrying the filth of the city into the river. The streets of this city are narrow, and irregular ; and the houses are built like those in London before the fire in 1666, with the upper stories projecting beyond the lower ; they are crowded close together, and many are five and six stories high. The city with its suburbs is very compact, being almost as broad as long. The Gloucestershire side of the city is four miles and a half in circumference, and is more populous than the Somersetshire side ; which latter is two miles and a half in circumference, which makes the whole circumference of the city seven miles. It is supposed to contain 13,000 houses, and 95,000 inhabitants.

This city had formerly a castle, and was inclosed with walls, which were demolished in the time of William the Second, yet some parts of them still remain, together with two of their gates, called Ratcliff gate and Temple gate : there are also several other gates leading into the city, the names of which are, St. Nicholas's gate, Back-street gate, Marsh gate, St. Leonard's gate, St. Giles's gate, St. John's gate, Needle's gate, Pithay gate, Fromgate, Newgate, and Castlegate. Here is a cathedral and eighteen parish churches, besides seven or eight meeting-houses of protestant dissenters, including a considerable number of quakers. The cathedral was formerly the collegiate church of a monastery, dedicated to St. Augustine, and was founded in 1148, by Robert Fitz-Harding, and upon the dissolution of monasteries was erected by king Henry the Eighth into a bishop's see, with a dean, six prebendaries, and other officers : there is nothing in the building worthy of note. The other churches in this city which merit particular notice are ; St. Mary's Radcliff, which is the chief parish church of this place, and stands without the walls in the county of Somerset ; it was built in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, by William Canning, an alderman of this city, and is a magnificent structure, in the Gothic stile, with a high tower ; the roof is curiously vaulted with stone ; and it may perhaps be reckoned the finest parish church in England—St. Stephen's church, which stands in the heart of the city, and has a very beautiful and stately tower—The church of All Saints : this has a steeple built in imitation of that

of Bow church in the city of London—And temple church ; which is remarkable for a tower that leans to one side. There are in this eighteen charitable foundations called hospitals ; the principal of which are the ten following. Queen Elizabeth's hospital, which before the dissolution of the monasteries, was a collegiate church, but afterwards converted into a charitable use, by T. Carre, a wealthy citizen of this place, who is supposed to have lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who gave her name to this hospital. In 1706 it was rebuilt, and further endowed by contribution. Here 100 boys are taught to read and write, and otherwise fitted out for sea or land service, and 8l. 8s. is given to put each boy apprentice, upon his leaving the hospital. The boys of this hospital are dressed much in the same manner as those of Christ's hospital at London.—Colston's hospital, founded by Edward Colston, Esq. for 100 boys, who are maintained and taught for seven years, when they are put out apprentices. The master of this school is allowed 1000l. a year for the maintenance of the boys.—An hospital founded also by Edward Colston, in 1691, for 12 men and 12 women, with an allowance of three shillings a week each, and twenty-four sacks of coals a year. The elder brother has six shillings a week ; the governor has an apartment and garden, with an handsome allowance ; and here is a neat chapel, in which prayers are read twice every day.—An hospital founded partly by Edward Colston, and partly by the merchants of this city, for 30 poor men and women, who have each 2s. a week besides coals.—A school built and endowed by Mr. Colston, for teaching and cloathing 40 boys.—Foster's hospital, for six men and eight women, each of which has an allowance of 2s. a week.—Merchant Taylors hospital, where two men and nine women have each 2s. and 6d. a week besides a dinner and 1s. every three months.—St. John's hospital, where 12 women are allowed 2s. a week each besides a sack of coals, and 1s. each at Christmas.—An hospital over against St. John's, for 12 men and 12 women, who are allowed 2s. and 4d. a week each, and washing—and St. Peter's hospital, which is an infirmary opened in 1738, for the sick and distressed poor of this city.

Here is a guild-hall, in which are held the sessions and assizes, and the mayor's and sheriff's court ; and adjoining to it is a spacious lofty room, called St. George's chapel, in which the mayor and sheriffs are annually chosen ; and here is also a large council room lately rebuilt, where the mayor and some of the aldermen meet every day, except Sundays, for the administration of justice. On the 13th of March, 1741, was laid in this city the first stone of an exchange, which was finished and opened with great pomp on the 21st of September, 1743. It is built in the manner

manner of the Royal Exchange at London, and is about two-thirds as large. The structure is all of free-stone, and is the best of its kind in Europe. It has four entrances to the square within, and above are rooms for shops. The ground upon which it stands cost the chamber of the city 20,000*l.* and behind the building there is a large piece of ground laid out for the markets. In a street called Wine-street in this city, there is a large corn market built of free stone, and a guard-room adjoining to it, with barracks for soldiers. And, in the middle of a square called College-green, which looks over all the city and harbour, and is a very delightful place, there is a fine Gothic structure, called a Cross, with the effigies of several kings of England round it. On the north side of a large square, called Queen's square, which is adorned with rows of trees and an equestrian statue of William the Third, there is a custom-house, with a quay half a mile in length, said to be one of the most commodious in England, for shipping and landing of merchants goods. This place is famous for a medicinal hot spring, which rises near the Avon, about a mile from the city, and is very much frequented from April to September. The water of this spring is thought to be impregnated with chalk, lapis calcarius, and calaminaris. It is lighter than other water, clear, pure, and soft, and has a gentle degree of heat. It is prescribed for inflammations, spitting of blood, the dysentery, diabetes, &c. It is not only drank at the pump-room, but every morning cried in the streets of the city like milk; and it retains its virtue longer than any other medicinal waters. Near the well there is a house built, with the assembly room and convenient lodgings. Considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, particularly cantaloons, are carried on in this city; and there are 15 glass-houses, that are supplied with coal from Kingswood and Mendip-hills, some for glasses and others for bottles, for which there is a great demand at the hot well in the neighbourhood, and at the bath for exporting their mineral waters, &c. Bristol has the most considerable trade of any port in the British dominions, except London. Its merchants were the first adventurers to the West Indies; and it was computed near half a century ago, that the trade of this city employed no less than 2000 sail of ships. It has a very great trade to the West Indies, fifty West India ships having frequently arrived here at once. It has also a considerable trade to Guinea, Holland, Hamburgh, and Norway; and a principal branch of its commerce is that with Ireland; from whence tallow, linen, woollen, and bay-yarn, are imported in vast quantities. Its trade to the Streights is also very considerable, and it has acquired the whole trade of South Wales, and the greatest part of the trade of North Wales, by the conveniency of the



. A View of Bristol Flott-Wells and S^t Vincent's Rock.

the Severn and the Wye. Also the shop-keepers here, who are generally wholesale dealers, send goods by land carriage to Exeter, Bath, Wales, Froome, and all the principal towns from Southampton, even to the banks of the Trent. On the north-west side of the city is Brandon-hill, where the laundresses dry their linen, for which purpose it is said it was granted to the city by queen Elizabeth.

BATH is 107 miles from London. This city took its name from some natural hot baths, for the medicinal virtues of which this place has been long celebrated and much frequented. This city was famous among the Romans for its medicinal waters. Upon the spot where the cathedral church now stands, a temple is said to have formerly been dedicated to Minerva, who was the tutelar deity of those springs, and from thence the ancient Britons called this city *Caer Palladur*, i. e. *the city of the water of Pallas*. It was afterwards called by the Saxons *Acmannesceaster*, which signifies *the city of Valetudinarians*; and upon Lansdown hill, near this city, there are still to be seen the remains of a fortification, thought to have been thrown up by the Saxons in the year 520, when they defended themselves against the victorious king Arthur.

Bath is a bishop's see, united to that of Wells, and is governed under a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four common-council men. This city stands in a valley, upon the north bank of the river Avon, and is incircled by hills in the form of an amphitheatre. It is surrounded with walls, which though slight, and almost entire, are supposed to have been the work of the Romans, and the upper part seems to have been repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings. The small compass of ground inclosed by these walls, is in the form of a pentagon, and in the walls there are four gates and a postern, which, some years since, were all demolished and taken away. The gates were the North gate, which was the entrance from London; the West gate, a handsome stone building, where some of the royal family have formerly lodged; the South gate, which led to the bridge over the Avon; and the East gate, which led to a ferry over the same river.

There are in this city a cathedral and three parish churches. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter, was begun in 1137, by Dr. Oliver King, bishop of this see, but not finished till 1612; though small, it is a noble structure, and the inside of the roof is neatly wrought: in the middle there is an handsome tower, with a ring of eight bells, and the east window is very magnificent. On the principal front of this cathedral, besides statues of the twelve apostles, are the figures of angels ascending, in memory of a dream, by which, it is said, the aforementioned

tioned prelate was induced to build this church. The parish churches are St. James's, St. Mary's, and St. Michael's, in each of which there is a ring of bells, but in the buildings there is nothing remarkable. On the south side of the cathedral there are some remains of an abbey, to which the church formerly belonged. The gate house of the abbey is still standing: it has a long time been converted into lodgings, and has been honoured with the residence of king James the Second, queen Mary, consort of king William, queen Anne, and her royal consort, George Prince of Denmark. There are in this city a free school, and two charity schools; one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls, who are cloathed and taught. Here is an hospital dedicated to St. John, and founded by Fitz Joceline, bishop of this see in the twelfth century, for the poor sick people who come hither for the benefit of the waters, with a handsome chapel of white free-stone. Here also is an alms-house, called Ruscot's charity, and endowed for the maintenance of twelve men and twelve women. There are other alms-houses in this place, supported chiefly by the chamber of the city; and in 1738 the first stone was laid of a general hospital or infirmary, which is a good building, 100 feet in front, and 90 deep: it will accommodate 150 patients, and is intended for the reception of the sick and lame from all parts of the kingdom.

There is a grove near the Abbey church called Orange square, in compliment to the Prince of Orange, and a monumental stone erected with an inscription, importing that his health was restored by drinking these waters. Over the market-house is the town-hall, a grand stone building, erected on 20 pillars, at the upper end of which are pictures of Frederic, prince of Wales, son of George the Second, and of his princess, being their present to the corporation; and round this hall hang the pictures of all the members of the corporation, drawn at the expence of the late general Wade, then one of the representatives. Here are also the effigies of the British king Coel, who is said to have given the city its first charter; and of Edgar a Saxon king, who was crowned here in the year 974.

In this city there are five hot baths, called the King's bath, the Queen's bath, the Cross bath, the Hot bath, and the Leper's bath. There is also a cold bath. In each bath there is a pump, for applying the water in a stream, upon any particular part of the body, when it is required; and each is furnished with benches to sit on, rings to hold by, and proper guides for both sexes.

The *King's bath* is sixty feet square, supplied by many hot springs that rise in the middle of it. Contiguous to this bath is a neat pump-room, where the company meet to drink the water, which

which is conveyed to it from the springs, as hot as it can be drank, by a marble pump. There is in this bath a figure of an antient British king, called Bleyden the Soothsayer, with an inscription, importing that he discovered the use of these springs, 300 years before the christian æra.

The *Queen's bath* is separated from the King's Bath only by a wall. It has no spring; but receives its water from the King's Bath, therefore is less hot.

The *Cross bath* had its name from a cross that formerly stood in the middle of it. It is of a triangular form, and its heat is also less than that of the King's Bath, because it has fewer springs. This bath, which is most frequented by persons of quality, was covered by James Ley, earl of Marlborough. One side is a gallery, where gentlemen and ladies converse with their friends in the bath. On the opposite side is a balcony for music, which plays all the time of bathing; and in the middle there is a marble pillar, adorned with curious sculptures, which was erected at the expence of the earl of Melfort, in compliment to king James the Second, and his queen, and in memory of their meeting here. The guides of this bath say, that in a strong westerly wind a cold air blows from the springs, but when the wind is easterly, and the weather close, with a small rain, the water is so hot, as scarcely to be endured, though the king's bath, and the hot bath are then colder than usual. It is also observed, that in hot weather a large black fly is frequently seen in the water of this bath, and is said to live under water, and to come up from the springs. This bath will fill in fifteen or sixteen hours all the year round, and is more temperate than either the king's bath or the hot bath. The water is said to corrode silver.

The *Hot Bath* was thus called from having been formerly hotter than the rest, but was not then so large as it is now.

The *Leper's Bath* is formed from the overflowings of the Cross Bath, and is allotted for the use of the poor people, supported by the charity of the place.

The *Cold Bath* is supplied by a fine cold spring, and was erected by contribution not many years ago.

These hot springs were fenced in by the Romans with a wall, to separate them from the common cold springs, with which this place abounds; and there is a tradition, that they also made subterranean canals to carry off the cold waters, lest they should mix with these. As this city lies in a valley, surrounded with hills, the heat of these waters and their milky detergent quality, are ascribed to the admixture and fermentation of two different waters, distilling from two of those hills, one called Clarton Down, and the other Lansdown. The water from Clarton Down is supposed to be sulphureous or bituminous, with a mixture of nitre;

and the water from Lansdown is thought to be tinctured with iron ore.

These waters are grateful to the stomach, have a mineral taste and a strong scent; they are of a bluish colour, and send up a thin vapour; they are neither diuretic nor cathartic, though if salt be added, they purge immediately. After long standing, they deposit a black mud, which is used by way of cataplasms for local pains, and proves of more service to some than the waters themselves. This mud they also deposit on distillation. They are beneficial in disorders of the head, in cuticular diseases, in obstructions and constipations of the bowels, which they strengthen by restoring their lost tone and reviving the vital heat. They are found of great use in the scurvy and stone, and in most diseases of women and children, and are used as a last remedy in obstinate chronic diseases, which they sometimes cure.

The seasons for drinking the Bath waters are the Spring and Autumn: the Spring season begins with April and ends with June; the Autumn season begins with September and lasts till December, and some patients remain here all the winter. In the Spring this place is most frequented for health, and in the Autumn for pleasure, when at least two thirds of the company come to partake of the amusements of the place: in some seasons there have been no less than 8000 persons at Bath, besides its inhabitants. There is an officer put in by the mayor to superintend the baths, to keep order among the bathers and their guides.

Without the walls of this city there is a quadrangle of elegant stone-buildings, called Queen-square, lately erected: the front extends 200 feet, and is enriched with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order. On one side of the square is a fine chapel, and in the center, an obelisk seventy feet high, with an inscription, importing, that 'it was erected by Richard Nash, Esq; in memory of honour bestowed, and in gratitude for benefits conferred on this city by the prince and princess of Wales, in 1738,' when their royal highnesses lodged in this square. On the 10th of March 1739 40, the first stone of another new and magnificent square was laid; on the south side of the city, upon the bank of the river. The principal side of this square, according to the original plan, was to have the appearance of but one house, tho' it was to have been divided into several: it is 500 feet long, and the two wings are 260 feet each. In each front are 63 windows, and in each wing 31. This building, from the neighbouring hills, looks like one grand palace. It was to have been adorned with 300 columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order; upon the corner of every side, there was to have been a tower, and in every front a center-house and pediment; but in executing this plan, it was judged proper to lay aside the ornaments. In this square is a superb ball-room, in form an Egyptian hall, 90 feet long

long and 52 broad, and an assembly room of the same dimensions, with a garden and bowling green. On the east side is a grand parad , called the North Parade, 200 yards in length, and terrace 500 yards in circumference, with several other walks : and a bridge of one arch, 120 feet wide, over the river Avon, on the south side of this square. Here is also another grand parade, called the South Parade, with a row of stately houses ; and the north side of an area, 620 feet in length from north to south, and 310 in breadth, called the Royal Forum, is enclosed with a magnificent pile of buildings, consisting of nine houses, and forming one uniform structure, crowned with a balustrade. The stone of which the houses are built, is, for the most part, dug out of quarries upon Clarton Down, where there are frequent horse-races. From these quarries it is brought down a steep hill to the river Avon, by means of a curious machine, invented by Mr. Allen, formerly post-master, and mayor of this city. Stone is therefore purchased in this place at so small an expence, that building is cheaper here than perhaps in any other part of the kingdom. From the same quarries stone is also sent by the Avon to Bristol, London, and other places, in great abundance, for building. Among the buildings here, is that called the King's Circus, which is of a circular form, and is esteemed one of the most elegant buildings in England, the houses being all uniform, and of one size ; the front is adorned with three rows of pilasters, the first Doric, the second Ionic, and the third Corinthian, and on the whole forms a most beautiful appearance. Besides the cathedral, and three parish churches, here are likewise meeting-houses for protestant dissenters, and a few years ago, the Countess of Huntingdon, at her own sole expence, built a chapel for the use of the Methodists.

WELLS is 120 miles from London. This city derives its name from the great number of springs or wells that are in and about it. It was erected into an episcopal see in 905 ; but Johannes de Villula, the sixteenth bishop, transferred this see to Bath, and renounced the title of Wells ; after which hot disputes arose between the churches of Bath and Wells, concerning the election of a bishop ; but they were compromised about the year 1133, by bishop Robert ; and it was settled, that whenever the see became vacant, the bishop should be elected by the canons both of Bath and Wells, but that precedency in stile should be given to Bath ; that he should be installed in both churches, and afterwards it was determined, that both churches should make one full chapter for the bishop. Wells was first made a free borough in the time of Henry the Second, and was raised into a city by queen Elizabeth, under whose charter it is governed, by a mayor, recorder,

der, seven masters or aldermen, sixteen gowmsmen or common-councilmen. This is a small but neat city, situated at the bottom of Mendip hills; the buildings are handsome, and the streets broad. Here is a cathedral and one parish church; the cathedral is said to have been first built by king Ina, about the year 704: it was afterwards so effectually repaired by bishop Fitz-Joceline, that it was considered as a new work. The front of this Gothic structure, which has been built upwards of 500 years, is much admired for its imagery, and carved stone-work, but particularly for a window which is most curiously painted. Adjoining to the church are spacious cloisters, and a chapter-house, which is built in the manner of a rotunda, supported by one pillar in the middle. There is also belonging to the cathedral, some very good houses, and a bishop's palace, in which is a fine chapel, built by bishop Fitz Jocelin, and dedicated to St. John Baptist. The palace is one of the handsomest in the kingdom: it is fortified with walls and a moat, and, on the south side, looks like a castle. The members of this cathedral are a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, three arch-deacons, a treasurer, a subdean, fifty-nine prebendaries, an organist, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, six choristers, and other officers.

Here is a charity school, which was erected in 1714, for teaching 20 boys and 20 girls. An hospital was founded here by bishop Babwith, for 30 poor men and women; and another hospital was founded by bishop Still, for the maintenance of a few poor women. Mr. Bricks, a woollen-draper, built an almshouse here for four poor men; Mr. Llewellyn built another, for poor women; Mr. Harper another for four poor wool-combers; and Mr. Andrews another for four poor women. In the middle of the city is the old market-house, called the Cross; and near it is another market-house, erected some years ago, which is a handsome building, and is also the town-house, where the corporation meets, and where the judges hold the assizes. Here is also a town hall, which stands over bishop Babwith's hospital. Near the bishop's palace is a well called St. Andrew's well, which is reckoned one of the finest springs in the kingdom. Some bone-lace is made here; but the poor are chiefly employed in knitting stockings. The little river Wolve runs at the back of the town, and the adjacent country is pleasant.

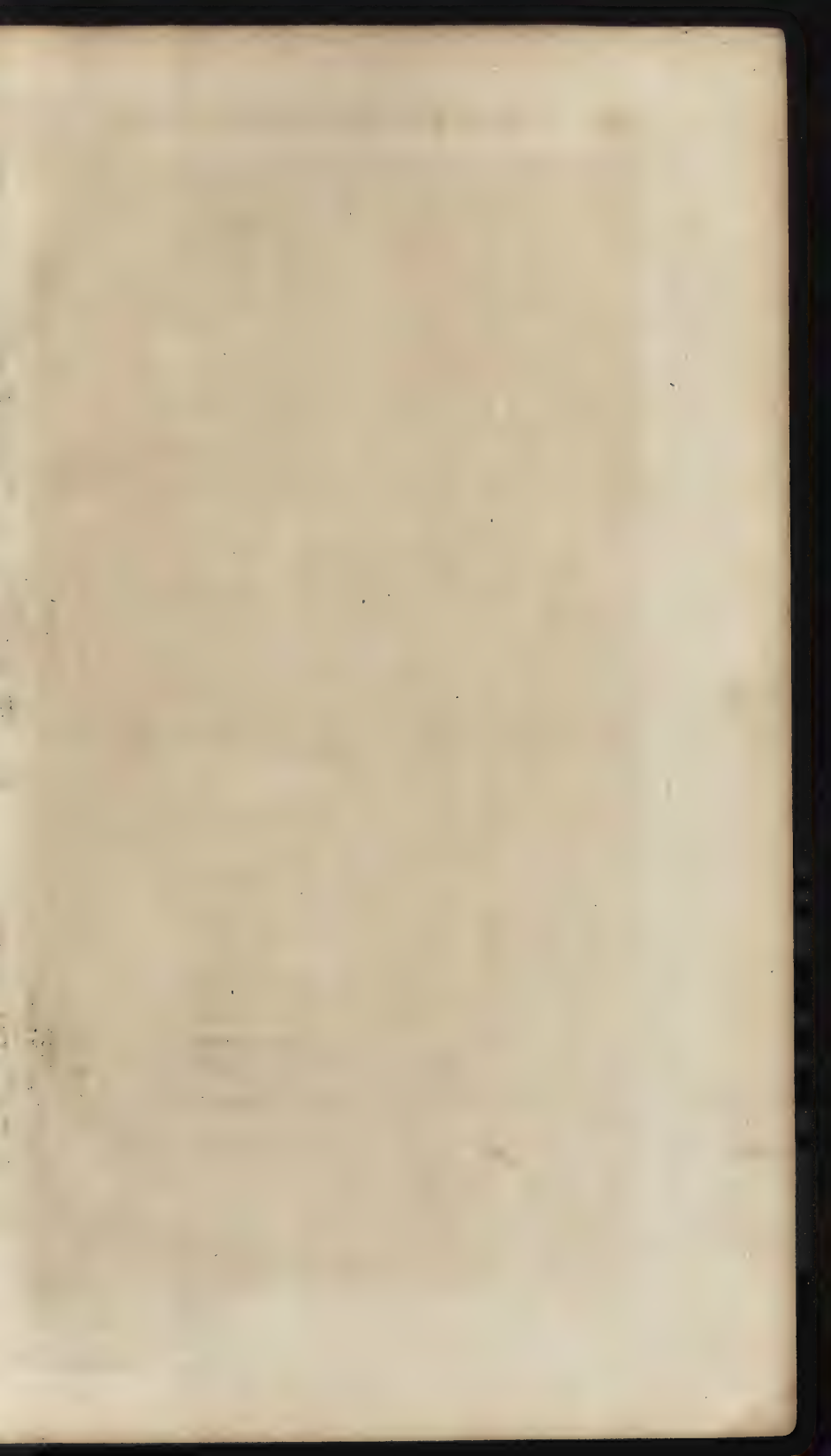
M A R K E T - T O W N S.

TAUNTON is so called by a corruption of the original name *Thone-town* or *Tone-town*, which it derived from its situation upon the bank of the river Thone, or Tone. This town is 145 miles from London, and had a charter from king Charles the First, which was forfeited in the reign of king Charles the Second,

cond, by the corporation refusing to renounce the solemn league and covenant. After this the borough remained seventeen years without a charter, at the end of which time a new one was procured for it from King Charles the Second; under which it is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a justice of the peace, two aldermen, 24 capital burgesſes, a town-clerk, two conſtables, two portreeves, and two ſerjeants at mace. Beſides theſe magiſtrates, there are ſix gentlemen who are juſtices of the peace at large, and may act within the borough. The mayor and aldermen are choſen yearly out of the burgesſes; and the portreeves have the benefit of the ſtandings in the market, which they let upon leaſe for 40 or 50l. a year. The mayor's officers have no power to arreſt; and there is no priſon here, but a bridewell for vagrants; debtors and criminals being ſent to the county gaol at Ilcheſter; nor have the corporation any lands, houſes, or joint ſtock of money, ſo that though this is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in the county, it is the meanest corporation. There is ſomething particular in the method uſed by ſome perſons in this town to qualify themſelves for being electors in the choice of members to repreſent it in parliament. It is a privilege of this place, that every pot walloper, that is, all who dreſs their own victuals, are entitled to vote. In conſequence of this privilege the inmates or lodgers, ſome ſhort time before an election, have each a fire made in the ſtreet, at which they dreſs victuals publickly, leſt their votes ſhould be called in queſtion. This town is moſt delightfully ſituated; and the ſtreets are many of them ſpacious and handſome, and here are two pariſh churches, one of which, St. Mary Magdalen's, is a ſpacious edifice, with a high tower and ſtately pinnacles, adorned with carved work. Here are alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes of proteſtant diſſenters, and a diſſenting academy to train up perſons for their miniſters. Here are likewiſe a grammar ſchool, well endowed, and an hoſpital for ſix men and ten women; and alſo alms-houſes, founded by—Huifh, a native of this place, and others founded by Mrs. Henley for 20 men and women. A caſtle was built here by one of the biſhops of Wincheſter, to the prelates of which ſee this town and deanry belonged, even before the conqueſt. This caſtle was a building of great extent: the caſtle-hall, with the outward gate, and porter's lodge, are ſtill ſtanding; and in the hall, which is very large, the aſſizes for the county are generally held. At the entrance into the court, and over againſt the hall, is the exchequer where the biſhop's clerk keeps his office, and a court is held every Saturday for the biſhop's tenants. Here is a market-houſe, over which is a town-hall; and a fine bridge is erected over the Tone, conſiſting of ſix arches, and kept in repair at the expence of the county. Many thouſand perſons are here employed in the manufactures of ſerges, duroys, ſagathees, ſhalloons, and other woollen

woollen stuff, for the weaving of which, 1100 looms have at a time been employed in this place. The river Tone, by an act of parliament passed in the reign of king William the Third, was made navigable by barges from Taunton to Bridgewater.

BRIDGEWATER is 142 miles from London; it was made a free borough by king John, and a distinct county by Henry the Eighth. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, two aldermen, who are justices of the peace, and 24 common-council men. It has also a town-clerk, a clerk of the market, a water-bailiff, and two serjeants at mace. Out of the common-council are annually chosen two bailiffs, who are invested with a power equal to that of sheriff, as the sheriff of the county cannot send any process into the borough. Out of the common-council is chosen every year, a receiver, who collects the town rents, and makes payments. The revenues of the corporation, which consist of the manor of the borough, the great and small tithes, and some estates in Dorsetshire, are valued at 10,000l. a year, and its freemen are free of all the ports in England and Ireland, except London and Dublin. This is one of the most considerable towns in the county; it is a port, situated upon the river Parret, at the distance of 12 miles from the Bristol channel; from whence a spring tide flows 22 feet at the key, and comes in with so much rage and roar, that it is called a Boar. Here is a castle, built by William de Brivere, Lord of Bridgewater, in the reign of king John; and a church, with a spire, which is one of the loftiest in England. This town has also a fine meeting-house, with particular seats for such of the mayors and aldermen as are dissenters; and here is a private academy for such of their youth as are intended for preachers. Near the church is a large free school-built of free stone, and under the school room are lodgings for the poor of the parish. Here is a neat alms-house built by major Ingram, who was a native of this place. Here is a spacious town-hall, and a high cross, and under the cross is a cistern, to which water is conveyed by an engine, from a neighbouring brook, and thence carried to most of the streets. This town has a stone bridge over the Parret, which was begun by William de Brivere, who built the castle, and finished by Thomas Trivet the succeeding lord of the manor. The same William de Brivere also built a key here, which is called the haven. By its convenience for navigation this town carries on a pretty good coast trade to Bristol, Wales, and Cornwall; and upwards of 20 coal ships are constantly employed from this port. It has a foreign trade, chiefly to Portugal and Newfoundland. Wool is imported hither in great quantities from Ireland. The receipts of the customs here amounts to upwards of 3000l. a year; the market is the most considerable in the county for corn, cattle, sheep, hogs,





bogs, and cheefe; and there is no part of the kingdom in which provisions are cheaper.

LCHESTER is 128 miles from London; and is so called because it had once a castle, and is situated upon the river Ivel. It is a very antient borough, governed by two bailiffs, and 12 burgesſes, who are lords of the manor. In the reign of Edward the Third, the assizes for the county were fixed here; but they have long since been alternately at Wells, Taunton, and Bridgewater. Here the knights of the shire, for representing the county in parliament are chosen; the county court is held here; and here is the gaol for debtors and malefactors. This was antiently a place of great importance, and very populous. About the time of the Norman invasion it not only had a castle, which is now in ruins, but was encompassed with a double wall. It has a stone bridge over the Ivel; on which are still to be seen the remains of two antient towers. It had also several parish churches, though now there is but one; and the chief dependence of the place is upon the county gaol, for which reason it cannot be supposed a polite, a wealthy, or a comfortable residence. A place called King's-moor in this neighbourhood, is famous for horse-races.

GLASTONBURY is 125 miles from London, and stands in a peninsula formed by the river Bry, and a small nameless stream; the peninsula was formerly called the isle of Avalon. Before the dissolution of monasteries, Glastonbury was a town of great importance; for by the ruins that still remain, here appears to have been the most magnificent abbey in the world, and such was its antiquity, that it has been called the *mother of All Saints*. Its abbot had revenues and honours greatly above those of any other subject; he had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament; and this town while under the protection of its abbots was a parliamentary borough; but upon the dissolution of its abbey, it not only lost that privilege, but ceased also to be a corporation, till it was incorporated by queen Anne, who granted it a new charter, for a mayor and burgesſes, by which it is now governed. Here are two parish churches, in the structure of which there is nothing remarkable. The only manufacture carried on here is that of stockings; and the chief support of it arises from the great resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey. Near this place there is a hill called *the Torr*, from a tower that formerly stood on it, which rises like a pyramid, to a great height, and serves as a land mark for seamen. Glastonbury was once famous for a kind of hawthorn tree, which is said to have first taken root from a staff stuck in the ground by Joseph of Arimathea, and to blossom on *Christmas-day* only of all the days in the year; but it is very doubtful whether that Joseph of Arimathea was ever in Britain; and though it was certain it was

a hawthorn-tree in the abbey church yard, and that it was cut down in the time of the civil wars; yet it is false that the branches of it, that were saved and planted in the neighbourhood, bud always, or only upon Christmas-day; for they blossom sometimes three or four days after, and seldom so soon as Christmas-day, unless the weather be very mild. At a little distance from the old church, and facing the monks church-yard, are two remarkable pyramids, with inscriptions that are in characters unintelligible, and an image in bishop's vestments. It having been recorded in the songs of the old British bards, that king Athur was buried in the abbey church of Glastonbury, king Henry II. ordered a search to be made there for his tomb; and about 7 feet under ground a sort of a tomb stone was found, with a large plate of lead on it, and on the plate was the following inscription in Barbarous and Gothic letters:

Hic Jacet Sepultus Inchtus Rex, Arturius in Insula Avalonia.

About nine feet below this stone was found a coffin of hollowed oak, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be king Arthur's.

YEovil is so called from a corruption of the original name, Ivel; a name derived from the river Ivel, upon the bank of which it is situated. It is 123 mile from London, and is governed by a portreeve and 12 burgeses, out of whom the mayor is annually chosen, who hold a court of record here every three weeks, and have lands out upon leases. This is a good large town, and a great thoroughfare on the post road to Cornwall. The streets are narrow, and the houses for the most part mean, but here is a large church, with a ring of six great bells, a charity school for 30 boys, and a town hall. There is a manufacture for cloth here, but the principal one is for gloves. Here is a considerable market for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, linen, sail-cloth, and other commodities.

FROME-SELWOOD derives its name from its situation upon the bank of the river Frome, which was formerly called Selwood-shire. It is 104 miles distant from London; and is governed by two constables, chosen annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor. It is larger than some cities, but the streets are very irregular. Here is no more than one church, which is a handsome building, with a ring of six good bells, and a fine organ; but here are six or seven meeting-houses, Presbyterians, Baptists, &c. two of which, one of the Presbyterians, and one of the Baptists, are built of free stone, and are perhaps as handsome and as spacious as any meeting-house in England. Not far from the church there is a free-school; and here is an alms-house or rather a workhouse, with a chapel belonging to it. This town has also a fine stone bridge over the river Frome; and here is a very considerable manufacture of broad cloth, in which so many hands were

were employed about the beginning of the present century, that the annual return from London for this commodity alone, was computed at no less than 700,000*l*. About fifty years since, all England was supplied with wire cards for carding wool from this place; and the town has been long famous for fine beer.

MILBOURN-PORT is 115 miles from London, and was a borough at the time of the Norman Invasion. It is governed by nine capital burgessees, who chuse annually two bailiffs, and these bailiffs make the returns of the members that represent it in parliament. Besides the bailiffs, there are seven commonalty stewards, who are trustees of the profits of the lands given to the poor of this town; and of these, two are chosen yearly for the particular distribution of these profits, and for the custody of the common seal of the borough. Here are likewise two constables of considerable power. This town has a church, but the houses are detached from one another, and scattered in a very irregular manner.

MINEHEAD is 166 miles from London, and is an antient borough, governed by two constables, chosen yearly at a court leet held here by the lord of the manor. This town is an harbour in the Bristol channel, and is much frequented by passengers to and from Ireland. It has a fine quay, and the largest ships may enter and ride safe in the harbour. The town is well built, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland in wool, and with South Wales in coals. Here are several considerable merchants who carry on a trade to Virginia, the West Indies, and other places; and 3, or 4,000 barrels of herrings are here caught, cured, and shipped off annually for the Levant, and other parts of the world.

WATCHET is an ancient little port on the coast of the Bristol chanel, at the distance of 158 miles from London. There are about seven or eight vessels belonging to this port, which trade in coals, or serve as coasters to Bristol, where they supply the glass houses with the ashes of sea weed, of which, abundance is burnt here for that purpose. Great quantities of alabaster, which fall from the cliffs here, by the wash of the sea, are also sent to that city. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood burn vast heaps of pebble stones, which are found upon the coasts into lime, for dressing their lands, but chiefly to serve as a cement for building, no cement being more durable than this in mason-work that is to lie in water, where it will turn as hard as marble.

KEYNSHAM is 115 miles from London, and is situated on the south bank of the Avon, and on the west bank of a small river called the Chew, which at this place discharges itself into the Avon. It is a great thorough-fare in what is called the

lower road between Bath and Bristol. It is reckoned a foggy place; but has a fine large church, a charity school, a stone bridge of fifteen arches over the river Avon, and another stone bridge over the Chew: its chief trade is malting. In the neighbourhood there is a quarry, where stones are often found of a serpentine form, but generally without the representation of a head. Every spring the river here swarms with millions of little eels, scarcely as big as goose quills, which are caught on the top of the water with small nets, and by a cruel art they have, make them scower off their skins, when they look very white, and then make them into cakes, which they fry and eat. In other counties they are reckoned a dainty.

LANGPORT stands on the river Parret, at the distance of 132 miles from London. It is a great thorough-fare in the road from London to Taunton, and other towns in the west, and formerly sent members to parliament, but it lost that privilege, and is now governed by a portreeve and a recorder. A great many lighters are constantly employed in bringing coals and other commodities to this place from Bridgewater, by the river Parret.

AXBRIDGE derived its name from a bridge here over the river Axe, on the north bank of which it stands, at the foot of Mendip-hills, and at the distance of 135 miles from London. It is a borough town, governed by a mayor, a bailiff, a recorder, town clerk, and other officers. The mayor has two maces carried before him, one by a serjeant, and the other by a person appointed by the bailiff. This is a neat little town, with an alms-house well endowed.

BRUTON is so called from its situation upon the river Brue or Bry, and is 114 miles from London, and is a well-built populous place, with a handsome church, and a good free-school, founded by Edward the Sixth. Here is a stately alms-house, consisting of the ruins of a priory, and a market place, over which is a spacious hall, where the quarter sessions are sometimes held for the eastern division of the county. This town has a stone bridge over the river Bry, and carries on a good trade in serges, stockings, malt, and other commodities.

SOUTH PETHERTON. Petherton is a corruption of the original name, *Pedred's town*, a name derived from the river Pedred, now commonly called Parret, upon the bank of which it is situated; and the epithet *South*, was added to distinguish it from a place of the same name upon the bank of the river Pedred, about 12 miles north-west of this town, called North Petherton. It is 126 miles from London, and had antiently a palace, built by Ina the West Saxon king, but now contains nothing remarkable.

SOMERTON is a post town, situated on a branch of the Parret, and is a very healthy place. It is governed by a bailiff, who is chosen by the inhabitants. It has a hall for the petty sessions, and an alms-house for eight poor people; and a free-school for teaching Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; but its chief support is the markets and fairs that are held for the cattle which are fed on a neighbouring common. Somerton was antiently the most celebrated town in the county, which from hence took its name.

CHARD is 141 miles from London, and was made a free borough in the reign of Henry III, a privilege which it has since lost. The assizes were also held here formerly. It chiefly consists of four streets that terminate near a market place. Here are two alms-houses, and a small woollen manufactory; and there are fulling mills in the neighbourhood.

DUNSTER is situated on the coast of the Bristol channel, and is 163 miles from London. It has a ruinous castle, consisting of two wings and three towers, and a large church, with a fine tower, which was built in the reign of Henry VII. This town stands on a low ground, every where shut in with hills, except towards the Severn Sea. Its only manufacture is kerseys.

CASTLE-CAREY is so called from a castle with which this place was formerly fortified: it is 117 miles from London, and is famous for a spring of water impregnated with allum, on account of which it is much frequented.

SHEPTON-MALLET is 115 miles from London, and is governed by a constable. It is a very large market town; the streets are narrow, and the town being situated on hills, they are also steep and very irregular: it is well watered with rivulets, and has some considerable clothiers, for whose business those rivulets are very convenient.

WRINTON is a pretty good town, situated among the Mendip hills, and is distant from London 129 miles. Here is a handsome church, with a high tower, adorned with four pinnacles; also a small charity school, and a considerable trade in teazles, which are a sort of thistles used in dressing cloth, and are found in great abundance in the neighbourhood.

PHILIPS-NORTON is 104 miles from London, and is only remarkable for a fair, which, for a wholesale trade, is reckoned as great as any in England, but lasts only for one day.

ILMINSTER is 142 miles from London. It has a very good church, in which is a stately monument, erected to the memory of the founder of Wadham College in Oxford; and a considerable manufactory.

WELLINGTON is 152 miles from London, and has a large church, and an hospital for six men and six women. Here is a

manufacture of serges, druggets, and other woollen stuffs, and a considerable pottery.

WINCAUNTON is 113 miles from London, and the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire in April 1747. Here is a considerable market for corn, cheese, and cattle.

STOWEY is 150 miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable.

WIVELSCOMB is 159 miles from London, and has an hospital endowed by Sir John Coventry for twelve poor persons. An urn full of Roman coins was found here some years since.

NORTH-CURRY stands upon the river Tone; is 139 miles from London, and is a pretty town, with good markets.

PENSFORD is 118 miles from London, and has a manufacture of woollen cloth.

DULVERTON is 169 miles from London, and is a pretty little town, with a good market. It is situated on the borders of Devonshire, and stands on the Dunsbrook, over which it has a bridge near that river's fall into the Ex. There are some lead mines near this town, but the ore is hard and barren, and the lead that comes from it harder than that of Mendip hills.

CROSCOMB is distant 113 miles from London. Some cloth is made here, but the chief manufacture is stockings.

CREWKERNE is 132 miles from London, and is situated on the borders of Dorsetshire, and upon the river Parret; and has a charity school.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, and ANTIQUITIES.

The hills and rocks of this county are its principal natural curiosities; and of these, *Mendip-hills* are the most remarkable, especially for lead and coal mines. It is observed, that the air upon Mendip hills is moist, cold, foggy, thick and heavy; the soil is red and stoney; snow, frosts, and dews, continue longer upon these hills, than on any part of the neighbouring grounds, except near the mines, where the snow soon melts. Thunder storms, nocturnal lights, and fiery meteors, are more frequent here than any where else in the county. The trees near the lead mines have their tops burnt, their leaves and bark discoloured and scorched, and are stunted in their growth. The veins of some of these mines have been known to run up into the roots of trees, which, notwithstanding, looked as well at the top as the other trees. The ore in some places runs in a vein, and in other places it is found dispersed in banks, and lying between rocks: some of it is harder, and some softer. The clearest and heaviest ore is the best; and thirty-six hundreds of such ore yield about a tun of lead. It is observed, that the fumes of the lead produce diseases which commonly prove mortal to such

as are employed in melting it. The owners of cattle that feed near the places where the lead ore is washed, employ persons on purpose to keep them out of the reach of the smoak; and it is said, that no dog, cat, or fowl, or any other animal, will live long in the neighbourhood of the place where the lead is usually melted. It is a custom here with such miners as live at a distance, to leave their ore and tools all night upon the hills, either in the open air, or in some slight hut, without much apprehension of having them stolen away; and if any miner is convicted of a theft of this kind, he is condemned to a sort of punishment, which is called *Burning of the Hill*, and is thus performed: the criminal with his hands and feet at liberty, is shut up in one of the little huts erected for keeping the ore and tools, which hut being surrounded with dry furze, fern, and other such wood, is set on fire and the man left to make his escape as he can, by breaking open his prison and rushing through the fire: he is besides ever after excluded from working in the mines of Mendip hills. In the coal mines upon these hills, there are frequent fire-damps, by which many have been killed, and others much burnt and maimed; some have been blown up at the mouth of the works, and the turn-beam, which hangs over the shaft, has been often torn off the frame by the force of the blast.

On the south side of Mendip hills, near a place called *Wokey*, about a mile from Wells, is a very remarkable cave, known by the name of *Wokey Hole*. The entrance to this cave is parallel to the horizon, at the bottom of a rock 180 feet high, and over the rock is a steep mountain, the top of which is thought to be a mile above the bottom of the rock. At the entrance into the cave there is a deep descent of 50 or 60 feet; the cave itself is about 200 feet in length, in some parts 50 or 60 broad, and in others not above 10 or 12, and the greatest height is about 50 feet, though in some places the roof is not above four or five feet from the bottom. There are several partial divisions of it, which the imaginations of some people have distinguished into a kitchen, a hall, a dancing room, a cellar, and other apartments; and water of a petrifying quality, being constantly dropping from the roof, and forming a variety of stony figures, fancy has improved them into resemblances of old women, dogs, bells, organs, and other things. The echo of any noise within this cavern is so strong, that a large stone, such as a man may lift up without much difficulty, being dropped on the rocky bottom of the cave, sounds with a noise as loud as the report of a cannon. At the extremity of this cave, there issues a stream of water sufficient to drive a mill; and passing with great rapidity and noise the whole length of the cavern, it bursts out through the rock, near the entrance into the valley. Here are al-

ways

ways people ready, for a small reward, to attend strangers into the cave with lights.

Near Chedder there are two rocks, called *Chedder Cliffs*; and between these is a frightful chasm, the sides of which are near 300 feet high; through this chasm is the road from Ax-bridge to Bristol; and from the bottom of one of the hills there issues a stream, so rapid, that it is said to drive twelve mills within a quarter of a mile of the spring.

In the river Parret, near its confluence with the Tone, north-west of Langport, there is a small island, containing scarce two acres of ground, called the *Isle of Athelney*, a name derived from the ancient Saxon name *Ætheling*, which signifies an *Island of Nobles*. It had this name from having been the place to which king Alfred retreated with a few of his nobles to hide himself, after he had been defeated by the Danes. That king afterwards built a monastery here, the foundations of which were discovered by some labourers in the year 1674. Among other subterraneous remains of this building, were found the bases of church pillars, consisting of wrought free stone, with coloured tiles, and other things of the same kind: and soon afterwards, near this island, was found a sort of metal or picture of St. Cuthbert, with a Saxon inscription, importing that it was made by order of king Alfred. It appears by its form to have hung by a string; and it is conjectured, that the king wore it either as an amulet, or in veneration of St. Cuthbert, who is said to have appeared to him in his troubles, and assured him of the victories that he afterwards obtained over the Danes.

At *Stanton Drew*, near Pensford, there is a monument called the *Wedding*, consisting of stones about six feet high, ranged in a circle about ninety feet in diameter. The occasion of this monument is not known, but the name is derived from a fabulous tradition, that as a bride was going to be married, she and the rest of the company were changed into stones.

S E A T S.

PRIOR PARK, near Bath, was the seat of the late Ralph Allen, Esq; who first projected the scheme of the cross-post-roads, by which he acquired a considerable fortune. He was a gentleman of a very amiable character, and much distinguished for his taste, and the liberality of his spirit. This elegant mansion is situated near the summit of Charlton-hill, from which the prospect is extensive and delightful. From the front windows there is a compleat view of the city of Bath, and the rising grounds by which it is encompassed. The house is built in the Corinthian order, and on each side are two large wings for offices, which form a line of one thousand feet. The upper
part

part is crowned with a balustrade. The portico is in the center of the middle story, and behind it is a fine hall, and a chapel for divine service. All the rooms are finished in a very magnificent taste. The gardens, which are opposite to the front of the house, are laid out with great elegance; and being on the declivity of the hill, the serpentine walks are rendered extremely agreeable by the falling of small streams, which are admirably adapted to the situation. Behind the house, near the summit of the hill, is a fine terrace, which commands a very delightful prospect.

Burton-court, eleven miles from Somerton, was the seat of the late Sir William Pynsent, Bart. but is now one of the seats of the Earl of Chatham.

Cleveland Court and *Kennet St. George*, in this county, are two seats belonging to the Earl of Bristol; and *Ken Court*, is a seat of Earl Powlet. *Orchard Portman* is a seat of Henry Portman, Esq; and at *Brympton*, is a seat of Sir Ralph Sydenham. *Marston Bigot*, near Frome, is the seat of the Earl of Corke; and at *Canington*, two miles from Bridgewater, is a seat of Lord Clifford at *Chudleigh*. *Witham Friery*, near Frome, is a seat of the Earl of Egremont; at *Buckland*, five miles from Taunton, is a seat of Lord Hawley; and *Farley Castle*, near Philip's Norton, is the seat of Mr. Houlston.

D O R S E T S H I R E.

This county is bounded by Devonshire and part of Somersetshire on the west, by Wiltshire and another part of Somersetshire on the north, by Hampshire on the east, and by the English channel on the south. It is about fifty miles in length, from east to west, forty in breadth, and one hundred and fifty miles in circumference. The air of this county, which has been often styled the garden of England, is in general healthy. On the hills it is somewhat sharp, but mild and pleasant in the vallies, and which was formerly overspread with forests, now affords good pasture for black cattle; and the southern part, which chiefly consists of fine downs, feeds an incredible number of sheep.

The principal rivers in this county are the Stour and the Frome. The Stour river rises in Somersetshire, and entering Dorsetshire, runs due south to Sturminster down, where, making an angle, it runs a course nearly east-south-east, and leaving Dorsetshire above five miles south-east of Wimbornminster, it falls into the English channel at Christ Church, in Hampshire. The Frome rises in the west part of Dorsetshire, near Evershot, and

and running almost due east, falls into the bay of the English channel, called Pool harbour, near Wareham. Other less considerable rivers of this county are the Piddle, the Lyddon, the Dulish, and the Allen. The rivers of this county afford plenty of fish; but the tench and eels of the Stour are particularly famous. The port towns supply the inhabitants with all sorts of sea-fish, and the rocks upon the coast abound with samphire and eringo. Here are swans, geese, and ducks, without number, and great plenty of wood-cocks, pigeons, pheasants, partridges, field-fares, and other game. This county also abounds with corn, cattle, wool, hemp, and timber.

Dorsetshire is divided into 34 hundreds, and contains 22 market-towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bristol, and includes 248 parishes. This county is remarkable for its linen and woollen manufactures, and its fine ale.

M A R K E T - T O W N S .

DORCHESTER is distant from London 123 miles, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, two bailiffs, six aldermen, and six capital burgesses, besides a governor, who is annually chosen by 24 common-council men, and whose office is chiefly to look after the trade of the town. A court of common-council, assisted by five of the capital burgesses, determines all matters belonging to the privileges of the freemen. In this place, being the county town, the assizes for the county and quarter sessions are held, and the knights of the shire are elected. It is situated upon a steep ascent, and commands a fine view of the river Frome, which lies north of the town. It consists chiefly of three streets, which are well paved and clean; and the houses, though they are old and low, are yet regularly built, and in general of stone. Here are three churches, a town-hall, a shire-hall, and the county goal, with its chapel. St. Peter's church and the town-hall stand in one street; Trinity church and the shire-hall in another; and All Saints church, below which is the county goal, with its chapel, in the third. St. Peter's church is a handsome structure. There is a traditional rhyme, which imports the founder of this church to have been one Geoffery Van:

Geoffery Van
With his wife Anne,
And his maid Nan,
Built this church.

But there was long since dug up in a garden here, a large seal, with indisputable marks of antiquity, and this inscription: *Sigillum Galfredi de Ann*; it is therefore supposed, with some reason, that the founder's name was Ann. Here is a good free-school house,

house and a handsome alms-house near it, besides two other alms-houses, the donations of private gentlemen. This town was once famous for a manufactory of broad cloth and serge; the manufactory of broad cloth is entirely lost, and the serge trade is very inconsiderable. The principal business of the place at present is breeding sheep, of which it is said no less than 600,000 are fed within six miles of this town; the ewes generally bring two lambs, which is imputed to the wild thyme and other aromatic herbage, which grows upon the downs here in great plenty. The sheep and lambs are bought up by the farmers of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, and Surry, to supply the eastern part of England. This town also sends great quantities of malt every year to Bristol, and it is noted for excellent cakes, as well as for excellent beer.

Dorchester is by Antoninus called Durnovaria, that is, a *passage over a river*; and by Ptolemy Durnium. In the time of the Romans it was one of the winter stations of the legions quartered in those parts; and at about a mile distance from this town, they had a summer station, now called Maiden Castle. It was then a camp, with five trenches, and included near ten acres of ground. In the neighbourhood of this town, the Romans had also an amphitheatre 140 feet wide, and 220 long, now called Maumbury, having a terrace on the top, which is still used as a public walk, and commands a prospect of the town and country round it. The famous Roman causeway called Ickening-street, leading from this Town to Maiden Castle, and the foundations of an old Roman wall, which surrounded the town, and a ditch, that surrounded the wall, are still visible. A great variety of Roman coins have been dug up here at different times; some of silver and others of copper, called by the common people king Dorn's pence; for they have a notion that one king Dorn was the founder of Dorchester. The Romans had also a castle here, which was demolished by the Danes; but after the Norman invasion, there was another castle erected in the same spot, of which the barons were governors for a long time. This town was very considerable before it was ruined by the Danes; and in the time of the Saxons, there were two mints in it for the coinage of money.

SHAFTSBURY, or SHAFTON, stands on a hill in the post road from London to Exeter, and commands a prospect into Wiltshire and Somersetshire. Its distance from London is 102 miles, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, bailiffs, and common council men. Many of the houses are built of free stone. On the top of a hill, called Park hill, near this town, a fine grove was planted some years since by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, for the inhabitants to walk in. Water is

so scarce in this town, that it used to be brought from Motcomb, a village at some distance, by horses; but in 1718, William Benson, Esq. one of its representatives, was at the expence of constructing engines, which raised the water of a well, about two miles off, to the height of above 300 feet, and converted it into a large cistern in the middle of the town. These engines, however, have for some reasons been disused, and the inhabitants have dug pits at the doors of their houses for preserving the rain water, which not being sufficient for a constant supply, the poor get their living by bringing water in pails, or upon horses, to the town, from Motcomb; and as an acknowledgment to the lord of the manor of Motcomb, the mayor and burgessees of Shaftsbury used to go in procession every year, on the Monday before Holy Thursday, with a kind of garland, something like the May garlands, carried about by those who sell milk in London, consisting of plate, borrowed of the neighbouring gentry, and adorned with peacocks feathers. This garland, which is here called a prize besom, was carried to a green below the hill whence the water is taken, and presented, together with a raw calf's head, and a pair of gloves, to the lord of the manor, who received the present by his steward, and at the same time distributed twelve penny loaves and three dozen of beer among the people. After the ceremony was over, the prize besom was restored to the mayor, and carried back to the town by one of the officers, with great solemnity.

BLANDFORD lies upon the Stour, at the distance of 107 miles from London. It is an ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, chosen yearly out of the aldermen or capital burgessees. It has been twice burnt down by accident; first in the reign of queen Elizabeth, but was soon rebuilt; and the second time on June 4, 1731, when the fire raged so violently, that few of the people saved any of their goods; and the small pox being much here at the same time, many of the sick were carried from the flames into the fields, where they died. The town has however been since rebuilt more beautifully. Its chief manufacture formerly was band strings, and afterwards straw hats and bone lace, but now malt and cloth. The town is much frequented by the gentry who have seats upon pleasant downs, extending from this place to Dorchester, and called Burford Downs. Here is a bridge over the Stour.

SHERBORNE is 117 miles from London. It is a place of great antiquity, for it was of considerable note in the time of the Saxons. It derives its name from the Saxon *Scine*, i. e. clear, or pure, and *bunn*, a spring, or fountain. An episcopal see was fixed here in the year 704, by Ina, King of the West Saxons; in which there sat twenty-five bishops successively, till the eleventh century, when after being united with the bishopric of Sunning,



A View of the principal Street in Blandford, Dorsetshire

Sunning, the see was removed from hence first to Wilton, and afterwards to Old Sarum, and Salisbury : whereupon this county was made part of that diocese, till Henry VIII. erected a new see at Bristol, to which diocese it has belonged ever since. Soon after the translation of the see, the cathedral was converted into an abbey; and being a magnificent edifice, was so much prized by the inhabitants of the town, that at the dissolution of the monasteries, they bought it for their parish church; and it is said that they pulled down three churches and four chapels about the town, to save this. Sherborne church is, indeed, a venerable regular Gothic structure, and adorned with excellent workmanship both within and without, and is scarcely surpassed by any parish church in the kingdom. There is a dignity and solemnity in the great isle, which is very striking. The tower contains six large bells, which require eighteen or twenty men to ring them in peal. The tenor, or the sixth, is said to weigh 60,000lb. It was brought from Tournay, and given by Cardinal Wolsey to this church, and on it is this inscription :

*By Wolsey's Gift I measure Time for all,
To Mirth, to Grief, to Church, I serve to call.*

At the entrance of this church are interred Ethelbald and Etheibert, two of our Saxon kings; and, among other monuments here, in one of the isles, is a very superb one, erected to the memory of John, Lord Digby, Baron Digby of Sherborne, and Earl of Bristol. The Earl is represented at full length in his parliamentary robes: on his left side stands his first lady, and on his right his second.

Fabian asserts, that the town of Sherborne was burnt down by a detachment of the Danish army in 1103. It does not appear that this town ever sent representatives to parliament; but it sent William Turpin, and two other deputies, to a council held at Westminster, in the eleventh year of the reign of King Edward the Third. In 1685, twelve persons were executed here for being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion. In 1688, the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. came to Sherborne-lodge from Exeter, and was joined in this town by the Prince of Denmark, the Dukes of Ormond and Grafton, Lord Churchill, and other persons of distinction, who deserted King James II. at Salisbury. This town gives the title of Baron to the Digby family.

The situation of Sherborne is pleasant, partly on a declining hill, and partly in a vale, and by its southern exposure very fertile. It is two miles in circumference, and contains upwards of five hundred houses. In the market place is a conduit of ex-

cellent water, which is constantly running, and has not been known to fail in the driest summers.

Here is an alms-house, which was founded about the 15th of Henry the Sixth, by Robert Nevil, Bishop of Sarum, and others. It maintains in wood and clothing sixteen men and eight women, who are chosen and governed by a master, and nineteen brethren, elected out of the principal inhabitants of the town, by a majority of their own body. Prayers are daily read in a chapel in the alms-house, and a sermon is preached every Thursday. In a room wherein the master and brethren meet to transact the business of the alms house, there are some cupboards, on the doors of which are some paintings of an ancient date, well executed. Here is also a free-school, which was founded by King Edward the Sixth. Twenty of the inhabitants of Sherborne are governors of it. The Bishop of Bristol for the time being is the visitor; and the governors can make statutes by his advice. The master and governors of the alms-house are feoffees, and each in their turn warden and governor of the school, which has two masters, clergymen, and graduates in one of the universities. Ever since the year 1740, there has been a silk mill established here, on Sir Thomas Lombe's plan. This manufactory employs five or six hundred hands.

There are the remains of a castle here, which held out during a long siege in the time of the civil war, in the reign of King Charles the First. It was one of the first formally besieged by the parliament's forces, and held out for the King one of the last. There was a large moat round it on the north side; and there are still the remains of a subterraneous passage into the adjacent vale. This castle was built by Roger, the third bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry I. but King Stephen, incensed at the Bishop's pride, seized it, and his successors kept it till the year 1350, when it was recovered from the crown by Robert Wyvil, a prelate of more courage than learning. After it was taken by the forces of the parliament in the civil war, they sent orders to have it demolished.

POOL is supposed to derive its name from a bay, called Luxford Lake, which surrounds it on every side but the north, and in a calm looks like a pool, or standing water. It is distant 109 miles from London, and sent members to parliament in the reign of king Edward the Third: and by a charter of queen Elizabeth, this town is severed from the county of Dorset, and made a county of itself, with the privilege of a sheriff keeping a court to determine all causes both civil and criminal, with divers other immunities, several of which it still enjoys, particularly the right of trying malefactors within its own jurisdiction, by a commission from the crown, which saves the expence of entertaining the judges on the circuit. The borough and coun-



a View of Sherborne Castle in Dorset Shire.

ty is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, a sheriff, a coroner, a town clerk, bailiffs, and common council men. The mayor, who is admiral within the liberty, is chosen from among the burgesses; and after he has passed the chair, is always an alderman; and the first year after his mayoralty, he is senior bailiff, and a justice of the peace: from among the aldermen are chosen annually three justices, the mayor and recorder being of the quorum, and the election of the freemen or burgesses, must be made by the mayor, four aldermen, and twenty-four burgesses. This town contains about four hundred houses. The church, which is about two hundred years old, is a large structure, but the tower is low, and the wings larger than the body, and not equal one to another. Here is a beautiful town hall, built of stone, a charity school, a custom-house, and quay; and there is a large warehouse, called the Town Cellar, for keeping the merchants goods.

Pool is one of the most considerable ports in the west of England, and several of its merchants have represented it in parliament. It carries on a great trade to the West Indies, to Newfoundland, and, in time of peace, to France. Here is great plenty of fish, with which this town supplies Wiltshire, and the inland parts of Somersetshire. This place is particularly remarkable for vast plenty of mackarel in the season, and for the best and largest oysters in all this part of England, which also contain larger pearls, and more in number, than any others in England; they are pickled and barrelled up here, and sent not only to London, but to the West Indies, Spain, Italy, and other places. Great quantities of corn, pulse, and Purbeck stone, are also exported from this place.

LIME was thus called from a little rivulet of the same name that runs by it; it is also called Lyme-Regis, or King's Lime, probably from its having been annexed to the crown in the reign of king Edward the First. It is distant from London 147 miles. King Edward granted it every privilege that is enjoyed even by the city of London, with a court of hustings, and freedom from all tolls and lastage. These privileges were confirmed by Edward the Second and Third, by king James the First, king Charles the First, and king William and queen Mary. The corporation now consists of a mayor, a recorder, fifteen capital burgesses, a town clerk, and other officers. The mayor is a justice of the peace during his mayoralty, and the year following; and in the third year, he is both justice and coroner; two of the capital burgesses are also justices of the peace. Here are some fine houses built of free stone, and covered with blue slate; and as the town is situated upon the declivity of a hill, the houses rising gradually one above another, make a fine appearance at a distance. The town has only one church, but it is one of the
finest

finest harbours in the English channel. There is a rivulet runs through the middle of this town, but as it stands on a high steep rock, the merchants are obliged to lade and unlade their goods at a place called the Cobb, a quarter of a mile from the town. The Cobb is a massy building, and consists of a firm stone wall, running out a considerable way into the sea, and of a breadth sufficient to admit of warehouses and carriages on it, besides a house for the custom-house officers. Without this wall, there is another of equal strength, which is carried round the end of the first wall, and forms the entrance into the port, which for safety is perhaps not to be equalled in the world. There are some guns planted at proper distances, both for the defence of the Cobb, and of the town. The mayor and burgesses are at the expence of keeping the Cobb in repair, for which end they are properly empowered to provide materials. That part of the town which lies at the foot of the rock, near the sea, is so low, that at spring tides the cellars are overflowed to the height of ten or twelve feet. The custom-house stands upon pillars, and has the corn market underneath it. This town had formerly a considerable trade, particularly to Newfoundland, so that the customs have produced some years upwards of sixteen thousand pounds. The merchants began to trade in the pilchard fishery some years since, and have had good success.

BRIDPORT is situated at the distance of 138 miles from London, upon a small river near the coast of the English channel, and in the great western road. It is the capital of its hundred, and was made a borough by king Henry the Third, by whose charter it was leased to the inhabitants in fee farm, for a small quit rent, into the Exchequer, collected by the bailiffs of the town, and payable at Michaelmas. It was incorporated by king Henry the Eighth, and afterwards by queen Elizabeth; and by a charter of king James the First, two bailiffs were to be chosen yearly by the capital burgesses, who were to be fifteen, of whom the bailiffs were to be two; and the corporation was empowered to chuse a recorder or town clerk, who, with the bailiffs in office, and the two preceding bailiffs, were to be justices of the peace. The corporation had a power by this charter, to build a prison, to have a common seal, and to hold lands and tenements. The bailiffs were to have all fines, with other privileges, and to have two serjeants to carry maces before them. The town hall is a mean building, in which, however, the quarter sessions for the county are held once a year. This town has a harbour, which was formerly a good one; and while it was such, this was a place of great trade; but a mortality happened here, which carried off the greatest part of the inhabitants, and the harbour was so much neglected, that the entrance

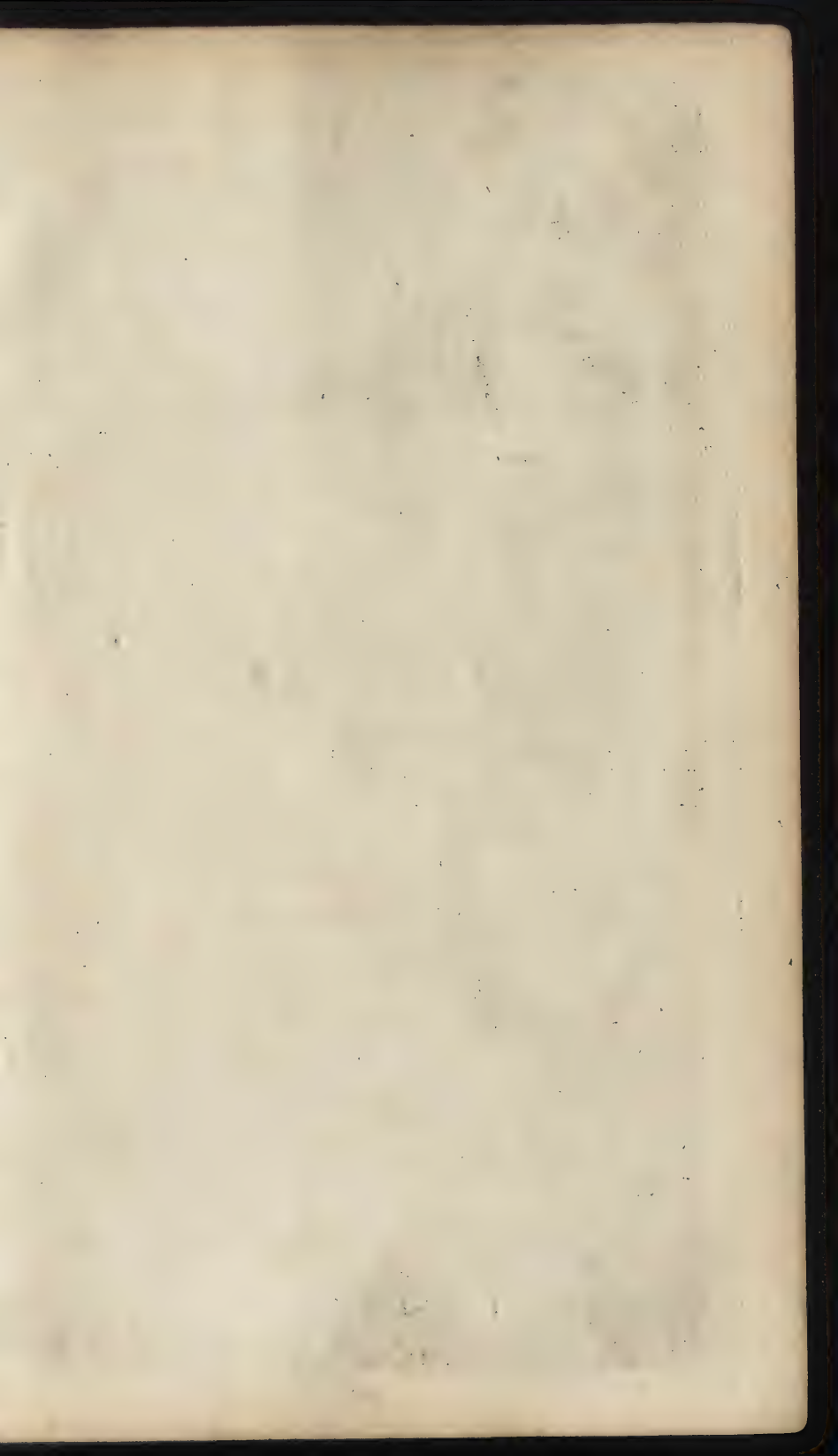
was barred by the sand which the tides threw up; and though an act of parliament passed in 1722, for restoring and rebuilding the haven and piers, it has not yet been executed. This place was once famous for the manufacturing of hemp into ropes and cables; and by a statute made in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and confirmed by successive parliaments for about fifty years, it was enacted, that the cordage of the English navy should for a limited time be made in this town, or within five miles of it; but there is scarce any remains of this trade, or indeed of any other at present, though the soil between this town and Bemister produces as good crops of hemp as any in England.

MELCOMB, called MELCOMB-REGIS, because it was anciently the king's demesne, is separated from Weymouth by a small river called the Wey. It is distant from London 132 miles, and sent members to parliament in the reign of king Edward the First, before Weymouth had that privilege. In the reign of king Edward the Third, it was in so flourishing a state, that it was by parliament appointed a staple; but for its quarrels with Weymouth, its privileges as a port, were removed to Pool in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, but restored in that of queen Elizabeth by act of parliament, which was confirmed in the next reign, on condition that Melcomb and Weymouth should make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; and to this union is owing the present flourishing state of both. This united corporation consists of a mayor, who is the officer that returns the writs for electing members of parliament, a recorder, two bailiffs, twenty-four capital burghesses, and a number of aldermen, which is necessarily uncertain, because every person who is once a mayor, is an alderman ever afterwards. Melcomb has four tolerable streets: most of the houses are built of stone, though not very high; and the place is better furnished with dwelling-houses and ware-houses than Weymouth. Here is a good market-place and town-hall, to which the members of the corporation of Weymouth come to attend the public business; the inhabitants of Weymouth also in general attend divine service at Melcomb church. The port however generally goes by the name of Weymouth; it is said to be the best frequented harbour in the county, and is defended by Sandfort and Portland castles. In the reign of king James the First, a commodious bridge of timber, consisting of seventeen arches, was built from Melcomb to Weymouth, chiefly by the contributions of some citizens of London. The bridge having fallen to decay, was rebuilt some years ago by Sir Thomas Hardy, William Harvey, John Ward, and Reginald Marriot, Esqrs. who then represented this corporation in parliament.

WEYMOUTH

WEYMOUTH is part of the town and corporation of Melcomb, and as such has been already in part described. Its situation is low, yet it is a clean agreeable place. It has a custom-house, and a good quay, and formerly carried on a considerable trade to France, Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies; the Newfoundland trade still thrives here; the wine trade is also very considerable, and the place has a large correspondence in the country, for the consumption of its returns. The town is 133 miles from London.

WAREHAM is 155 miles from London, and had a strong castle built by William the First, of which, time has left no traces, except that the hill on which it stood is still called Castle-hill. At this place lived a recluse, called Peter, a hermit, who, with his son, was hanged in the reign of king John, because he had prophesied that the king should be deposed at a certain time, and offered to suffer death if his prediction was not accomplished; but it does not appear whether he was put to death before the time arrived, or after he incurred the penalty to which he submitted himself. Wareham stands in the most healthy part of the county, though surrounded with water on every side, having the river Frome on the south, the Piddle on the north, and the bay into which they fall on the east. The inhabitants say that it rose out of the ruins of Stowborough, now a village on the other side of the Frome. It is however reckoned the oldest town in the county, and was once the largest, having had seventeen churches. It was inclosed with walls, and was formerly washed by the sea, which has since retired from it, and was then a harbour of considerable note. It is a corporation, which by the charter of queen Anne, consists of a mayor, a recorder, a town clerk, six capital burghesses, and twelve common-council men and their assistants, the mayor, by an old prescriptive right, is coroner not only of this place, but of the isle of Purbeck, and another small island; on the south side of the bay of Pool, called Branksey Island: he has been supreme magistrate here ever since the time of king Henry the Sixth; and the mayor in office, the preceding mayor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace; the officiating mayor and recorder are of the quorum, and are empowered to hold their own sessions. Here are three churches, St. Martin's, Trinity church, and St. Mary's church, which are all three supplied by one minister, who preaches at St. Mary's, the great church, the summer half year, and at the two others alternately in the winter. The tower of St. Mary's is the chief ornament of the town. The soil in and about this place produces vast quantities of garlick; but the chief trade of the town is in tobacco pipe clay, of which the best in Great Britain is dug out of a hill in the neighbourhood, called Hunger Hill.



A View of Igge Castle in Dorsetshire.



CORFE-CASTLE stands in the middle of that part of the county called the Isle of Purbeck, at the distance of 120 miles from London. It derives its name from a castle, now in ruins, supposed to have been built by King Edgar, who kept his court here, and endowed the town with several privileges. That it was a place of great importance in the time of Henry the Third, is manifest from history; for when Simon Montfort took that prince prisoner, in the forty second year of his reign, it was one of the three fortresses which he required to be delivered up to him, and it was afterwards chosen by Mortimer for the prison of king Edward the Second. It was repaired by king Henry the Seventh, and afterwards by king Charles the First, for whom it was a garrison; but being taken by the parliament forces, they plundered and demolished it. The site of this castle is near half a mile in circumference; and by the ruins, it appears to have been not only a strong but magnificent building. Corfe Castle was a long time a borough by prescription, and afterwards incorporated by queen Elizabeth. King Charles the Second also, as a reward for the gallant defence the castle made for him, granted an exemption from toll, arrests, suit or service without the borough; and besides, every other privilege common with the Cinque ports, the peculiar honour of baron to its principal members, the style of the letters of incorporation being the mayor and barons of Corfe Castle; and all the barons that have served the office of mayor, are justices of the peace, and can hold sessions, chuse coroners, and ale-tasters during life. The lord of the manor is, by inheritance, lord lieutenant of the Isle of Purbeck; has power to appoint all officers, to determine all actions by his bailiffs and deputies; has all shipwrecks in the Isle, and a freedom from the court of admiralty. This town has a large and lofty church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal visitation or jurisdiction, and has a chapel of ease about a mile out of town.

WIMBORN-MINSTER, or WINBORN-MISTER, had formerly a monastery, whence *Minster* was added to the name *Wimborn*. In the time of the Romans, it was one of the two winter stations for their legions in this county, Dorchester being the other; the summer station was a hill, called Badbury, two miles distant from this town. It is 105 miles from London, and is situated near the conflux of the river Stour and Allen. This is the largest parish in the county: the church is a noble edifice, built in the manner of a cathedral, 182 feet long, with a fine tower in the middle, and a spire said to have been taller than any in the kingdom, which fell down in 1610: there is another tower at the west end of the church, and each of these towers is ninety feet high. Here is the only choir in the coun-

ty, consisting of four singing men, six boys, and an organist. A very fine free-school was founded here by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry the Seventh, the stipend of which queen Elizabeth augmented, and annexed it to the foundation. This is a populous, but poor place, and is chiefly supported by knitting stockings.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON took its name probably from its having been once a monastery, or minster, upon the river Stour, and joined by a stone bridge over that river to another town called Newtown-castle, of which there are now scarcely any remains. This town is distant from London 122 miles, and is a mean obscure place.

FRAMPTON, or FROMETON, derives its name from its situation upon the river Frome, at the distance of 129 miles from London. It is remarkable only for its excellent trouts, and the mansion house of Mr. Brown, which is a noble structure, of Portland Stone, about eighty feet in front.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON, is situated south-west of Blandford, at the distance of 113 miles from London, and has nothing worthy of note except its abbey, which was built by king Athelstan, and great part of which was standing lately.

STALBRIDGE is 111 miles from London, and is a small inconsiderable place, having nothing worthy of note besides a charity school.

EVERSHOT stands upon the borders of Somersetshire, 131 miles from London, and is a little obscure town, containing nothing remarkable.

CRANBOURN is distant from London 94 miles, and is pleasantly situated in a healthy sporting country, near a very large chace: it is well watered, and is a pretty little town.

CERNE ABBEY is distant from London 123 miles.

BERE-REGIS stands upon a rivulet of its own name, near its influx into the river Piddle, at the distance of 116 miles from London.

BEMISTER is distant from London 140 miles, and has a good charity school, but nothing else that is remarkable.

ABBOTSBURY derives its name from an abbey, of which it was formerly the site, and is distant from London 131 miles.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES and ANTIQUITIES.

Near Shillington, a village upon the Stour, not far from Sturminster, there are two hills, one called *Hamildon Hill*, and the other *Hodde Hill*; Hamildon Hill is fortified with a triple rampart, and Hodde Hill with only a single one. It is certain they were both camps; but as they were neither of them mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary, they can scarcely be supposed to have

have been thrown up by the Romans, and therefore are generally thought to be Danish or British.

King Etheldred, brother of king Alfred, lies buried in the church of Wimborne, under a marble tomb, on which is the effigy of a king crowned, a half length, and the following inscription: *In hoc loco quiescit corpus S. Etheldredi Regis West Saxonum, Martyris, qui, Anno Domini 882. 23. Aprilis, per manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.*

There is a forest in this county, on the borders of Somersetshire, called *White Hart Forest*, as it is said, from a white hart, which was chased in it by king Henry the Third. The king was so pleased with the beauty of this creature, that he not only spared its life, but ordered that no other person should kill it. It was, however, some time afterwards, hunted and killed by one Thomas de la Linde, with several others, whose names are not mentioned; but the king was so much incensed when he heard it, that he laid all their lands under a pecuniary mulct.

There is in this county a peninsula, called *Portland Island*, the sea having formerly flowed round it, though it is now joined to the main by a beach, called *Cheffil Bank*, which the surge has thrown up. Whence Portland derives its name is not certainly known; some suppose from its situation opposite the port of Weymouth, and others from a Saxon, who possessed himself of it about the year 513. It is scarcely seven miles in compass, and but thinly inhabited; for though it affords plenty of corn and pasture, yet wood and coal are so scarce, that the inhabitants are forced to dry the dung of their black cattle for fuel. The land here is so high, that in clear weather it gives a prospect above half way over the English channel. The island is rendered inaccessible by high and dangerous rocks, except on the north side, where it is defended by a strong castle that was built by king Henry the Eighth, called *Portland Castle*, and another erected on the opposite shore, called *Sandford-castle*. These command all ships that come into the road, which for its strong current setting in from the English and French coasts, is called *Portland Race*. These currents render it always turbulent, and have frequently driven vessels not aware of them, to the west of Portland, and wrecked them on the *Cheffil Bank*; on the two points of which there are light houses, to warn the mariner of his danger. This peninsula is famous for its quarries of excellent stone, called *Portland stone*, reckoned the best in the kingdom for duration and beauty.

Cheffil Bank is a continuation of *Portland Island*, reaching north west to *Abbotsbury*, near seven miles, and running parallel to the shore, between which and the bank, there is an inlet of water which forms a lake, and which, in some places, is half a

mile over; in the broadest of it there is a swannery, where there are not less than seven or eight thousand swans.

There is another peninsula of this county, supposed also to have been once surrounded by the sea, called Purbeck Island. It is situated between Wareham and the English channel; and besides a very useful stone, called Purbeck stone, furnishes some fine marble, and the best tobacco pipe clay in the world.

Among the curiosities of this county, must be reckoned the rising and falling of the water in *Luxford Lake*, by Pool, which is said to ebb and flow four times every twenty-four hours.

At *Hermitage*, a village about seven miles south of Sherborne, there is a chasm in the earth, whence a large plat of ground, with trees and hedges upon it, was removed intire to the distance of forty rods, by an earthquake, which happened on the 13th of January, 1585.

S E A T S.

SHERBORNE LODGE, the seat of Lord Digby, situated in his Lordship's park, near the town of Sherborne, was built by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. It is built in the form of the letter H. In this house is a fine picture of queen Elizabeth, carried in an open sedan by eight noblemen, to visit Lord Hunsdon, of Hunsdon House. There is a fine piece of water on the north side of the house, which has all the appearance of a fine navigable river, and has indeed a small rivulet running through it; over which a very handsome bridge has been erected by Mr. Mylne, architect of Black Friars bridge.

There is a fine shady walk of lofty trees in the gardens, called Sir Walter Raleigh's grove. The park contains 340 acres; and is well stocked with deer. And from the water, and the variation of the prospects round this seat, it may be reckoned one of the most beautiful in England. Here the great Sir Walter Raleigh spent so much of his time as his various employments by sea and land would permit.

Francis Seymour, Esq; has also a fine large house at Sherborne, built of free-stone, but he has not resided therein of late.

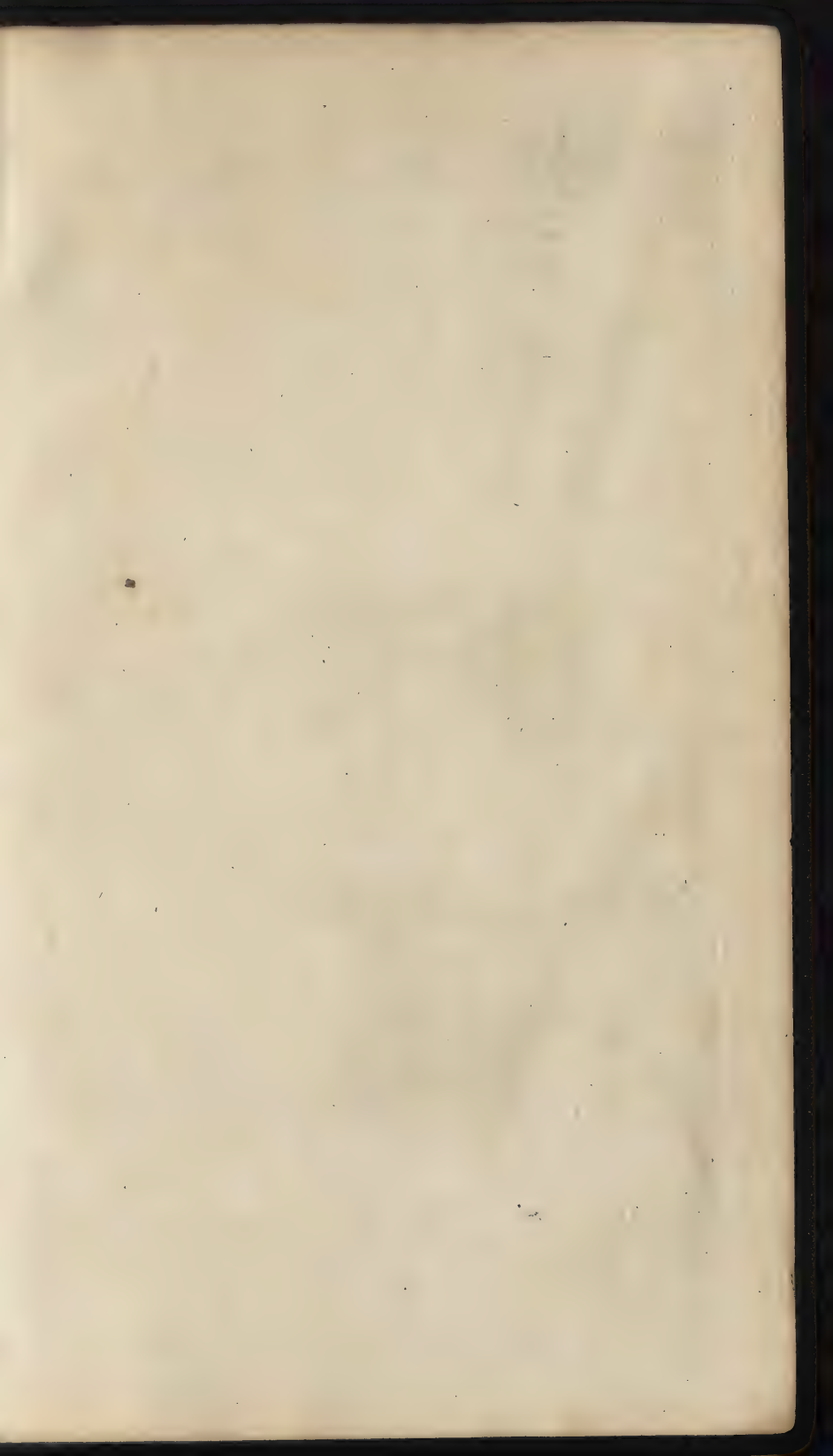
At EASTBURY, six miles from Shaftesbury, Lord Melcombe has a very fine seat, the gardens and park belonging to which are exceeding spacious. The front of the house is adorned with a noble Doric portico, and the saloon, which is reckoned one of the finest in England, is richly decorated, having at one end three grand apartments; one hung with sattin, another with crimson velvet, and the third with flowered velvet, richly laced with gold. At the other end is the dining-room, and drawing-room. The marble tables are extremely curious, and were purchased by the late Lord from an Italian prince, when he was upon his



Sherborne Castle in Dorsetshire the Seat of Lord Digby.



A View from Jerusalem Hill in Lord Digby's Park at Sherborne in Dorsetshire.





View of Lillwerth Castle near Dorchester.

his travels. The offices adjoining to the house are well contrived, and the whole is executed in an elegant and masterly manner.

Hooke-Castle, nine miles from Dorchester, is the seat of the Duke of Bolton. *Wimborne St. Giles*, ten miles from Shaftesbury, is the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury.—*Lulworth-castle*, near Dorchester, is the seat of Mr. Willes. It was built in the reign of James I. by the Earl of Suffolk, after a design of Inigo Jones.—*Cranbourn house*, eleven miles from Shaftesbury, is the seat of the Earl of Salisbury.—*Beinston*, about a mile from Blandford, is the seat of Henry Portman, Esq;—*Buckland*, six miles from Dorchester, is the seat of Earl Powlet; and *Piddletton*, four miles from Dorchester, is a seat of the Earl of Oxford's.

H A M P S H I R E.

This county is bounded by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire on the west, by Berkfhire on the north, by the counties of Surry and Suffex on the east, and by the English channel on the south. It extends 64 miles from south to north, 36 from west to east, and is, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 150 miles in circumference.

The chief rivers of this county are the Avon, the Test, and the Itching. The Avon rises in Wiltshire, and passes through Salisbury, where it begins to be navigable; it enters Hampshire at Charford, a village near Fordingbridge, and runs southward by Ringwood, to Christ-Church, near which it receives the Stour, a considerable river from Dorchester, and falls into the English Channel. The Test, or Tese, called also the Anton, rises in the north part of Hampshire, and running southward, forms several islands at Stockbridge, and then passing by Rumsley, it falls into an arm of the sea, which reaches several miles up the country, and is called Southampton Bay. The Itching, called also the Alre, rises at Chilton Candover, a village near Alresford, and from thence runs south west to Winchester, and from that city directly south, till it falls into Southampton Bay; having been made navigable from Winchester to Southampton in the time of William the Norman. Hampshire is abundantly supplied with sea and river fish.

The air of this county is for the most part pure and healthy, especially upon the downs, which cross the country from east to west, dividing it nearly into equal parts; and it is observed, that the vapours in the low grounds that are next the sea, are not so pernicious as in other countries. The hilly parts are barren, and fit only for sheep; but the lower grounds produce a great quantity

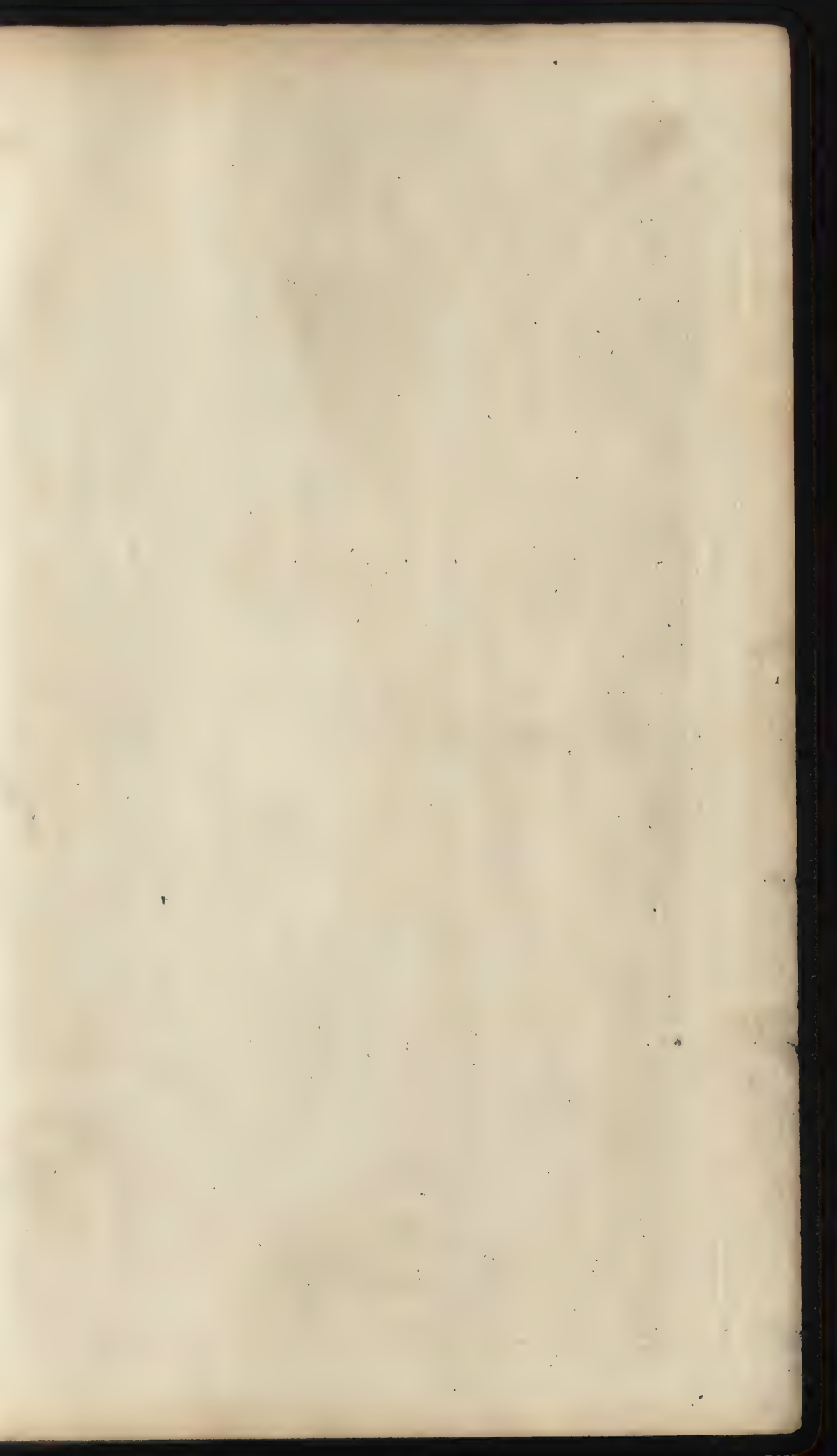
ty of grain, particularly wheat and barley. In the breed of horned cattle here, there is nothing particular ; but in sheep and hogs this county excels most. The sheep are remarkably fine, both in their flesh and in their wool ; and as the hogs are never put into styes, but supplied with great plenty of acorns, the bacon is by far the best in England. Hampshire is also particularly famous for its honey, of which it is said to produce the best and the worst in Britain ; the honey collected upon the heath is reckoned the worst, and that of the champaign country the best. Game of all kinds is plenty in Hampshire. It has more wood than any other county in England, especially oak, and the greatest part of the English navy is built and repaired with the timber of this county.

Hampshire, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, is divided into thirty-nine hundreds, and has one city and twenty market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Winchester, and contains 253 parishes. Its chief manufacture is kerseys and cloth, in which a good foreign trade is carried on, from the many ports and harbours with which it abounds.

W I N C H E S T E R.

This city is 67 miles from London, and is supposed to have been built 900 years before the Christian æra, and to have been the metropolis of Belgæ, and is therefore called *Venta Belgarum*, both by Ptolemy and Antoninus. In it the Romans had looms to weave cloth for the emperors and their army, and king Athelstan granted it the privilege of six mints for the coinage of money. Near the west gate of the cathedral, there is still the remains of an old wall, very thick, with several windows in it, built of small flints, cemented as hard as stone, and supposed to have been a Roman work. On a hill near this city, called St. Catherine's hill, there are the traces of a camp ; and on the side of the west gate, there was a castle, where the West Saxon kings are supposed to have kept their court : in the castle hall, which is supported by marble pillars, is now the town hall ; a round table is still preserved, called king Arthur's round table ; it consists of one piece of wood, and is said to be above 1200 years old ; it has some illegible Saxon characters upon it, which are said to be the names of twenty-four knights, with whom king Arthur used to carouse, and who were called knights of the round table.

Winchester is governed, according to a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, an unlimited number of aldermen, out of whom are chosen six justices, two coroners, two bailiffs, twenty-four common council men, a town clerk, four constables, and four sergeants at mace. It is
about



Winchester House.



about a mile and a half in compass, and almost surrounded with a wall built of flint, having six gates in it, with suburbs leading to each from the adjacent country. The buildings in general are mean, but the streets are broad and clean; there is also a great deal of void ground within the walls, some part of which is laid into gardens, that are supplied upon occasion with water from little canals on each side of the High-street. In this street is a guildhall, which was rebuilt some years ago, and the statue of queen Anne set up in the front of it. In this hall are held two courts of record, on every Friday and Saturday. At the east gate of the city there is an hospital, dedicated to St. John, in the hall of which hospital the mayor and bailiffs give their public entertainments. At one end is the picture of king Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely; and at the other a large table of all the mayors and bailiffs of Winchester, from the year 1184; and here are also tables of benefactions to this city, during the Saxon reigns, and from Henry II. to Charles II. On the west side of this city, king Charles II. set Sir Christopher Wren upon building a royal palace, the situation being extremely fine for such a purpose; the building was almost completed, but the king dying before it was finished, it was neglected, so that now nothing remains of it but the shell. The south side of this palace measures two hundred and sixteen feet, and the west front, three hundred and twenty-six.

The episcopal palace in this city, was built by bishop Blois, in the time of king Stephen; it was almost surrounded by the river Itching, and was adorned and fortified with several turrets. It was demolished by the parliament army in the reign of king Charles I. but rebuilt by bishop Morley, in the reign of Charles II. and fitted up by Dr. Trelawney, the succeeding bishop. The see of Winchester is one of the richest in the kingdom, and was first founded by Kingulfe, a king of the Mercians, whose son translated the see of Dorchester hither in 663; and although the diocese of Sherborne was taken out of this see by king Ina, yet it became afterwards so rich, that when Edward III. would have preferred its bishop, Edendon, his favourite, to the see of Canterbury, he refused it, saying, that "though Canterbury was the highest rack, Winchester was the best manger." There are some privileges and immunities appendant to this see, obtained by William of Wickham, when he was bishop of it, in the reign of Edward III. such as, that the bishops of Winchester should be prelates of the most noble order of the garter, and chancellors to the archbishops of Canterbury.

Winchester had formerly no less than thirty-two parish churches, of which at present six only remain. The cathedral is a large and venerable fabric, begun by bishop Walkelin about 1070, and finished by William of Wickham, of whom there is
a statue

a statue in a nich over the great window, opposite the choir. Instead of a steeple or spire, this church has only a short tower, with a flat covering, as if the top of it had fallen away, and it had been covered in haste, to keep out the rain. The length of this cathedral from east to west, is 545 feet, including a chapel at the east end called Our Lady's Chapel, which is 54 feet long; and the breadth of the body and cross isles, 87 feet: the choir is 136 feet long, and 40 broad; the length of the great cross isle is about 186 feet, and the tower in the middle is 150 feet high, the nave, or western body of the church, is above 300 feet long, and is reckoned the most spacious in England. The roof of the choir is adorned with the coats of arms of the Saxon and Norman kings, the gift of Bishop Fox. The front of this church was erected in the time of the Saxons; it is of black marble, and of a square figure, and is supported by a plain stone pedestal; the sides are ornamented with sculptures in basso relievo, representing the miracles of some saint belonging to this church. The ascent to the choir is by eight steps, at the top of which are two copper statues finely cast, one of James I. on the right hand, and the other of Charles I. on the left. The bishops throne is the gift of bishop Trelawney; the pediment of it is adorned with a mitre; and the arms of the see supported by fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The stalls of the deans and prebendaries are adorned with gilt spire-work, before which stands an eagle with its wings expanded, on a brass pedestal. The ascent to the altar is of marble steps; and the pavement is very curious, being inlaid with marble of different colours, and forming a variety of figures. The altar piece, which is by much the noblest in England, is the gift of Bishop Morley; it consists of a lofty canopy of wood work, projecting over the communion table like a curtain, with gilt festoons hanging down from it, and other ornaments. The communion rail is neat, and on each side of the altar are stone vases, with golden flames issuing out to the roof of the church. The great east window is remarkable for the fine paintings upon the glass, representing several saints and bishops of this church; it is still entire, so also is the west window, which is of painted glass, though inferior to the other. In this cathedral, several of our Saxon kings were buried, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, and put into six gilded coffins, which he placed upon a wall in the south side of the choir. Here also lies the marble coffin of William Rufus, which being opened by the soldiers in the civil wars under Charles I. they found on his thumb a gold ring, adorned with a ruby. Bishop Langton built a neat chapel on the south side of Our Lady's Chapel, in this cathedral, in the middle of which he lies interred, under a state-ly marble tomb; and bishop Fox, who lies buried on the south side of the high altar, has a fine monument erected over him.

Here

Here are several other pompous monuments, among which is that of William of Wickham, which is of white marble richly gilt; it was erected by himself about 13 years before his death, in the body of the church, and is adorned with the ensigns of the order of the Garter, of which he was the first prelate joined with his episcopal robes, all painted in their proper colours. Here is also a very fine monument over the earl of Portland, who was lord high treasurer of England in the reign of Charles I. This monument consists of a statue of the earl, in copper, at full length, armed, with his head raised on three cushions of the same metal. On the south side of the nave, is a marble statue of Sir John Globerry, who, when he was only a private centinel, had a good estate given him, and was raised to the dignity of knighthood by Charles II. for his fidelity when he was employed as messenger between General Monk and the king's friends, relative to the restoration. The clergy of this city have pleasant and elegant lodgings in the close belonging to this cathedral: the deanery in particular is a very handsome building with large gardens, which are very pleasant, but are subject to be overflowed by the river which runs through the middle of them. The great Roman highway leads from this city to *Alton*, and thence as it is supposed to London.

The river Itching was made navigable for barges from this city to Southampton in the reign of William the Norman: and the city and neighbourhood abounds with people of fortune, tho' it has neither trade nor manufacture that deserves notice. Near the bishop's palace is the college of St. Mary, commonly called Winchester college, the foundation of which was laid in 1387, by William of Wickham, and it was finished in 1393. By his charter of foundation he appointed a custos or warden, 70 scholars, students in grammar, ten perpetual chaplains, now called fellows, 3 other chaplains, 3 clerks, a schoolmaster, an usher, an organist, and 16 choristers, who with their tenants, were freed for ever from all taxes. The allowance to the wardens, masters, and fellows, is very considerable, and they have handsome apartments adjoining to the college. The college consists of two large courts, in which are the school, a chapel, and lodgings for the masters and scholars: and beyond the court there is a large cloister, with some ground inclosed for the scholars to play in. Upon the glass of one of the chapel windows, there are excellent paintings, and in the middle of the cloisters is a library; the building is of stone, and well contrived, to prevent any accident by fire. Over the door of the school is an excellent statue of the founder, made by Mr. Cibber. Many great and learned men have been educated at this school, where, after a certain time, the scholars have exhibitions, if they are inclined to study

in the New College at Oxford, founded by the same benefactor.

There is also here a magnificent hospital, called the Hospital of the Holy Cross. The church of this hospital is in form of a cross, and has a large square tower. By the constitution of the founder every traveller that knocks at the door of this house in his way, may claim the relief of a manchet of white bread and a cup of beer, of which a good quantity is set apart daily, to be given away, and what is left distributed to other poor, but none of it is kept to the next day. The revenues of this hospital were to be appropriated to the maintenance of a master and thirty pensioners, called fellows or brothers; for these handsome apartments were allotted; but the number is now reduced to 14, though the master has an appointment of 800*l.* a year. The pensioners wear black gowns, go twice a day to prayers, and have two hot meals a-day, except in Lent, when they have bread, butter, cheese and beer, and 12*s.* in money, to buy what other provisions they chuse. These pensioners used formerly to be decayed gentlemen, but of late they are broken tradesmen, put in at the pleasure of the master. An infirmary was lately established in this town by voluntary subscription procured chiefly by the Reverend Dr. Alured Clarke; and in the north quarter of it, a part of an old monastery is still standing, now called Hide-house, where some Roman Catholics reside, have a chapel, and behave so well that they are not molested. Here are also three charity schools, two of them supported by a subscription of 220*l.* a year, of which one is for 50 boys, and the other for 30 girls; the third, which is supported by the bounty of a single person, is for teaching 250 boys. In the cathedral church-yard there is a college erected and endowed by bishop Morley in 1672 for ten widows of clergymen. The plains and downs about this city, which continue with very few interfections of rivers or vallies for above 50 miles, render it very pleasant to those who love an open situation and extensive prospects.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

PORTSMOUTH derives its name from its situation at the port or mouth of the creek that runs up a part of the coast, which at high tide is surrounded with the sea, and is therefore called Port-sea Island. It is about 14 miles in circumference, and is joined to the continent by a bridge a little above the town. At this bridge there was formerly a small castle, the ruins of which are still remaining, and a town called Port Peris, which is now known by the name of Porchester, and was then close upon the strand, but the sea retiring from Porchester, many of the inhabitants followed it, and settling below Port Peris, built Portsmouth.



A View of Rochester Castle in Hampshire.

mouth. This town is distant from London 73 miles, and is a borough, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiff, and common-council-men. In the reign of Richard II. the French burnt and destroyed Portsmouth, but it recovered so much in six years time, that the inhabitants fitted out a fleet, which beat the French at sea, as they were returning to insult the coast a second time, and then proceeded to France, entered the river Seine, sunk several ships, and brought off a great booty.

PORTSMOUTH may be called the key of England, and is its most regular fortification. It was begun by Edw. IV. and augmented by Henry VII. and VIII; and queen Elizabeth was at so great an expence in improving the works here, that nothing was thought wanting to compleat them: but Charles II. added very much to their strength, extent, and magnificence, and made this one of the principal harbours in the kingdom, for laying up the royal navy; he furnished it with wet and dry docks, store-houses, rope-yards, and all materials for building, repairing, rigging, arming, victualling, and compleatly fitting to sea, ships of war of all rates. At this place all our fleets of force, and all squadrons appointed as convoys to our trade, homeward or outward bound, constantly rendezvous, and 1000 sail may ride here in perfect security. The mouth of this harbour, which is scarcely so broad as the river Thames is at Westminster, is upon the Portsmouth side defended by a castle, built by Henry VIII. and situated about a mile and a half south of the town. This castle is fortified with a good counterscarp, and double moat, with ravellins, and double palisades, besides advanced works to cover the place from any approach, where it may be practicable: but part of this fort was accidentally blown up, and greatly damaged in August 1759. The mouth of the harbour is, on the Gosport side, defended by four small forts, and a platform of above 20 great guns, level with the water.

The town of Portsmouth is fortified on the land side by works raised of late years, about the docks and yards; and some years ago the government bought more ground for additional works. Here are dwelling-houses, with ample accommodations for a commissioner of the navy, and all the subordinate officers and master workmen, necessary for the constant service of the navy in this port day and night; and the contents of the yards and store-house are laid up in such order, that the workmen can readily find any implement even in the dark. The quantities of military and naval stores of all kinds that are laid up here are immense. The rope-house is near a quarter of a mile long, and some of the cables so large, that 100 men are required to work upon them at a time; and this labour, though divided among so many, is notwithstanding so violent, that the men can work at it only four hours in a day. The number of men

continually employed in the yard is never less than 1000. The docks and yard resemble a distinct town, and are a kind of marine corporation within themselves. They are as convenient as can be imagined, and capable of docking 25 or 30 ships in a fortnight: and in the dock yard there is a royal academy. On July 3, 1760, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which consumed the rope-house, the spinning house, the hemp-house, and one of the store-houses, with sundry stores, to the value of more than 50,000l.

This town is situated so near the level of the sea, that it is full of ditches, which it was found necessary to cut as drains, and the inhabitants are very liable to agues; the streets are usually dirty, and the inns and taverns are perpetually crowded with seamen and soldiers. The church of this town is a large and handsome building, and has on the top of its steeple a ship for a weather-cock. It has a bell on the top of its tower, which is rung to give an account of the number of ships that enter the harbour; and on the watch house at the top of the steeple, there is a fine prospect of the ships in the harbour, as well as those of Spithead, a point between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where ships generally ride before they come into the harbour, or after they sail out of it, and before they put to sea. The deputy governor has a beautiful house, with a neat chapel, and there is a very fine new quay for laying up the cannon. This place is however in great want of fresh water, and though the adjacent country abounds with all sorts of provision, yet the consumption of them at Portsmouth is so great, that they are very dear, and so also are lodging and firing. Such has been the increase of business at Portsmouth, and so great the confluence of people, that as the town does not admit of any enlargement, a sort of suburb has been built on the heathy ground adjoining, which is like to become more large and populous than the town, not only because the situation is more pleasant and healthy, but because it is not subject to the laws of the garrison, nor incumbered with the duties and services of the corporation.

SOUTHAMPTON is the county town, and was formerly called Hantun, from its situation upon a bay, anciently called Trifanton, or the bay of Anton, the old name of the river Test. Afterwards it took the name of South-Hanton, or Hampton, to distinguish it from Hampton, Northampton, and other towns of that name. It stands between the rivers Test and Itching at the distance of 78 miles from London: both these rivers are navigable for some way up the country, from whence, especially from the New Forest, vast quantities of timber are brought down, which lie on the shore here sometimes for two miles in length, and are fetched by the ship builders at Portsmouth dock, few ships being now built at Southampton. This town was incorporated

incorporated by Henry II. and king John, and made a county of itself by Henry VI. which renders it independent of the lord lieutenant of the shire. According to its last charter, which was granted by Charles I. the corporation consists of a mayor, nine justices, a sheriff, two bailiffs, 24 common councilmen, and as many burghesses. The mayor is admiral of the liberties from South Sea Castle to another called Hurst Castle, which is situated on that neck of land, which running farthest into the sea, makes the shortest passage to the Isle of Wight, the distance not being above two miles. This town was greatly harrassed by the Danes, who took it in 980, and in the reign of Edward III. it was plundered and burnt to the ground by the French, but it was soon after rebuilt in a more convenient situation, and fortified with double ditches and strong walls, with battlements and watch towers; as it soon became populous, Richard II. built a strong castle on a high mount, for the defence of the harbour. It is said that by some privileges antiently granted to this place, all the Canary wine brought to England was obliged to be first landed here, which brought great wealth to the inhabitants, but the merchants of London suffering greatly by this delay, gave money to the corporation as an equivalent for that privilege, and had their wines brought directly to London.

Southampton is at present surrounded by a wall built of very hard stone, resembling those little white shells, like honeycombs, that grow on the back of oysters. These stones seem to have been gathered near the beach of the sea, which encompasses almost one half of the town, and so deep, that ships of 500 tons burden have frequently been built here: to defend this part of the town from the force of the waves, a strong bank is built of what is called sea ore, a substance composed of long and slender, but strong filaments, somewhat resembling undressed hemp: this bank is said to be a better defence than a wall of stone, or even a natural cliff, but this is not very credible. The principal street is one of the broadest in England, and near three quarters of a mile long, well paved on each side, and ending in a very fine quay. Near the quay is a fort with some guns on it, which was erected by Henry VIII. in 1542. This town has a public hall, in which the assizes are usually kept, but its chief ornaments are its churches, of which there are five, besides a French church. Here is an hospital, called God's House, and a free school, founded by Edward VI. a charity school was also opened in 1613, and a subscription completed of about 80l. a year, for the education of 30 boys. There were formerly many merchants here, and there are still some who carry on the Port and French wine trade, but the principal dealings are with Greenland and Jersey; and there are others who trade to Newfoundland for fish.

STOCKBIDGE is situated on the road to Weymouth, and other parts of the west, at the distance of 67 miles from London, and is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, constable, and serjeants. The bailiff who is generally an innkeeper, is the returning officer at elections for parliament; and the innkeeper, that he may have an opportunity of receiving bribes upon these occasions, without incurring the penalty, has frequently procured one of his own ostlers to be elected bailiff, and has himself carried the mace before him. Sir Richard Steele, who represented this borough in parliament in the reign of queen Anne, carried his election against a powerful opposition, by sticking a large apple full of guineas, and declaring that it should be the prize of that man whose wife should be first brought to bed after that day nine months; this merry offer procured him the interest of all the ladies, who it is said, commemorate Sir Richard's bounty to this day, and once made a vigorous effort to procure a standing order of the corporation, that no man should ever be received as a candidate, who did not offer himself upon the same terms. This town in general is but a mean place, tho' there are some good inns in it, and the best wheelwrights and carpenters in the county.

ANDOVER derives its name from its situation on a small river called the Ande. It is 65 miles from London, and is said to have its first charter from king John; it was last incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a bailiff, a steward, a recorder, two justices, and 22 capital burgesses, who annually chuse the bailiff, and the bailiff appoints two serjeants at mace to attend him. This town is large, handsome, and populous, and is healthfully and pleasantly situated on the edge of the downs, in the great road from London to Wiltshire. Here is an alms-house for the maintenance of six poor men; there is also a free school, which was founded in 1569, and a charity school for 30 boys. In this town are made great quantities of malt, but its chief manufacture is shalloons. On the west side of Andover is a village, at the beginning of Salisbury plain, called Weyhill, which, tho' containing only a desolate church on a rising ground, and a few stragling houses, is remarkable for one of the greatest fairs in England, for hops, cheese, and sheep.

GOSPORT is situated over-against Portsmouth, on the other side at the entrance of Portsmouth harbour, and is 78 miles from London. This town, though on a different side of the harbour, and in a different parish, often goes by the name of Portsmouth, and boats are continually passing from the one to the other. Gosport is a large town and has a great trade; it is chiefly inhabited by the sailors and their wives, and the warrant officers; and travellers generally chuse to lodge here on account that every thing is considerably cheaper and more convenient

nient than in Portsmouth. Here is a noble hospital for the cure of the sick and wounded sailors in the service of the navy, and here is also a free school.

BASINGSTOKE is 46 miles from London, and stands in the road to Andover. It is a large populous town, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, seven capital burgeses, with other officers. Besides the church, here is the ruins of a neat chapel, built by William, the first lord Sandys, in the reign of Henry VIII. and near it is a free-school; and besides these, here are three charity schools, in one of which 12 boys are educated and maintained, by the skinners company in London. This town has a great market for all sorts of corn, especially barley, and a considerable trade in malt. The chief manufacture is druggets and shalloons. The adjacent country though surrounded with woods, is rich in pasture, and sprinkled with fine houses, and a brook runs by the town which has plenty of trout. Near Basinghouse there was formerly a seat of John, marquis of Winchester, called Basingstoke, which the marquis in the great civil war turned into a fortress for the king, and having a resolute band of soldiers under him, held it a long time, to the great annoyance of the parliament army; but after having resisted many attacks, Cromwell at last took it by storm, and being provoked by the marquis's zeal, and the obstinacy of his defence, he put many of the garrison to the sword, and burnt the house to the ground. It was a building rather fit for a prince than a subject, and among other furniture that was destroyed with it, there was one bed worth 1400*l.* yet the plunder was so considerable, that a private soldier got 300*l.* for his own share.

WHITCHURCH is pleasantly situated in the great western road through Andover, on the skirts of a forest called the Forest of Chute, at the distance of 58 miles from London. It is an antient borough by prescription, and governed by a mayor, chosen yearly at the court leet of the dean and chapter of Winchester, who are lords of the manor. The freeholders chuse their representatives in parliament, who are returned by the mayor. The chief trade of this town is in shalloons, serges, and other articles of the woollen manufacture.

PETERSFIELD stands at the distance of 58 miles from London, in the road to Portsmouth; it is a borough, and governed by a mayor and commonalty, who though incorporated by a charter of queen Elizabeth, have shamefully given up all their privileges to the family of the Hamborows, who are lords of the manor, and at whose court the mayor is now annually chosen. The town is populous, and not ill built; and being a great thoroughfare, is well accommodated with inns. The church here is only a chapel of ease.

LEMINGTON, or LYMINGTON, is a small but populous sea port, pleasantly situated upon a hill that has a fine prospect of the Isle of Wight, in the narrow part of the streights called the Needles, at the entrance of the bay of Southampton. It is 97 miles from London, and is a corporation by prescription, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, and burgessees without limitation; its burgessees enjoy certain privileges granted them by those of Southampton, in the reign of Edward III. The mayor is chosen by the burgessees, and sworn at the court of the lord of the manor. This town stands within a mile of the sea, and has a quay, with custom-house officers and shipwrights. Great quantities of salt are made here, which is said to exceed most in England for preserving flesh, and the south parts of the kingdom are chiefly supplied with it from hence.

RUMSEY is situated on the river Test, which runs from hence to Southampton bay: it is 78 miles from London, and stands in the road from Salisbury to Southampton, and is a pretty large old town, governed by a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, and 12 burgessees.

Rumsey is very delightfully situated with woods, meadows, hills, cornfields, and rivulets around it. The church is a noble pile, arched with stone in form of a cross, and has semi-circular chapels in the upper angles or corners, where the two sides of the walls meet. This place is chiefly inhabited by clothiers.

RINGWOOD is situated near the Avon, is 95 miles from London, and was in the time of the Saxons a place of eminence. It is large and well built, but the valley in which it lies is frequently overflowed by the river, which here divides into several streams; it is however a thriving town, has a good manufacture in druggets, narrow cloths, stockings, and leather.

WALTHAM, called also BISHOP'S WALTHAM, and by a corrupt abbreviation, BUSH WALTHAM, from a place which the bishop of Winchester had formerly here, is 73 miles from London, and has a charity school. In 1724 there was a gang of deer-stealers, called the Blacks of Waltham, because they blacked their faces, when they robbed in the neighbouring forests. They were soon suppressed by a proclamation, and an act of parliament.

CHRIST CHURCH was antiently called Twinam-bourne, from its situation between the two rivers, Avon and Stour, near their conflux, and has borrowed its present name from the dedication of its church to Christ. It is 102 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-council-men. The chief manufactures are silk stockings and gloves. The river Avon, which here falls into the sea, was made navigable to it from Salisbury about the year 1680.

ODIHAM, situated in the road to Basingstoke, is 41 miles from London. It is a corporation town, and was formerly a free borough of the bishop of Winchester: it has now a charity school for thirty boys.

KINGSCLERE is pleasantly situated on the downs, bordering on Berkshire, and is 55 miles from London: it was once the seat of the Saxon kings of this country, as its name seems to import.

FORDINGBRIDGE is an obscure town, 91 miles from London. It is situated on the river Avon, and was once much larger, having suffered greatly by fire.

ALRESFORD is 60 miles from London, stands on the road to Winchester, and is an antient borough town, governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses. Part of a Roman highway that goes from hence to Alton and London, serves for the head of a great pond near this town.

ALTON is 50 miles from London, and stands in the road from that city to Winchester and Southampton. Here is a charity school.

FARHAM is 73 miles from London, and is a pleasant town, but of little note.

HAVANT is 66 miles from London, and is a little town of no note but for its market.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES and ANTIQUITIES.

At the hamlet of *St. Mary's*, a little to the north-east of Southampton, stood an old Roman town, called Clausentum, a name which in the ancient British language signifies the *Port of Entum*. The ruins of this town may be traced as far as the haven on one side, and beyond the river Itching on the other; and the trenches of a castle half a mile in compass, are still visible in *St. Mary's Field*. This castle is supposed to be one of the forts frequently erected by the Romans to keep out the Saxons.

At *Silchester*, a hamlet, consisting of only one farm house and a church, situated north-east of Kingsclear, upon the borders of Berkshire, are to be seen the remains of the celebrated Vindomia, or Vindonum, of the Romans, and the *Caer Segont* of the Britons, once the chief city of the Segontiaci; and said to be built by Constantius, the son of Constantine the Great, who is reported to have sown corn in the traces of the walls, as an omen of their perpetuity. The walls which are two Italian miles in circumference, and built of flint and rag-stone, are still standing. They are surrounded by a ditch, which is still impassable and full of springs. At the distance of five hundred feet without these walls, to the north-east, are the remains of an amphitheatre, which has long been a yard for cattle, and a wa-

tering pond for horses. In this place several Roman roads, which are still visible, concur; and in the neighbouring fields a vast number of Roman coins, bricks, and other relics, are daily found; among the rest was a stone with the following inscription: *Memoriae Fl. Victorinae T. Tam. Victor Conjux Posuit*; and some coins of Constantine, on the reverse of which there is a figure of a building, and this inscription: *Providentiae Caes.* Some British coins are also found here, which the common people call Onion pennies, from one Onion, whom they will have to be a giant, and an inhabitant of Vindomia.

Between the east side of the river Avon, and Southampton Bay, is a forest called *New Forest*, which is at least 40 miles in circumference. This tract of country originally abounded with towns and villages, in which there were no less than 36 parish churches, but the whole was laid waste, and the inhabitants driven from their houses and estates, by William the Norman, that it might be made an habitation for wild beasts for him to hunt. It is remarkable that in this forest, the monument of his oppression and cruelty, two of his sons, Richard, and William Rufus, and his grandson Henry, lost their lives. Richard was killed by a pestilential blast, and William Rufus by an arrow, which was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel at a stag, and Henry, while he pursued his game, was caught by the hair of his head in the boughs of a tree, and suspended there till he died.

On the extremity of a narrow neck of land, that runs two miles into the sea from New Forest, stands a building called *Hurste Castle*, which is one of the forts built by Henry VIII. to defend that forest against invasions, to which it had been many ages exposed.

At *Odiham* was formerly a royal palace, and a strong castle, which in king John's time was defended for 15 days, by 13 men only, against Lewis the dauphin of France, and the army of the barons. In this castle David king of Scotland, was kept prisoner in the reign of Edward III.

Titchfield Abbey was founded by Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry III. for Premonstratensian canons, and was originally a noble structure.

Portchester Castle, is the remains of the walls and fortifications of a very ancient and populous town, called Port Peris, to which the name of Portchester was afterwards given. This is supposed to have been the place where the emperor Vespasian landed.

S E A T S.

Beaulieu, in the New Forest, was the seat of the Duke of Montague. *Hawkwood*, near Basingstoke, and *Abbatson*, near Alton,

Alton, both belong to the Duke of Bolton. *Rockburn-house*, 15 miles from Southampton, is the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury; and *Farnborough-place*, six miles from Odiham, is the seat of the Earl of Anglesea. *Husbands*, near Andover, is the seat of the Earl of Portsmouth, who has also another and a more modern seat at *Farley-wallop*, near Basingstoke. *Maple-Durham*, near Petersfield, was the seat of the late Henry Bilson Legge, Esq; and *Titchfield Place*, near Titchfield, is the seat of the Duke of Portland. *The Grange*, near Alreford, is the seat of the Earl of Northington; *Whorewell*, near Andover, is the seat of the Earl of Delawar; and *Edesworth*, ten miles from Portsmouth, is the seat of Lord Dormer.

The ISLE OF WIGHT is reckoned a part of Hampshire, and lies distant from the nearest main land about four or five miles, is of an elliptical form, 22 miles in length, 12 in breadth, and 60 in circumference. It is divided into 29 parishes; and has very numerous advantages to recommend it, as a most agreeable spot to reside in. Scarcely any place can be named, which is happier in the beauties of a varied country. Here are hills, dales, mountains, rocks, wood and water, all in great perfection. The land is admirably fertile in both grass and corn; here is game, particularly pheasants, in the greatest plenty; as are also all kinds of provisions; and the place is surrounded by a sea, full of the finest fish in the British dominions.

Through the middle of the island, from east to west, there runs a ridge of mountains, which yields plenty of pasture for sheep, and the wool of the sheep fed in these mountains, being reckoned as good as any in England, turns out much to the advantage of the inhabitants. Here is found the milk-white tobacco pipe clay, called Creta, by writers of natural history, of which great quantities are exported from hence, together with very fine sand, of which drinking glasses are made. It has been observed of this island, that it yields more corn in one year, than the inhabitants can consume in seven; and therefore great quantities are annually exported from this place. The only stream in the Isle of Wight, worthy of notice, is that called Cowes river, a name given it from two towns standing near its mouth, one on the west bank of it, called West Cowes, and the other on the east bank, distinguished by the name of East Cowes; it is sometimes called Newport river, from Newport, situated on the west bank of it. This river, near the extreme angle of the island southward, and running north and dividing it into two almost equal parts, falls into the sea at the northmost point of land here, seven miles from Newport.

The Isle of Wight was in all probability part of the territories which were anciently inhabited by the Belgæ. It was sub-

jected to the power of the Romans by Vespasian, under the emperor Claudian, about the year 45. Cerdic, king of the West Saxons, was the first Saxon prince who subdued it; he bestowed it on Whitgar, who put all the British inhabitants to the sword, and peopled it with a tribe of foreigners, called the Jutes, who followed the Saxons into England, and are supposed to have been originally Goths. This island remained subject to the Jutes, till about the year 650, when it was conquered by Walfer, king of the Mercians, and given to Edelmach, king of the South Saxons; though some historians affirm, that it was given to Sigebert, king of the East Angles, on condition of his embracing the Christian religion. Cadwalla, king of the West Saxons, is said some time afterwards to have invaded this island, and to have reduced it to his obedience, by putting the inhabitants to the sword. The Isle of Wight, together with the neighbouring isles of Guernsey and Jersey, situated near the French coast, was erected into a kingdom by Henry VI. and bestowed on Henry de Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, whom he crowned king with his own hands, but the duke dying without issue, these islands lost their regality.

Nature has fortified this island almost all round with rocks, and where these are wanting, art has supplied the deficiency with castles, forts, and block-houses, to defend it against any hostile invasion. The most dangerous of these rocks are the Shingles and the Needles upon the west side of it; the Bramble and the Middle on the north, and the Mixon on the east. The two parts into which the river Cowes separates this island, are the hundreds, or civil divisions of it, which are called the Medina's, from Medina, the ancient name of Newport, and are distinguished, one by the name of East, the other of the West Medina, in respect as each is situated, east or west of Newport. It contains the three following market towns.

NEWPORT is 93 miles from London, and is a very ancient borough by prescription, but did not send members to parliament before the reign of queen Elizabeth. By a charter of James I. it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 12 common council-men. This is a large populous town, greatly enriched by its commerce. Cowes river is navigable by barges, to Newport quay, which extends itself round good part of the town, which renders their shipping off goods from the store-houses very commodious; the streets are regular and uniform, meeting at right angles. The corn, beast, and butter markets are kept in distant squares, and are very large and commodious. The buildings are greatly improved, but neither grand nor regular. The church is a large building, with a square tower, and a curious organ; but is notwithstanding, only a chapel of ease

to Carebrook, a village in the neighbourhood. Here is a charity-school.

YARMOUTH, called also South Yarmouth, to distinguish it from Yarmouth in Norfolk, stands upon a creek about one mile from the sea, and is 101 miles from London. It was incorporated by James I. and is governed by a mayor and 12 burghesses. Here is a castle and a garrison, and about eighty handsome houses, chiefly built of free stone. Vessels sometimes put in at this place, when the weather will not permit them to sail by the Needles.

NEWTON is 94 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor and burghesses. It has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of queen Elizabeth, and has a convenient haven, or creek, in the north side of the island, between Yarmouth and West Cowes, but is a very inconsiderable place.

The principal forts or castles in this island are the following:

Carebrook Castle was originally built by the Saxons, and has been repaired several times, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century was magnificently rebuilt by the governor of the island, though probably at the charge of the crown. This castle is still the seat of the governor: it was formerly much used as a place of confinement for prisoners of the highest quality, and Charles I. was made prisoner here 13 months.

At *West Cowes* there is a castle to defend the mouth of the river. It was built by Henry VIII. and has a garrison under the command of the deputy governor of the island. There was also a castle at East Cowes, but that has been for a long time neglected.

Sandown or *Sanham Castle*, in the East Medina, stands on the north end of the bay, hence called Sandown Bay, and is three leagues from Portsmouth; this is the strongest castle in the island, and here is always a garrison, with a governor and captain, and 30 wardens besides gunners.

Sharpnor Castle stands directly opposite to Hurst Castle, and used to have a small garrison under a governor.

Freshwater is a small village about ten miles from Newport, famous for its cliffs, which are of a stupendous height, and often visited by strangers, on account of the great number of exotic birds, which annually resort to those cliffs to lay their eggs, hatch, and breed their young.

St. Helens lies at the east end of the island, about 12 miles from Newport. It is only remarkable for its road, which is large enough to contain the whole navy of England.

John Stevens, Esq. of West Cowes, has an agreeable seat on a rising ground near the sea, which commands a noble view of the

the channel from Portsmouth quite to Lymington, and the mouth of the Southampton river. The high lands in Suffex, the hills in Hampshire, and the woody coast of the New Forest, all bound the view, and form for one stroke of the eye the noblest river perhaps the world can exhibit: the breadth is from three to seven miles, and the length from twenty-five to thirty. This beautiful expanse of water is scarcely ever free from the enlivening addition of all sorts of ships, from the largest men of war, down to some hundreds of fishing boats. Every moment gives a new view of fleets, and attitudes of the single ships offer a variety uncommonly entertaining. Upon the whole, it much exceeds any sea prospect: the unentertaining range of a boundless ocean strikes at first a sublime idea; but the repetition of the view has few charms; whereas this prospect fatigues in nothing. You either command distinctly a noble lake land-locked in a most various manner, or as you vary your position, a winding river that cannot be exceeded in beauty. The home views about Mr. Stevens's grass plot, are admirably pleasing: the village of Cowes in a bottom, hid by wood, is marked by the course of the shipping that are constantly moving to and from it. Above the village a hill of uncultivated land rises finely, and forms a strong projection to the sea, finishing in a space of wild woody ground; the whole is a very bold shore. From one of the seats, you look through the stems of four large trees into a very pretty landscape: a river at the bottom of a vale, a few houses on its banks, backed with a rising hill cut into inclosures, and variegated with woods, trees, hedges, &c.

At the distance of a mile or two from Cowes is a spot called *Gurnard Bay*; from the hills by which is a very fine and romantic view: the water breaks boldly into the land in various bays and creeks. In front the river is bounded on the other side the water by the New Forest, with the distant hills beyond. The Dorsetshire hills rises in fine varieties; in particular one large and two small and irregular ones. To the left the island projects in four promontories, which are distinctly seen one beyond another; the furthest is a hill in a dark shade; the next, higher grounds, varied in inclosures; nearer to you another, in which the corn-fields, cut by fine hedges, break boldly to the very water; the ploughmen seem to tread the main. A piece of wild broken ground, forming a noble shore, separates this land from another promontory almost at your feet, which is a fine slope of wood, that dips quite to the water: its head a cultivated field. The whole scene is complete, all within the eye's ken; the whole great, various, and beautiful. Nor is the northern part of the island destitute of more rural views, though not in the whole equal to them in the southern. From *Cockleton farm*, in *Northwood* parish, a vale winds under a spreading hill, cut into inclosures,

tures, and finely fringed with wood, on which the views are truly picturesque.

DEVONSHIRE.

This county is bounded by the English Channel on the south, by the Bristol Channel on the north, by Cornwall on the west, and by Somersetshire on the east. It is about 69 miles in length, from south to north, 66 miles in breadth, from east to west, and 200 miles in circumference.

The air of this county is mild in the vallies, and sharp on the hills; but in general it is pleasant and healthy. The soil is various; in the western parts it is coarse, moorish and barren, and in many places a stiff clay, which the water cannot penetrate; it is therefore bad for sheep, which are here not only small, but much subject to the rot, especially in wet seasons. This part of the county is however happily adapted to the breeding of fine oxen, which the Somersetshire drovers purchase in great numbers, and fatten for the London markets. In the northern parts of this county the soil is dry, and abounds with downs, which afford excellent pasture for sheep, and which being well dressed with lime, dung, and sand, yields good crops of corn, though not equal to those produced in the middle parts of the county, where there is a rich marle for manuring the ground; and in others a fertile sandy soil. In the eastern parts of Devonshire the soil is strong, of a deep red, intermixed with loam, and produces great crops of corn, and the best pease in Britain. The soil here being a reddish sand, produces also the best cabbages and carrots in the kingdom; nor does this part of the kingdom fall short in meadow and pasture ground, for the most barren places are rendered fruitful by a shell sand, such as that used in Cornwall; and in places remote from the sea, where this sand cannot easily be got, the turf, or surface of the ground is shaved off and burnt to ashes, which is a good succedaneum. This method of agriculture, used first in Devonshire, has been practised in other counties, where it called *Denshiring* the land, a name which sufficiently denotes whence it was borrowed. The southern part of this county is by much the most fertile, and is therefore called the garden of Devonshire.

The principal rivers in this county are Tamar and the Ex. The course of the Tamar will be described in the account of Cornwall. The Ex rises in a barren tract of country, called Exmore, situated partly in Devonshire, and partly in Somersetshire, near the Bristol Channel, and runs directly south. After being joined by several less considerable rivers, it passes through Exeter,

Exeter, and after a course of about nine miles to the south east, falls into the English Channel in a very large stream. There are in this county so many considerable rivers, besides the Tamar and the Ex, that there are in it more than 150 bridges. Of these rivers the chief are the Tave, the Lad, the Oke, the Tame, the Touridge, and the Dart. These rivers produce plenty of excellent salmon.

There are in this county mines of lead, tin, and silver. There has indeed been very little tin dug up here of late times; yet in the reign of king John, when the tin coinage for the county of Cornwall was farmed but at 66l. 18s. 4d. a year, that of Devonshire let at 100 pounds; and though the silver mines are not now regarded, yet in 1293, they yielded no less than 370 pounds weight of fine silver; in the following year they produced 521 pounds weight, and in the next year 700 pounds. Veins of loadstone are also found here, and quarries of good stone for building, and of slate for covering houses, of which great quantities are exported.

This county is divided into 33 hundreds, and contains one city and 37 market-towns. Of these, three are stannary towns, Ashburton, Plymouth, and Tavistock; and there is a fourth stannary town in this county, which is Chagford, a small inconsiderable place, near Moreton. A stannary town is one in which is kept a stannary court, that determines the differences concerning mines and among miners, or such as work in digging or purifying tin. Devonshire lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Exeter, and has 349 parishes. Its chief manufactures are kerseys, ferges, long-ells, shalloons, narrow cloths, and bone-lace; in which, and in corn, cattle, wool, and sea fish, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. This county is also famous for its cyder.

E X E T E R.

Its name is a contraction of *Excester*, which signifies a *castle on the Ex*. The Ex is the Isca, mentioned by Ptolemy; and the city of Exeter is the Isca Danmoniorum of the ancients. This city was for some time the seat of the West Saxon kings; and the walls, which at this time inclose it, were built by king Athelstan, who incompassed it also with a ditch. He it was who first gave it the name of Exeter, (it having before then been called Monkton, from the great number of monasteries in it), after driving the Britons that inhabited it into Cornwall. The castle of Rougemont in this city, is supposed to have been built by the West Saxon kings, and to have been the place of their residence: it had its name from the red soil it stands in, where there is a pleasant prospect, from a beautiful terrass walk, with a double row

of

of fine elms, of the channel ten miles to the south. It is now much decayed, only a part of it is kept up for the assizes, quarter sessions, &c.

Exeter is governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, four bailiffs, a recorder, a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a sheriff, and four stewards. And the magistrates, at all public processions, are attended by a sword-bearer, four serjeants at mace, and as many staff-bearers. There are 13 city companies, each of which is governed by officers, chosen yearly among them. The mayor, or his officers, hear, try, and determine all pleas and civil causes, with the advice of the recorder, aldermen, and common council of the city; but criminal and crown causes are determined by eight aldermen, who are justices of the peace. This city anciently had a mint; and as late as the reign of William III. silver was coined in it, which is distinguished by the letter E placed under the king's bust. Exeter is a bishop's see, and is one of the first cities in England, as well on account of its buildings and wealth, as its extent and the number of its inhabitants. Including its suburbs, it is two miles in circumference, and is encompassed with a stone wall, in good repair, and fortified with turrets. It has six gates, and four principal streets, all centering in the middle of the city, which is therefore called *Carfox*, from the old Norman word *Quartrevoix*, i. e. the *four ways*; one of these is called the High-street, and is very spacious and grand. Here is a long bridge over the Ex, with houses on both sides, except in the middle, where there is a vacancy. This city is well supplied with water, brought from the neighbourhood in pipes to several conduits; and there is one grand conduit, erected by William Duke, who was mayor of this city in the reign of Edward IV. In the guild-hall of this city are pictures of general Monk, and the princess Henrietta Maria, daughter to Charles I. who was born here. There are 16 churches besides chapels, and five large meeting houses, within the walls of this city, and four without. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a curious and magnificent fabric, and though it was above 400 years in building, looks as uniform as if it had had but one architect. It is vaulted throughout, is 390 feet long, and 74 broad; it has a ring of ten bells, reckoned the largest in England, as is also its organ, the greatest pipe of which is 15 inches in diameter. The dean and chapter have the houses round the cathedral, which form a circus, called the Close, because it is inclosed, and separated from the city by walls and gates. Within this enclosure are two churches for the service of the cathedral. The dean, chapter, chancellor, and treasurer, are the four dignitaries of this cathedral; and to these are added the four arch-deacons of Exeter, Totness, Barnstaple, and Cornwall. In this city and its suburbs are prisons

for debtors and malefactors, a work-house, alms-house, and charity schools, and in 1741 an hospital was founded here, for the sick and lame poor of the city and county, upon the model of the infirmaries of London and Westminster.

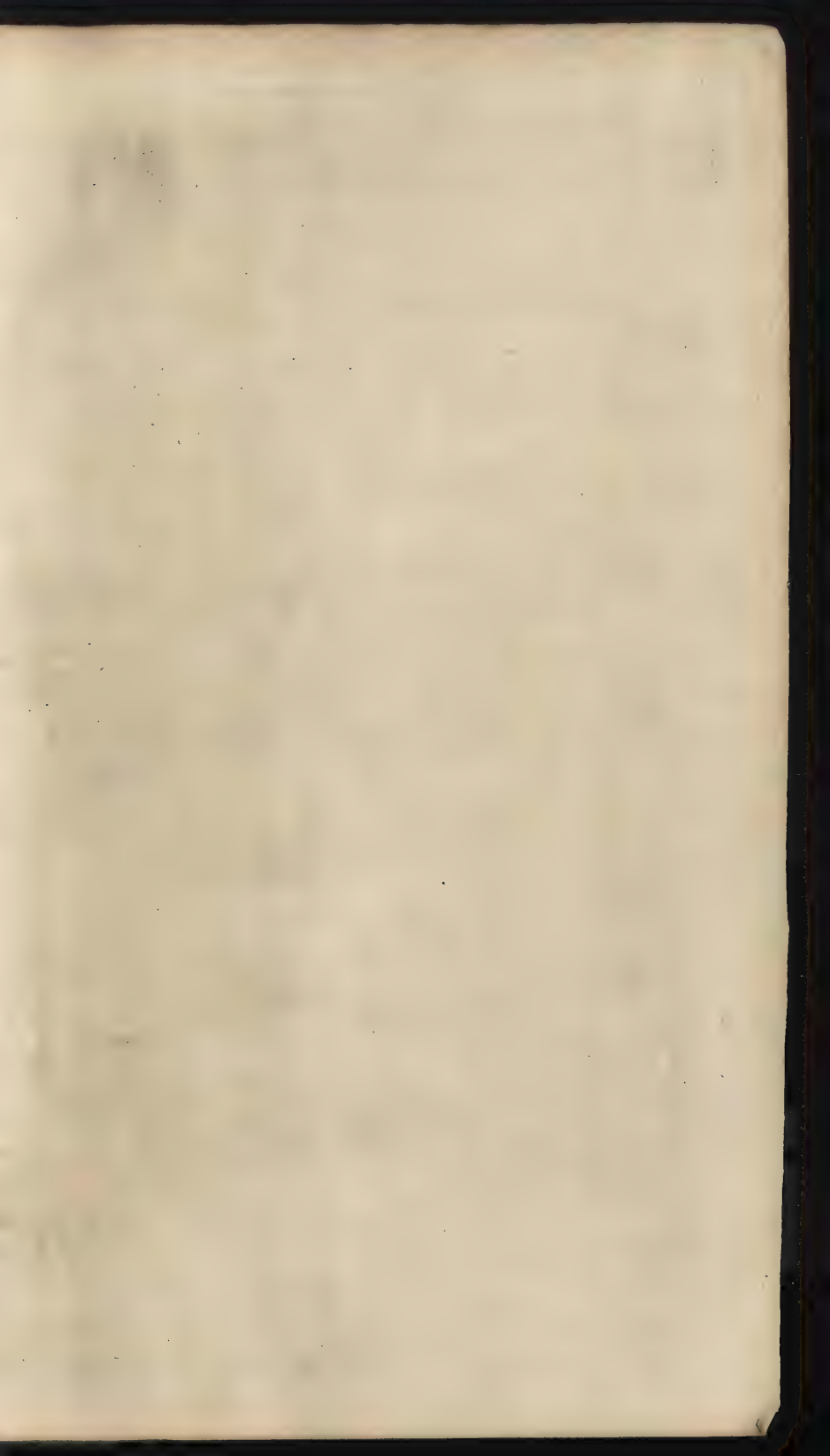
About a mile and a half without the East Gate of Exeter, is the parish of Heavy Tree, so called from the gallows erected there for malefactors, and near it is a burial place for them, purchased in the reign of Edward VI. by the widow of Mr. Tuckfield, sheriff of Exeter, who also left money to procure them shrouds. This city suffered greatly by the resentment of Henry Courtney, earl of Devonshire. This nobleman, to revenge the disappointment of some fish from the market, by wiers choaked up the river below Exeter, which before brought up ships to the city walls, so as intirely to obstruct the navigation of it. This injury has however in a great measure been remedied by the cheerful contribution of the inhabitants, under the sanction of an act of parliament, for a channel is cut here, which, by the contrivance of sluices and gates, admits the largest barges, and vessels of 150 tons come up to the quay. Such is the trade of this city in serges, perpetuanas, longells, druggets, kerseys, and other woollen goods, that it is computed at 60,000*l.* a year at least. There is a fergemarket kept weekly here, which is said to be the greatest in all England, next to the Brigg-market at Leeds, in Yorkshire; and as much serge is frequently bought up at this market as amounts to 60,000*l.* 80,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* for besides the vast quantities of woollen goods usually shipped for Portugal, Spain and Italy, the Dutch give large commissions for buying up serges, perpetuans, and other woollen stuffs, for Holland and Germany.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

PLYMOUTH was anciently called Sutton, i. e. *South Town*, and it appears to have been divided into two parts, one called South Prior, because it belonged to the priory of Plympton, and the other Sutton Vautort, because it belonged to the family of that name: and in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, the whole town was known by the name of Tamerworth. Plymouth derives its present name from its situation upon a small river called the Plym, which at a little distance falls into the bay of the English Channel called Plymouth Sound, on one side of the town, as the Tamar does on the other. This town is 215 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common councilmen, a recorder, and a town-clerk, whose place is very profitable. The mayor is elected thus: the mayor in office, and the aldermen, chuse two persons, and the common council chuse other two; these four persons, whom they call assurers, appoint a jury of 26 persons, which jury elects the new mayor; the officiating



A View of Plymouth Dock, from Mount Edgcumbe.





ficiating mayor, his predecessor, and the two senior aldermen, are justices of the peace.

Plymouth, from a small fishing town, is become the largest in the county, and is said to contain near as many inhabitants as the city of Exeter. Its port, which consists of two harbours capable of containing 1000 sail, has rendered it one of the chief magazines in England. It is defended by several forts, mounted with near 300 guns, and particularly by a strong citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. before the mouth of the harbour. This citadel, which stands opposite to St. Nicholas-Island, (which is within the circuit of its walls) include at least two acres of ground, has five regular bastions, contains a large magazine of stores, and mounts 156 guns. The inlet of the sea, which runs some miles up the country, at the mouth of the Tamar, is called the Hamoaze; and that which receives the Plym is called Catwater. About two miles up the Hamoaze are two docks, one wet and the other dry, with a basin 200 feet square; they are hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. The dry dock is formed after the model of a first rate man of war; and the wet dock will contain five first rates. The docks and basin were constructed in the reign of William III; and in this place there are conveniencies of all kinds for building and repairing ships; and the whole forms as complete, though not so large an arsenal, as any in the kingdom. The ships that are homeward bound generally put into this port for pilots to carry them up the channel; and in time of war, the convoys for ships outward bound, generally rendezvous here.

Here are two handsome, large, and well-built parish churches, one dedicated to St. Andrew, and the other to the memory of Charles I. which, though there are several meeting-houses, have each so large a cure of souls, that the parish clerks, till lately, took deacon's orders to enable them to perform the sacerdotal functions; the profit of the pews go to the poor. Here is a charity school, four hospitals, and a workhouse, in all which above 100 poor children are clothed, fed, and taught. Colonel Jory gave a charity to one of the hospitals for 12 poor widows; he gave also a mace worth 150*l.* to be carried before the mayor, and six good bells to Charles's church, valued at 500*l.* This town, till queen Elizabeth's time, suffered great inconveniencies from the want of fresh water, but is now well supplied by a spring seven miles off; the water of which was brought hither at the expence of Sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this place. The town has a custom-house, and there is also a good pilchard fishery on the coast, and a considerable trade to the Streights and West Indies. In the entrance of Plymouth Sound there is a rock, called Edystone Rock, which is covered at high water, and on which a light-house was built by one Winstanley, in 1696. This

light-house was thrown down by a hurricane that happened in 1703; and the ingenious builder, with several other persons that were in it, perished in its ruins; another light-house however was erected in pursuance of an act of parliament, of the fifth of queen Anne; that too has been destroyed; but another has lately been erected under the inspection of Mr. Smeaton. Between Plymouth and the sea, there is a hill called the Haw, that has a delightful plain upon the top, from which there is a pleasant prospect all round, and on which there is a curious compass for the use of mariners.

DARTMOUTH is so called from its situation at the mouth of the river Dart. It is 202 miles from London, and is a corporation, originally formed out of three distinct towns, Dartmouth, Clifton, and Hardnefs; it had the name Clifton, from the cliffs on which most of the houses were built, and out of which many of them were dug. It is governed by a mayor, 12 masters or magistrates, 12 common councilmen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town clerk, and high steward; the town-clerk and high steward are chosen by the mayor and magistrates, who have a power also to make freemen; the mayor, bailiffs, and a coroner, are chosen yearly. Here is a court of session, and a water bailiffwick court, holden by a lease from the duchy of Cornwall for three lives, and for which 14l. a year chief rent is paid. This town, which is a mile long, stands on the side of a craggy hill, a situation which makes the streets very irregular, rising in some places one above another, yet the houses are generally very high. Here are three churches, besides a large dissenting meeting-house; but the mother church is at a village called Townstal, about three quarters of a mile from Dartmouth. This church stands on a hill, and the tower of it, which is 69 feet high, is a sea mark. Dartmouth has a harbour, where 500 sail of ships may ride safe in a basin; it is defended by three castles, besides forts and block-houses, and its entrance may, upon occasion, be shut up by a chain. Here is a large quay, and a spacious street before it, inhabited chiefly by merchants, who carry on a considerable trade to Portugal and the plantations, but especially to Newfoundland, and from thence to Italy with fish. Here also is the greatest pilchard fishery of any part of the west, except Falmouth, in Cornwall; and the shipping and trade of this town in general were the most considerable of any in the county, except Exeter, till Plymouth's increase in both. By a grant of Edward III. the burgeses of this town are toll free throughout all England; and in the reign of Richard II. they obtained the exclusive right of exporting tin.

Dartmouth-castle is very ancient; for there has been a chapel in it ever since the time of Edward III. and belongs to Stoke-Fleming



A View of Dartmouth Castle in Devonshire.

Fleming church, which is two miles off; but the stone tower and spire were built by the inhabitants not many years ago.

BIDDEFORD, or BEDIFORD, i. e. *by the ford*, is thus called from its situation upon the river Touridge, which a little farther north joins the river Taw, and falls with it into that part of the British Channel called Barnstaple Bay. It is 202 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen, a recorder, a town-clerk, with serjeants and other officers. It has a particular court, in which civil actions of any kind are brought and determined for any sum. It is a clean, well-built and populous town, and has a street three quarters of a mile long, running parallel to the river, with a noble quay and custom-house, where ships can load and unload, in the very heart of the town. Here is also another street of considerable length, and as broad as the high-street of Exeter, with good buildings, inhabited by wealthy merchants. This town has a large church and a handsome meeting house; it has also a very fine bridge over the Touridge, which was built in the 14th century, on 24 beautiful and stately Gothic arches; the foundation is still firm, yet it shakes at the slightest step of a horse. The merchants of this town send fleets yearly to the West Indies, Virginia, Newfoundland, and Ireland, from whence it is an established port for wool, as well Barnstaple. Forty or fifty sail belonging to this port, are yearly employed to bring cod from Newfoundland, and other fleets are sent to Liverpool and Warrington for rock salt, which is dissolved here by sea water into brine, and then boiled up into a new salt: this is justly called salt upon salt, and is used in curing herrings, which are taken here in great quantities.

HONITON stands near a small river called the Otter, at the distance of 155 miles from London, and in the road from London to Exeter. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a portreeve, who is chosen yearly at the court of the lord of the manor. It is situated in the best and most pleasant part of the whole county, abounding with corn and pasture, and commanding a view of the adjacent country, which is perhaps the most beautiful landscape in the world. It has a bridge over the Otter, and is a populous well-built town, consisting chiefly of one long street, remarkably well paved with pebbles, through which runs a small channel of clear water, with a little square dripping place at every door. The parish church stands half a mile above the town upon a hill, which being difficult and troublesome to ascend on foot, the gentry used to go to church on horseback or in coaches; and stables were built near the church to accommodate them, but in 1743, a new chapel was built in this town. A charity school for thirty boys was opened here at Christmas 1713; and about a quarter of a mile out of town, on the east side of the road to Exeter, there is an hospital, with
a hand-

a handsome chapel, which was founded and endowed for four leper, by one Thomas Chard, an abbot. The governor and patients are put in by the rector, church-wardens, and overseers of the parish; and by a regulation made in 1642, other poor persons are admitted as well as lepers. The first serge manufacture in Devonshire was in this town, but it is now much employed in the manufacture of lace, which is made broader here than any where else in England, and of which great quantities are sent to London. A dreadful fire happened here, July 19, 1747, by which three fourth parts of the town were consumed, and damage done to the value of 43,000*l*.

TIVERTON, or TWYFORD TOWN, is so called from its situation near two fords, which were formerly at this place, one over the river Ex, and the other over a small river called the Loman, where there are now two stone bridges. It is situated between these two rivers, and near their conflux, and is 166 miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, twelve principal burgeses, and twelve inferior burgeses, or assistants, a recorder and a clerk of the peace. The mayor, by its charter of incorporation, granted by James I. is a gaol-keeper, and the gaol delivery is to be holden before him and the recorder. Here is a church, wherein there was formerly a chapel, built by the earls of Devonshire, for their burial place. In this chapel, which is now demolished, there was a monument erected for Edward Courtney, earl of Devonshire, and his countess, with their effigies in alabaster. It was richly gilded and inscribed as follows:

Ho, ho, who lies here?
'Tis I, the good earl of Devonshire,
With Kate, my wife, to me full dear,
We liv'd together 55 year.
That we spent, we had;
That we left, we lost;
That we gave, we have.

Here is also a chapel, which by an act of parliament passed in 1733, is made a perpetual cure; but the great ornament and advantage of this town is a noble, large free-school, founded by Mr. Peter Blondel, a clothier, and native of this place, who gave 1000*l*. for lands to maintain six scholars at Oxford, and Cambridge, to be elected from this school; they are now eight, and placed at Baliol college, in Oxford, and at Sidney college, in Cambridge: he also left an allowance for a yearly feast there on St. Peter's day, in remembrance of him: here are also two alms houses. There is in this place the greatest woollen manufacture in the county, except that of Exeter, and except that city, it is the largest, if not the most populous, of all the inland towns in Devonshire. Tiverton is remarkable for its sufferings by fire. On

April

April 3, 1598, the market day, a fire broke out, which burnt so furiously, that the whole town, consisting of more than 600 houses, was consumed, and nothing but the church and two almshouses escaped. It was scarcely rebuilt, when it was again totally destroyed by fire, on August 5, 1612; and on June 5, 1731, another terrible fire happened here, which destroyed 200 of the best houses in the place, and most of the manufactures. The loss upon this occasion was computed at 150,000*l.* and the year following the parliament passed an act for rebuilding the town; which act also established some useful regulations for the prevention of future fires.

BARNSTABLE is a name compounded of the British word *Bar*, which signifies the *mouth of a river*, and the Saxon word *Staple*, which denotes a mart of trade. It is 193 miles from London, and is pleasantly situated among hills, in the form of a semicircle, a river called the Taw, being the chord of the arch. It had walls formerly, with a castle, and enjoyed the liberties of a city; but having lost those privileges, it was incorporated by a charter of Queen Mary, and is governed by a mayor, 24 common council men, of whom two are aldermen, a high steward, a recorder, a deputy recorder, and other officers. The streets are clean and well paved, and the houses chiefly of stone. It has a fair stone bridge over the river Taw, of 16 arches, and a paper mill. Here are two charity schools. Barnstable had formerly a haven, in which the water became at last so shallow, though at spring tides the neighbouring fields are overflowed, that most of the trade removed to Bideford; yet it has still some merchants, and a considerable traffic to America, and to Ireland, from whence it is an established port for landing wool; it carries on also a considerable trade with the serge makers of Tiverton and Exeter, who come up hither to buy shad fish, wool, and yarn.

COMB-MARTIN lies upon the British Channel, at the distance of 181 miles from London. Here is a cove for the landing of boats. The adjacent soil not only produces plenty of the best hemp in the country, but has been famous for mines of tin and lead; the lead mines in the reign of Edward I, being found to have some veins of silver, 337 men were brought from Derby to work them, and the produce was of great service to Edward III. in his war with France. Nevertheless they were neglected till Queen Elizabeth's reign, where Sir Beavis Bulmer, a virtuoso in refining metals, had them wrought, and extracted great quantities of silver from them, of which he caused two cups to be made, and presented one to the Earl of Path, and the other, probably the least, weighing 137 ounces, to Sir Richard Martin, lord mayor of London. A new edit. was dug here
som:

some years since, which cost 500*l*. but the mines have not been wrought since.

PLIMPTON derives its name from the river Plym. It is situated upon a small stream that runs into that river, and is called Plimpton Maurice, or Earl's Plimpton, to distinguish it from Plympton St. Mary, a village half a mile distant. It is 209 miles from London, and was incorporated in Queen Elizabeth's reign, under a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, or principal burgessees, who are called common council men, a bailiff, and a town clerk. This is a stannary town: it is populous, but consists chiefly of two streets with ordinary buildings. It has one of the best free schools in the county, being endowed with lands to the amount of 100*l*. a year, and built on stone pillars in 1664, by Sir John Maynard, one of the trustees of Elizeus Hele, Esq. of Cornwood, near Plymouth, who gave 1500*l*. a year to such uses. Near the west end of this town is the guildhall, standing also on some pillars, where the corn market is kept.

ASHBURTON is 190 miles from London: it is an ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a chief magistrate, called a portreeve, who is chosen yearly at the courts of the lords of the manor, and is the returning officer at elections for members in parliament. This town has only one good street, but that is of considerable length. It has however a handsome church, in the form of a cathedral, adorned with a tower of 91 feet high, on which is a spire of lead. This church has a large channel with several stalls in it, as in collegiate churches. It has also a chapel, which is used for a school, as well as for the parish meetings, and the elections of its members in parliament. Ashburton stands upon the river Dart, and is a great thoroughfare in the road from London to the Land's End in Cornwall, being about half way between Exeter and Plymouth. This is a stannary town, and is remarkable for its mines of tin and copper, and a manufacture of serge.

ILFORDCOME, or ILFRACOME, is situated on the British Channel, and is 186 miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and other officers. It is a rich populous town, and consists chiefly of one street of scattered houses, almost a mile long. It is noted for maintaining constant lights to direct ships at sea; for its great conveniences for building and repairing ships, and for a harbour and pier, which afford secure shelter to ships from Ireland, when it would be extremely dangerous for them to run into the mouth of the Taw, commonly known by the name of Barnstaple Bay, which is the next harbour. This advantage of the harbour has induced the merchants of Barnstaple to transact much of their business here, where the trade, and particularly the herring fishery is very considerable. In 1731, the harbour and pier being much decayed, by length of time, and
the

the violence of the seas, an act of parliament passed for repairing and enlarging them.

AXMISTER, or AXMINSTER, derives its name partly from its situation upon the river Axe, and partly from a minster, established in this place by King Athelstan, for seven priests, to pray for the departed souls of some persons buried here, who were killed in his army, when he defeated the Danes in a bloody battle on a field in this neighbourhood, which is still called King's Field. It is 145 miles from London, and lies on the borders of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, in the road to Exeter. It is an healthy, clean, considerable town; it carries on a small trade in kerseys, druggets, and other articles of the woollen manufacture, and is well supplied with fish from Lyme, Axmouth, and several other neighbouring coast towns.

OKEHAMPTON, vulgarly called OCKINGTON, had its name from its situation upon the river Oke. It is situated almost a mile from its parish church, which stands near the ruins of a castle built by Baldwin de Briory, on the summit of a hill. It is 193 miles from London, and is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor, eight capital burgesses, and as many assistants, out of whom the burgesses are annually chosen, a recorder, a justice, and a town-clerk. The mayor has a great share in the choice of every succeeding mayor, because he nominates two of the burgesses, one of whom is chosen by other burgesses and their assistants. Here is a town-hall and a chapel, but both are mean buildings, though in the reign of James I. one Trelawney added a little neat tower to the chapel, which has given it the form of a church. The chief manufacture carried on here is serges; but the principal support of the place is said to be the road between Launceston, in Cornwall, and Crediton, in this county, for the best houses in the place are inns.

HARTLAND stands upon a promontory that runs out far into the sea. It is in the extream part of the county to the north-west, and is called Hartland Point. It is 218 miles from London, and is a great resort not only of people from Cornwall, but of the fisher boats of Barnstaple, Biddeford, and other towns upon the coast: these vessels lie here under the rocks, which shelter them from the south-east and south-west winds, when these winds blow too hard for them to venture to sea. Hartland carries on a considerable herring fishery, and the cod taken here is the best in the world, though it is not near so plentiful here as on the banks of Newfoundland. A pier has been erected here to prevent the breaking in of the sea with violence. Here is a good quay, the descent to which is very steep, being beaten out of the cliffs.

CREDITON, vulgarly called KIRTON, had its name from the river Creden, on which it stands. In the time of the Saxons

it was the see of a bishop, which was afterwards translated to Exeter ; but the cathedral is still standing, and is a magnificent structure two hundred feet in length. In this church there is a monument of one of its bishops ; the grave-stone of which, not a century ago, had a brass fillet round it, inscribed as follows :

*Quisquis es, qui transieris, sta, perlege plora ;
Sum quod eris, fueram quod es ; pro me, precor, ora.*

It is 179 miles from London, and in the reign of Edward I. it sent members to parliament at Carlisle. Its chief manufacture is serge, and it has a charity-school ; on August 14, 1743, a fire broke out here, which in less than ten hours consumed 460 dwelling houses, besides the market-house, wool-chambers, and other public buildings ; eighteen persons perished in the flames, more than 2000 were reduced to the most deplorable distress ; and the damages in houses and goods not insured, were computed at 60,000*l*.

TOTNESS stands upon the river Dart, and is 197 miles from London. It is a borough by prescription, and the most ancient in the county ; king John made it a corporation, consisting of 14 burgomasters, of which one is a mayor, who, with his predecessors, and the recorder, are justices of the peace ; there are 20 common council-men and a few freemen elected by the mayor and masters. The town consists chiefly of one broad street, three quarters of a mile long, and stands on the side of a rocky hill, declining to the river. It was formerly walled in, and had four gates, but only the south gate, and some small parts of the rest are now remaining. Here is a spacious church, with a fine tower and four pinnacles, each 90 feet high, a town-hall, and a school-house : the river, over which there is a fine stone bridge, supplies the inhabitants with trout and other fish, in great plenty. Its chief trade is the woollen manufacture. It had formerly a castle, the outer walls of which are still entire, except the battlements. The famous Roman fosseway, which began here, though 1400 years old, is still visible. They catch salmon peel here with a spaniel trained up for the purpose, which drives them into a shove net. A man will sometimes take up 20 salmon at a time, from 14 to 26 inches long, for which they only ask two-pence a piece. Totness is remarkable for the peculiarity of its loyal address to George I. upon the union of Charles VI. emperor of Germany, with the king of Spain, by the treaty of Vienna ; the good people of this corporation assured his majesty, they were ready to grant him, not only a land tax of 4*s*. in the pound, but, if his service required it, to give him the 16*s*. that remained.

At Berry-Pomery, near Totness, is an ancient castle, originally built by the descendants of Radulph de Pomery, who held this and about fifty other lordships, in the time of William I.

MOULTON. There are two places of this name, situated upon a small river called the Moul, which falls into the Taw, and from which they derive their name. This place is the market town, and being south of the other, is distinguished by the name of South Moulton. It is 182 miles from London, and in the reign of Edward I. sent members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 18 capital burgeses, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. It has a noble spacious church, a charity-school, and a free-school, which was built and endowed in 1684, by a native of this town, who was a merchant of London. The chief manufactures here are serges, shalloons, and felts.

TORRINGTON, called Great Torrington, to distinguish it from another Torrington that has not a market, is situated on the declivity of a hill, on the banks of the river Touridge, from which it had its name, and was originally called Touridge Town. It is 195 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and sixteen burgeses. The petty sessions and other meetings are generally held here by the gentlemen of the county. It has two churches, one of which has a library belonging to it. Here are alms-houses, with right of commonage, for the poor, and a charity-school. This town has a stone bridge over the Touride; it is rich and populous, and carries on a great trade to Ireland, and other places to the west.

BEREALSTON, is situated on a small river called the Tave, and is 212 miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a portreeve. All persons who pay three-pence or more a year to the lord of the manor, as an acknowledgment for land held in the borough, are called burgage holders, and are the only voters for representatives of this borough in parliament; and the portreeve, who is chosen yearly at the court of the lord of the manor, returns them. This place is only an hamlet, not containing 100 ordinary houses, in the parish of Bear Ferris, from the church of which it lies near two miles.

OTTERY. There are three towns of this name, which they derive from their situation upon a small river, called the Otter. They are distinguished by the respective names of Ottery St. Mary's, Ottery Mohuns, and Ottery-up-Ottery. Ottery St. Mary's is the market-town, and is situated on the left hand of the road from Honiton to Exeter; and had its name from having formerly belonged to St. Mary's Church, in Roan, in France. It is a large town, and is distant from London 160 miles.

TAVISTOCK, is so called from its situation on the banks of the Tave. It is 204 miles from London, and is a borough by prescription, governed by a portreeve, who is chosen yearly by 24 freeholders, at the court of the lord of the manor. It is a stannary town, large and well built, with a handsome parish church covered with slate. It has two alms-houses; and is supplied by the Tave with plenty of fish. An abbey was built here in 961, of which there are still some remains to be seen. Here is a chalybeat mineral water.

SIDMOUTH is thus called from its situation at the mouth of a small river called the Side, that flows into the English Channel. It is 162 miles from London, and was formerly a considerable port, but the harbour is now so choaked up with sand, that no ships of burden can get in; yet it remains one of the chief fisher towns in the county, and supplies the eastern parts of it with much provision.

TOPSHAM is 175 miles from London, and three from Exeter, of which it is the port; it is almost encompassed with the river Ex, and a rivulet, called the Clift. Both the horse road and foot way from Exeter to this town being very pleasant, many people resort thither for pleasure as well as business.

BAMPTON, or **BAUNTON**, as it is commonly called, both being corruptions of **BATHAMPTON**, stands in a bottom, encompassed with hills, on a branch of the river Ex, and is 167 miles from London. It is governed by a portreeve, and formerly sent members to parliament.

COLUMBTON derives its name from a small river called the Columb, on which it is situated. It is 164 miles from London. The church here has a curious and richly gilded rood loft, which is still preserved as an ornament, though the image, worshipped in the days of Popery, is removed. This town is the best upon the river Columb, and has a considerable woollen manufactory.

KINGSBRIDGE is situated on the river Salcombe, and is 217 miles from London. It is a pretty town, and pleasantly situated. It has a harbour for boats, and a bridge over the Salcomb to Dodb-rook; it has also a free school, founded and endowed by Mr. Crispin, of Exeter.

DODBROOK is situated on the river Salcomb, and is 218 miles from London. Here is a charity school; and the place is remarkable for paying the parson tythe of a liquor called white ale.

CHUDLEIGH lies near a small river called the Teign, and is distant from London 181 miles.

MODBURY is 208 miles from London. In the reign of Edward I. it sent members to parliament, and is now remarkable only for its ale,

NEWTON:

NEWTON-BUSHEL is situated on the river Teign, at the distance of 186 miles from London. It is a large town, but its buildings are remarkably mean.

BOWE is thought to have taken its name from its crooked figure. It is 191 miles from London, and the court of the duchy of Lancaster is commonly kept here.

CHIMLEY is situated upon the river Taw, about half way between Exeter and Barnstaple, and is distant from London 193 miles.

BRENT is situated 198 miles from London.

CULLITON is situated 17 miles south-east of Exeter, and 154 west of London.

HATHERLEY is situated on a branch of the river Touridge, near its conflux with the Oke, at the distance of 200 miles from London.

HOULSWORTHY is situated on the river Tamar, and on the borders of Cornwall, at the distance of 215 miles from London.

MORETON, or MORETON-HAMSTED, is situated on the skirts of Dartmore Forest, and is 179 miles from London.

SHEPWASH is 209 miles from London.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES and ANTIQUITIES.

In the *Forest of Dartmoor*, between Tavistock and Chegford, is a high hill, called Crocken-Torr, where the tinnerns of this county are obliged by their charter to assemble their parliaments, or the jurats, who are commonly gentlemen within the jurisdiction, chosen from the four stannary courts of coinage in this county, of which the lord warden is judge. The jurats being met, to the number sometimes of 2 or 300, in this desolate place, are quite exposed to the weather, and have no other place to sit upon but a moor-stone bench, and no refreshments but what they bring with them; for this reason the steward immediately adjourns the court to Tavistock, or some other stannary town.

At *Brixham*, a village about three miles west of Dartmouth, is a spring, called Lay Well, which ebbs and flows from one to eleven times in an hour. The rise and fall of it at a medium, is about an inch and a quarter, and the area of the basin into which it is received, is about twenty feet. It sometimes bubbles like a boiling pot: the water, which is as clear as crystal, is very cold in the summer, yet never freezes in winter. The neighbouring inhabitants have a notion that in some fevers it is medicinal.

In the church of *Lamerton*, or *Lamberton*, a village two miles from Tavistock, are the effigies of Nicholas and Andrew Tremaine, twins, of this parish, who in features, stature, voice, and

and every other particular, so exactly resembled each other, that those who knew them best could not always distinguish them. But this similitude of character, however uncommon, was less wonderful than the sympathy that subsisted between them, for even at a distance, one from another, it is said that they performed the same functions, had the same appetites and desires, and suffered the same pains and anxieties at the same time. Of these remarkable persons nothing farther is related, but that in 1663, they were killed together at Newhaven, in France; but upon what occasion, or in what manner, is not known.

Lidford is 18 miles from Plymouth, over the river Lid, which is remarkable, near this place, for being confined with rocks, by means of which it has worked itself so deep a channel in the ground, that the water can hardly be seen from the bridge, or the murmurs of it heard by those who pass over it. The bridge is level with the road, but the surface of the water near 70 feet perpendicular below it. About a mile from this place there is another natural phenomenon, still more remarkable, namely, a cataract, or fall of water, from a height of near 100 feet. The water comes from a mill at some distance, and after a declining course, arrives at the edge of the precipice, or steep rock; from whence it projects in a very beautiful manner, and strikes upon a part of the cliff standing out some small distance beyond the brink of the precipice, by which it is somewhat divided, and falls from thence in a wider cataract to the bottom, where it has formed a deep basin in the ground.

Torbay, 12 miles from Dartmouth, is remarkable for the landing of king William III. then Prince of Orange, on Nov. 5, 1688. It is a good road for ships, and about twelve miles in circumference.

At *Cheggford*, which was formerly a considerable place, though it is now only an insignificant village, is a fine ancient Gothic church.

About three miles from Ashburton, is the antient village of *Buckfastleigh*, where was formerly a monastery of the Cistercian order, great part of the walls of which are yet standing, from whence it appears to have been a considerable edifice.

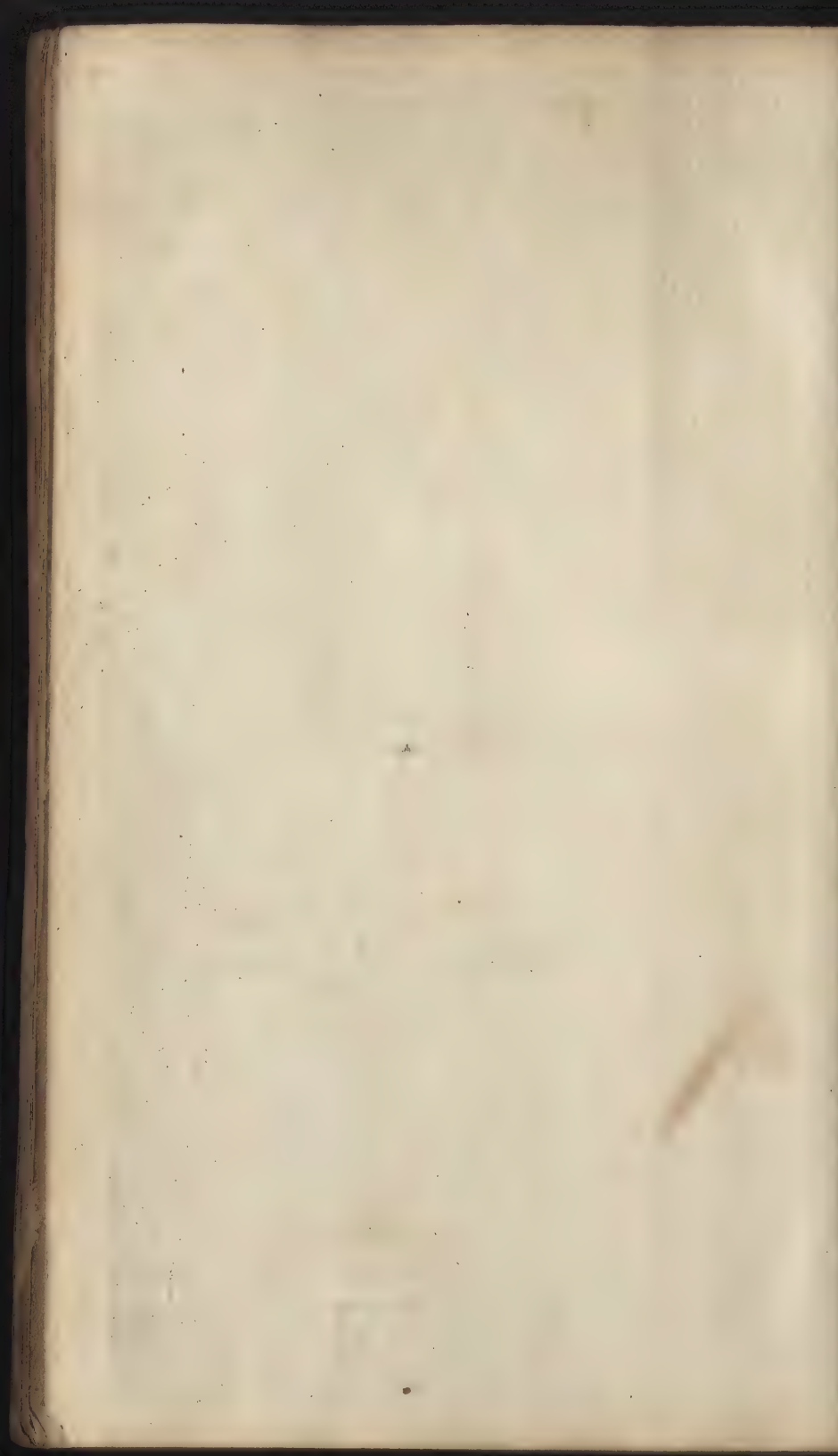
Bishop's Tawton, a village situated upon the Taw, south of Barnstaple, was the first Bishop's see in the county. Eadulphus, or Werstan, the first Bishop, had this see about the year 905, and Putta, the second bishop, had his see here for some time, but it was from that place removed to Crediton, and from thence the see was translated to Exeter.

S E A T S.

Ford-Abbey, the seat of Francis Gwin, Esq; was originally the seat of Adeliza, daughter of Baldwin, of the family of Brionis,



A View of Ford. Abbey in Devonshire; the Seat of Francis Gwyn Esq.



Brionis, and given by her to some Cistercian monks, and by this means the Abbey was founded. In time, it came to the Prideauxs baronets, in whose family it continued till the male issue failed, when by the marriage of a daughter to Mr. Gwin, it became the seat of that gentleman.

About two miles south-east of Topsham, is *Powderham-castle*, an ancient seat belonging to Lord Courtney. It stands in the middle of a fine park, surrounded with walls, shaded with lofty elms, and washed by the river Ex.

Tawstock, six miles from Biddeford, is the seat of Sir Bourchier Wray, Bart. This has been said to be the largest and best finished house in the county.

Hallden, four miles from Exeter, is the seat of the Lady Dowager Chudleigh. It is one of the best modern houses in the county, and was built by the late Sir Gregory Chudleigh, Bart. after the model of Buckingham-House (now the Queen's palace) in St. James's Park.

Coppleston, ten miles from Exeter, is the seat of Sir Warwick Bampfylde, Bart.

The principal seats in this county lie on or about *Halldown*, which is a dry heath, about seven miles in length, and three in breadth; which notwithstanding it is a flinty, barren soil, is a most delightful situation, together with a most charming prospect both by sea and land; so that, unless it be about London, there are not so many gentlemen's seats within that compass of ground, as lie round the skirts of this common; viz. Lord Clifford's, at *Ugbrook*; the late Bishop of Exeter's, at *Dawlish*; the late Stephen Northleigh's, Esq. at *Peamore*; Mr. Helyar's, at *Canons-Tring*; Mr. Savery's, at *Treball*; Mr. Balle's, at *Mourhead*; Mr. Woolcomb's, at *Place*; Mr. Yard's, at *White-way*; Mr. Shepherd's, at *Bell Marsh*; Mr. Davenport's, at *Burrough*; Lord Walpole's, at *Hyn-ton*, a considerable way farther to the west, near Hatherlay; and Mr. Champney's, near *Barnstaple*; besides Lord Courtney's and Lady Chudleigh's, already mentioned.

C O R N W A L L.

This county is bounded on the south, the west, and the north, by the sea, and on the east by the river Tamar, which divides it from Devonshire. Its greatest length east and west, is 78 miles and a half, and its greatest width, south-south-east to north-west, is 43 miles and a quarter.

Four-fifths of the outline of this country being washed by the sea, the air is necessarily more damp than in places more remote from

from the coast. A dry summer is here extremely rare; but the rains are rather frequent than heavy; and there are few days so wet, but that some part of them is fair, and few so cloudy but that there are intervals of sunshine. Storms of wind are more sudden and more violent than within the land, and the air is impregnated with salt, which rises with the vapours from the sea; this quality of the air is very unfavourable to scorbutic habits; it is also hurtful to shrubs and trees, and in general to tender shoots of whatever kind, which after a storm that drives the sea air upon them, generally appear shrivelled and have a salt taste; for which reason there are no plantations of wood on rising grounds, nor any such hedge rows of tall trees in Cornwall, as there are in the northern counties of England, which, though farther from the sun, are not exposed to blasts from the sea. In Cornwall, however, the winters are more mild than in any other part of the island, so that myrtles will flourish without a green-house, if they are secured from the salt winds that blow from the sea; the snow seldom lies more than three or four days upon the ground, and a violent shower of hail is scarcely ever known. The spring shews itself early in buds and blossoms, but its progress is not so quick as elsewhere. The summers are not hotter in proportion, as the winters are less cold; for the air is always cooled by a breeze from the sea, and the beams of the sun are not reflected from the surrounding water with so much strength, as from the earth; it happens therefore, that though Cornwall is the most southern county in England, yet the harvest is later, and the fruit has less flavour, than in the midland parts. As the county abounds in mines, the air is filled with mineral vapours, which in some parts are so inflammable as to take fire, and appear in flames over the grounds from which they rise. But notwithstanding the saline and mineral particles that float in the atmosphere, the air of Cornwall is very healthy; for it is in a great measure free from the exhalations that in other places rise from bogs, marshes, and standing pools; and from the corrupt air that stagnates in the dead calm that is often found among thick woods. In Cornwall the country is open, the soil in general sound, and the air is always in motion, which may well atone for any noxious effluvia supposed to rise either from the mines or the sea.

The soil of Cornwall is of three kinds, the black and gritty, the shelfey and flattey, and the stiff reddish soil, approaching to clay. The highest grounds are covered with the black soil: and on the tops and sides of hills it bears nothing but four grass, moss, and heath, which is cut up in thin turfs for spring; and in places where the ground is level or hollow, so that the rain cannot run off, which are few, and but of small extent, it is formed into bogs and marshes; these bogs yield nothing but a thick brick turf, full of the matted roots of sedge grass, the juncus,

uncus, and other marsh plants, which when perfectly dry, make a strong fuel. In crofts further down from the hills, this black soil serves as wintering for horned cattle, and bears good potatoes, rye, and pillas; in fields it bears barley and oats, and serves as pasture for cows and sheep, but seldom yields any advantages when it is sown with wheat. The shelfey flattey soil is found chiefly about the middle of the county; this is reckoned to bear better corn, especially wheat, and a stronger spine of grass than the black. The reddish loamy soil, which is common on level grounds and gentle declivities, is of a closer texture and yields better crops. But these three soils are not always found distinct from each other, but in many places are mixed in a great variety of proportions. In the mines of this county there are often found the ochrous earths of metals, the rusty ochre of iron, the green and blue ochres of copper, and the pale yellow ochre of lead, the brown yellow of tin, and the red ochre of bismuth; the ochre of lead, in its natural state, mixes well with oil, and gives a colour between the light and brown ochre. There is also, in almost every parish, strata of clay for making brick, as well as white clay for tobacco pipes; bricks for smelting houses and other purposes, and a great variety of the clay called steaties, from their extreme resemblance of tallow. Of the sea sands there is in this county a great variety; some are spread in a stratum on the highest hills, and some are found in cliffs far above the highest sea mark. On the side of St. Agnes Beacon, one of the highest hills on the sea shore, at the height of at least 480 feet above the level of the sea, the strata appeared upon digging in the following order: the vegetable soil and common rubbish under it, five feet deep; of fine white and yellow clay six feet; under this a layer of sand like that of the sea below; six feet under this a layer of rounded smooth stones, such as are found on the beach, then a layer of white stoney rubbish or earth, four feet deep, and then the firm rock, within which are veins of tin.

The principal rivers of Cornwall are the Tamar and the Camel. The Tamar rises in Moor-Winstow, the most northern parish of this county; about three miles from the sea-coast. It issues from the summit of a moor, whence part of the water descending to the north, forms the river Turrige; and the other parts descending to the south forms the Tamar. At the distance of about ten miles from its source, it gives name to the small parish and village called North Tamerton, where it is crossed by a stone bridge. In its course it receives many small streams; and at Polston Bridge, a large fair stone fabric erected, as Leland says, by the abbey of Tavistock, it becomes a wide and rapid stream. As it continues its course, it passes under another, called Grey-stone Bridge, about twenty miles from its course. The stream

still increasing by the conflux of other waters, passes under a high, strong stone bridge at Stoke-Clymsland, called Horse-Bridge. At a small distance it passes under another bridge, sometimes called Calstock-Bridge, from the parish in which it stands; and sometimes new Bridge. Five miles farther down, the Tamar becomes a spacious harbour; and passing within half a mile of Saltash, it is joined by the creek and river called Lynher; and then passing straight forward, forms the noble harbour called Hamoaze, a Saxon word, signifying the wet or oozy habitation or district. At this place it makes two large creeks on the west, one called St. John's, the other Millbrook; and one creek to the east, called Stonehouse Creek; and then after a course of about forty miles nearly south, it falls into the sea.

The Camel rises about two miles north of Camelford, and after a course of about 12 miles, it becomes navigable for barges; a few miles further, it runs by Eglos-hel, the church on the river, where it receives a small stream called the Laine; about a mile further, it runs under the largest bridge in this county, called Wade Bridge. The erection of this bridge was undertaken by the vicar of Eglos-hel, in 1460, whose name was Lovedon, as a work of public utility, there being at that time a ferry which could be plied only when the tide was in; and when the tide was out the ford was very dangerous. The expence of this noble work was greatly disproportioned to his circumstances; and in the course of the work many difficulties arose, by which a mind less ardent and less firm, would have been driven from its purpose. The foundation of some of the piers proved so swampy, that after many other expedients had been tried, without success, they were at last built upon woolpacks. But Lovedon, whatever might be his difficulties and discouragements, persevered, and being assisted by the bounty of others, whose assistance he solicited with unwearied application, when his own powers were exhausted, he lived to see the bridge compleated as it now stands, with 17 acres stretching quite across the valley, to the great emolument of this county, and the immortal honour of his name. Small barks of 50 or 60 tons come up to this bridge, and supply the country with coals from Wales, and with lime, timber, and grocery, from Bristol. About a mile below this bridge, the Camel forms two small creeks to the east, and soon after two others to the west; after it has flowed about a mile farther, it reaches Padstow, where it is near a mile wide, and there is a ferry boat to cross it. About two miles below Padstow, the sea has thrown a bar of sand across the haven, which prevents ships of more than 200 tons from coming in at all, and renders it dangerous even for smaller ships to come in, except when the tide is high, and the weather fair.

Besides

Besides the Tamar and the Camel, there are in this county the following small rivers; the Lynher, which rises on some hills, in a parish called Altarum, about eight miles west of Launceston, and after a course of about 24 miles, falls into the Tamar. In summer the stream is small, but in winter rapid, wide and dangerous, frequently over-flowing its banks, and carrying away ricks, barns, and houses, and whatever else happens to be in its way. The Tide, or Tidi, which rises on the south side of a hill, called Caradon Hill, near Leskard, and falls into the Lynher a little below St. Germans. The Seton, which rises in some high lands, called St. Clare, about four miles to the north-east of Leskard; and its whole course is about twelve miles. The Loo, or East Loo, which as well as the Seton has its rise in the high lands of St. Clare, and after a course of about ten miles, falls into the sea. A bridge crosses this river from East Loo to West Loo; it is built of stone, over 15 arches, and is 141 yards long, and six feet three inches wide between the walls. The Duloo, that is the Black Loo, or as it is sometimes called, the West Loo, which rises in a parish called St. Pincock, and after a course of about seven miles, fall into the East Loo. The Fawy, or Fauwy, which rises in a moor, called Fauwy Moor, near a mountain called Brownwilly, which is one of the highest in the county. It passes under six bridges; and having received several rivulets, in a course of 26 miles, it falls into the sea between two old towers that were built in the reign of Edward IV. The Fal, or Fala, rises at a place called Fenton Val, about two miles to the west of some hills, called Roche Hills; and after a course of about twenty miles, falls into the sea, forming a harbour near a mile wide, secured with hills and winding creeks, with a deep channel and a bold shore. In this harbour it is said 100 ships may anchor, and no one see the other's top; it is also conveniently situated for getting clear of the Channel, and yielding only to Milford Haven, on the coast of Wales, it is reckoned the second harbour in Great Britain. There is however a large rock near the middle of it, the top of which is below high water mark, but no damage happens from it, because the heirs of Killigrew, the lords of Pendennis Castle, which guards the entrance, are obliged to keep a tall pole fixed on the highest part of it, so that the situation is always seen and avoided. The Hêl, which issues from some hills near Penhâl Guy; and after a course of about six miles, falls into the sea, where it forms a haven, and is near a mile wide. The Lo, or Loo, which is called the Loo in Kerrier, the name of the hundred through which it flows, to distinguish it from the East and West Loo, rises in the north part of a parish called Windron, and after a course of about six miles, falls into the sea, having first formed a lake, called Loo Pool; and the Hêl or Heyl, in Pen-

rith, which rises from four brooks, about three miles north of a place called St. Erth; and after a course of more than five miles, falls into the sea at St. Ives Bay. These are all the rivers in Cornwall that are navigable in any part of their course; the others are too inconsiderable to be particularly mentioned.

The natural products of this county are wheat, barley, oats, and rye; of which, in a plentiful year, some can be spared for exportation; in a moderate year there is just a sufficiency for home consumption; and in a year of scarcity, it is necessary to purchase from other counties. Among the products of this county may be reckoned the stones that are used either for building or for ornament. The surface of the ground in almost every part of Cornwall, yields an opaque whitish chrystal, commonly called white spar, in great plenty; these are used only to repair the roads and face hedges. On the south-east coast, between Leskard and the Tamar, there are some quarries of slate, which is exported in considerable quantities. And at a place called Denyball, not far from Bossiney, on the north coast, there is a quarry of slate for covering roofs, said to be the finest in the world. The whole quarry is about 300 yards long, and 100 wide; the deepest part is judged to be about 40 fathom below the grass; the green sod reaches downwards about one foot, a yellow brown clay two feet more, then the rock, which to the depth of 12 fathom, consists of a lax shattery slate, which is fit for nothing; then comes a firmer brown stone, which becomes still browner in the air, and is fit both for paving and roofing; this is called the top stone, and the stratum is ten fathom deep; under this lies the fine slate, which is called the bottom stone; it is of a grey blue colour, and is of a texture so close, that it sounds upon being struck, like metal. At St. Columb, farther towards the Land's End, on the north coast, there is a quarry of freestone, of which no use is made, though it might well serve all the purposes of Portland, but it is not quite so fine.

This county also abounds with coarse granities of various colours and different degrees of continuity. There are also some quarries of marble, but it is not remarkable either for its beauty or use; but there are no gravel pits where pebbles and flints lie in heaps and strata, though the beach of the bays and creeks is strewed with an infinite variety of both. The swimming stone has been found in a copper mine near Redruth; it consists of rectilinear lamina, as thin as paper, intersecting each other in all directions, and leaving unequal cavities between them; a structure which renders the stone so cellular, as to swim in water. Gems of several kinds have been found in the tin mines, but so small as not to be critically examined without a microscope, particularly topazes very highly coloured, rubies as red as a carbuncle, hyacinths and amethysts. Of crystals there is
great

great variety both figured and plain. Another product of this county is semimetal, of which there is a great variety ; bismuth, speltre, zink, naptha, antimony, lapis calaminaris, and molybdæna, or pencil lead ; cobalt, a substance containing arsenic, zaffer, and smalt ; and mundic, called also marcasite, which contains arsenic, sulphur, vitriol, and mercury.

But the principal product is tin and copper ; these metals are found in veins or fissures, which are sometimes filled with other substances, and the substance, whatever it is, with which fissures are filled, is in Cornwall called a lode, from an old Anglo Saxon word, which signifies to lead, as the miners always follow its direction. The course of the fissures is generally east and west, not however in a straight line, but wavy, and one side is sometimes a hard stone, and the other loose clay. Most of these lodes are impregnated with metal, but none are impregnated equally in all parts. These lodes are not often more than two feet wide, and the greater part are not more than one ; but in general, the smaller the lode the better the metal : the direction of these lodes is seldom perpendicular, but declines to the right or left, though in different degrees. Tin is the peculiar and most valuable product of the county ; it affords employment, and consequently subsistence to the poor, affluence to the lords of the soil, a considerable revenue to our prince of Wales, who is duke of Cornwall, and an important article of trade to the nation, in all the foreign markets of the known world. Copper is nowhere found richer, or in greater variety of ores than in Cornwall ; though the mines have not been worked with much advantage longer than 60 years. The most common ore is of a common brass colour ; but there is some green, some blue, some black, some grey, and some red ; the green, blue, and black yield but little ; the grey contains more metal than the yellow, and the red more than the grey. There are besides, in almost all the considerable mines, small quantities of malleable copper, which the miners, from its purity, call the virgin ore. The annual income to the county from copper, is at this time nearly equal to that of tin ; and both are still capable of improvement. Besides tin and copper, Cornwall produces iron, though there are no mines of this metal yet worked in the county. Lead is also found in some parts of this county, but the greater part of it is what the miners call potters ore. Gold in very small quantities has also sometimes been discovered in the tin ore.

With respect to trees, whether of the forest or orchard, there is scarcely any thing peculiar to this county. The plants and herbage both of the field and garden, are also nearly the same as in other counties ; and the sea plants are not different from those found on other parts of the coast, neither is there any animal, whether of the air, earth, or water, that is peculiar to this county.

county, except the pyrrhocorax, a crow with a red bill and red feet, called the Cornish cough, and the seal, or sea calf, which is frequently found in the caves and other parts of the shores which are least frequented.

This county is divided into nine hundreds, and contains 31 towns which are incorporated, or have a market; for as some market-towns are not corporations, some corporations have no market. It lies in the diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury.

MARKET-TOWNS AND PARLIAMENTARY BO- ROUGHS.

LAUNCESTON is situated on a rising ground near the river Tamar, and is 214 miles from London. It includes two ancient boroughs, called Dunhivid, or Dunevet, and Newport. It was made a free borough by Henry III. and incorporated by Queen Mary in 1555. Launceston is governed by a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen. It is a populous and trading town, and one of the most ancient in the county. It has a parish church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, whose image is curiously cut in the wall; and here are also the remains of a castle, which was once so strong a place, as to obtain the name of Castle Terrible; the round hill on which it stands, is environed with a triple wall, but it is at present so much decayed, that no part of it is used except that which serves for the county gaol. Here the knights of the shire are elected; and here is a free school and two charity schools; the free school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and the charity schools are supported by private contribution. They are for the benefit of both sexes; and the girls besides reading, are taught to knit, sew, and make bone-lace, and are allowed what they earn. By an act made in the thirty-second of Henry VIII. for the repair of the Cornish boroughs, this town was endowed with the privilege of a sanctuary, but it does not appear that these privileges have ever been claimed.

BODMIN is 232 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common councilmen, and a town-clerk, who have a toll and lands to the value of about 200l. a year. This town lies between two hills almost in the centre of the county, a situation which renders it less healthful, than any other part of Cornwall. It consists chiefly of one street, which is near a mile long, and running from east to west. Its church is the largest in the county, and had once a spire, but that was destroyed by lightning in 1699. The remains of an episcopal palace and priory are still to be seen, and in the reign of Henry VIII. it was reckoned the largest town in the county. Here is a good corn and flesh market, the sheriff's prison for debtors,

debtors, and a free school maintained partly by the Duke of Cornwall, and partly by the corporation. The principal manufacture is yarn, for which Bodmin was once the only staple in the county, but in this it is much decayed. A carnival is kept every July on Halgaver Moor, near this town, which is resorted to by great numbers. Near Bodmin is a well, whose water is remarkable for being much heavier than any other, and for preserving its scent and taste for near a year successively. Though this well is called Scarlet well, yet it discovers a great variety of colours. Not far from this place likewise are those monumental stones, called the Hulers, which Dr. Stukely makes no doubt are the remains of an antient Druid temple. They stand on a down in three circles, and had their name from the superstitious notion of the peasants thereabouts, that they were once men, but transformed into stones, for diverting themselves on Sundays at their favourite exercise of hurling.

LESKARD is 220 miles from London, and was first incorporated by Edward Earl of Cornwall, and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth; in virtue of whose charter it is governed by a mayor and burgesses, has power to purchase lands, and to hold by perpetual succession. It stands upon a hill, and is said to be now one of the largest and best built towns in Cornwall; though in the reign of James I. it consisted of little else than the ruins of antient buildings, which shewed that it had once been great. The church is large, and the town-hall is a handsome building, erected on stone pillars, with a turret, in which there is a clock that has four dials: this town has also a curious conduit, a meeting house, and a free school. It carries on a considerable trade in the manufacture of leather, and spins considerable quantities of yarn for the Devonshire clothiers. Near this town there is a park, where the late Lord Radnor had a fine seat; and on the adjacent commons there have been frequent horse-races.

LESTWITHIEL is 229 miles from London, and was first incorporated by Richard Earl of Cornwall, and has had other charters since. It is governed by seven capital burgesses, of whom one is a mayor, and seventeen assistants, or common council. It originally stood upon a high hill, where there are still the remains of an antient castle, called Lestormin, or Restormel, which was the Duke of Cornwall's palace; but the town is now removed into the valley; and though it is well built, it is not populous, because the river Fawy, on which it stands, is so choaked with sand, that it is no longer navigable for the vessels, which in the last age used to bring manufactures and commodities of various kinds quite up to the town. It has however some peculiar privileges: the common gaol for all the stanneries, and their several weights and measures are kept here; and this town holds the bushelage of coals, salt, malt, and corn in Fowey, and the

the anchorage in its harbour, for which, and other liberties; it pays 11l. 19s. 10d. a year to the Dutchy of Cornwall. It has a church with a spire, the only one, except that of Helston, in the whole county. That great hall and exchequer of the Dukes of Cornwall were defaced in 1644. The trade that remains is woollen manufactures.

HELSTON is 270 miles from London, was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. It is situated on the river Cober, not far from its influx into the sea, and is a large and populous town. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin, and is the place of assembly for the west division of the shire. It chiefly consists of some streets, but in the form of a cross, through each of which runs a stream of water. At the intersection of these streets stands the market-house, which is a large convenient building. This town has also a guildhall and a church, with a steeple that is ninety feet high, and serves as a sea mark. A little below the town is a harbour, by no means contemptible, where many of the tin ships take in their loading.

BOSSINEY, called also TINTAGEL and TREVENA, is 233 miles from London, and governed by a mayor and burgessees. This town stands upon two rocks, one of which is on the main land, and the other in the sea. The two parts were formerly joined together by a drawbridge, which has been since destroyed by the fall of the cliffs on the farther side, which has filled up the space between the two parts of the town; but the passage over these cliffs is extremely troublesome and dangerous. The farthermost of the rocks that was surrounded by the sea, is called Black Head, and is well known to mariners. It is wholly inaccessible by water, except at one place towards the east, and there it is very difficult and incommodious. In this place it was formerly fenced with a wall, through which there was an entrance by an iron gate to the declivity of the rock, which was very steep and craggy; and there is a cave under this rock or island, which reached quite through it to the main, on the other side of the draw-bridge, and was navigable for boats, at full sea; but the farther end of it is now stopped by the stupendous fragments of the rock that have fallen down; and when the passage was open, the subterraneous darkness and rude aspect of the cavern gave it so horrid an appearance, that few ventured to go through it. On the rock above are the ruins of a castle, said to have been the birth-place of the British King Arthur. The place at this time is very inconsiderable, being little more than the ruins of antient buildings, most of which were of stone, joined together by a cement so strong, that where the stone itself is wasted away, this frequently remains.

FALMOUTH

FALMOUTH, so called from its situation at the mouth of the river Fal, is 263 miles from London. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and is the richest and most trading town in the county, being superior to any three of the boroughs that send members to parliament. The harbour, which is guarded by the castles of St. Maws and Pendennis, is described in the account of the river Fal, by which it is formed. The town is well built, and has a church, which was formerly a chapel to that of the parish of St. Gluvius; but by an act of the sixteenth of Charles II. it was made a parish church. The custom house for most of the Cornish towns is at this place, where the principal collectors of those duties reside. About the time of King William, packet boats were established here for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, which has greatly increased the trade of the place. These vessels bring over great quantities of gold both in specie and bars; and the Merchants of Falmouth now trade with the Portuguese in ships of their own; they have also a considerable share in the pilchard fishery, which brings in very great profit.

FOWEY, or FAWEY, so called from the river on which it stands, 239 miles from London, is governed by a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen, a town clerk, and other officers, who hold the toll of the fairs and quayage of the harbour, under the dutchy, at 40s. per annum rent. Fowey has a commodious haven in the Channel, and is both populous and extensive, reaching more than a mile on the east side the river. There was formerly a fort on each side the harbour, and a chain reaching from one to the other quite cross the river. The remains of the fort are still visible, but the chain has long since disappeared, though it is said to be still defended by blockhouses and ordnance. It has a fine large old church, a free-school, and a public hospital. This place flourished greatly in former times, by naval wars and piracies; and the Fowey ships are said to have refused to strike as they sailed by some of the Cinque Ports, upon which they were attacked, but having defeated the assailants, the inhabitants gained the honourable appellation of the *Gallants* of Fowey; and the town, as a memorial of her triumph, quartered the arms of all the Cinque Ports with their own. This town is indeed a member of the Cinque Ports, having obtained that privilege from Edward III. for succouring certain ships of Rye that were in distress. It has still a considerable share of the fishing trade, especially that of pilchards.

SALTASH is about 220 miles from London, being the first town in the county. It was incorporated by a charter of Charles II. and is governed by a mayor and six aldermen, who are styled the council of the borough, and with the burgesses, may chuse a recorder. In this corporation the manor of the

borough is vested; and on the payment of 18l. a year, it has all the tolls of the markets and fairs. Saltash is situated on the declivity of a steep hill, not more than three miles from the dock of Plymouth, to which there is a ferry over the Tamar, called the Crimble Passage. The church of this town is a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Stephen in which it stands. It has a handsome market-house and town-house, with a free-school. This town belongs to the honor of Tidmorton castle, from which it derives many large privileges over its haven, viz. a court of admiralty, a yearly revenue from its own boats and barges, anchorage and soilage from all foreign vessels, the profits of the Crimble ferry, and the right of dragging for oysters, except between Candlemas and Easter, with a coroner's inquest, &c. The harbour will receive ships of any burthen; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in malt and beer; they also furnish the inhabitants of Plymouth Dock with almost all the necessaries that are sold at market; for they chuse rather to go by water to Saltash market, in the town boat, than to Plymouth, because provisions are much cheaper at Saltash than Plymouth, and because the boat, without any additional expence, brings home what they buy. There are some merchants at this place who have ships, that of late years have used the Newfoundland fishery.

TRURO, 251 miles from London, is so called because it consists chiefly of three streets, as the Cornish word *Truru* signifies. It was first incorporated by king John, since by queen Elizabeth, and is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen and a recorder. The mayor of this place is also mayor of Falmouth, and the quayage of goods laden or unladen there, belongs to this town. When the mayor is elected, he is obliged by custom to deliver up his mace to the lord of the manor, till six-pence is paid for every house in the town, and then it is re-delivered by the lord's steward to the mayor again. Truro is situated near the conflux of two small rivers, which almost surround it, and form a large wharf, with a commodious quay for vessels, of about an hundred tons. The streets are regular, and the church, which is a large Gothic building, is not inferior to any in the county. The chief trade consists in shipping off tin and copper ore. The copper abounds between this town and St. Michael's, and the works are greatly improved since the erection of the copper mills near Bristol.

PENRYN is 261 miles from London, and having been incorporated by James I. is governed by a mayor, eleven aldermen, and a common council of twelve, with a recorder and other officers, who are invested with a power to try felons in their jurisdiction. Penryn is situated upon a hill at the entrance of Falmouth harbour, near Pendennis Castle, and has so many gardens
and

and orchards, that it looks like a town in a wood. It is well watered with rivulets, and has an arm of the sea on each side of it, with a good custom-house, quay, and other neat buildings. In this town are the ruins of a collegiate church, founded by Brancomb, bishop of Exeter, consisting of a tower and part of the garden walls. There is also a free school, founded by queen Elizabeth, a prison, and a guildhall. Penryn is inhabited by many merchants, in carrying on a considerable trade in catching, drying, and vending, pilchards, and in the Newfoundland fishery.

ST. IVES, 274 miles from London, is governed by a mayor, 12 capital, 24 inferior burgesses, with a recorder and town-clerk. St. Ives was an harbour in the Irish sea, but it is now almost choaked up with sand, the coast from this place to the Land's End being a long tract of sand banks, so that the people have been more than once forced to remove. The town is now small, but has a handsome church, which, however, is but a chapel to the parish of Unilant, and stands so near the sea, that the waves often break against it. The bay, called St. Ives Bay, which receives the river Hêl, is remarkable for a prodigious quantity of fine light sand, which renders this bay almost useless, the wind rising the sand into clouds, with which the country, sometimes for a mile or two round about, is, as it were, perfectly overwhelmed. It is remarkable also for its fine black marble pebbles, with which it so much abounds, that the streets of St. Ives are paved with them, and as they are very smooth and slippery, it is not only troublesome, but dangerous to walk about the town in rainy weather. The land between St. Ives and Mount's Bay, is not above four miles over, and is so situated, that neither the British, nor St. George's Channel, is distant above three miles; and from the hill, the Islands of Scilly may be seen in a clear day, though they are distant above thirty miles. The inhabitants, before the harbour was ruined by the sands, which the north-west wind, to which it is much exposed, heaps upon it, carried on a considerable trade in pilchards and Cornish slate, and had twenty or thirty ships belonging to the harbour, the number of which is now greatly reduced.

WEST LOO, and EAST LOO, so called from their situation on each side of the river Loo, or Low, are 231 miles from London, and joined together by a stone bridge of thirteen arches. They were both incorporated by queen Elizabeth. West Loo is governed by 12 burgesses, and East Loo by nine burgesses, one of which is annually chosen mayor, with a court of aldermen and recorder. The manor of East Loo is held by the corporation of the dutchy of Cornwall, at the annual rent of 20s. the church is a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Martin's, in which the town stands. It has a wall next to the sea, with a

battery of four guns, and the inhabitants carry on some trade in pilchards. West Low, which is also called Port Pigham, holds the manor of the dutchy, at the rent of twenty-four shillings a year. It had formerly a chapel of ease to the parish of Talland, but that has since been converted into a town hall, and the inhabitants go to Talland to church. The harbour is commodious, though not large, and the river is navigable for vessels of one hundred tons.

SAINT-GERMANS derives its name from St. Germanus, a bishop of Burgundy, who came over hither to suppress Pelagianism. It is 223 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, who is also bailiff of the borough, and may make any house in it the prison of the person he arrests. The mayor is assisted by inferior magistrates; but the place is mean, consisting only of a few fishermen's cottages, built upon an irregular rock, in form of an amphitheatre, washed by the river Tide, which abounds with oysters. It was once a bishop's see, and the ruins of the episcopal palace are yet visible at Cluttenbeck, about a mile and a half distant from the town. The church is large and not ill built, with an episcopal chair and stalls for the prebends. Here is a free-school and a sessions house. The parish in which the town stands, which is also called St. Germans, is the largest in the county, being twenty miles in compass, and containing seventeen villages. It is supposed to include more gentlemen's seats and lordships, than any other parish in England.

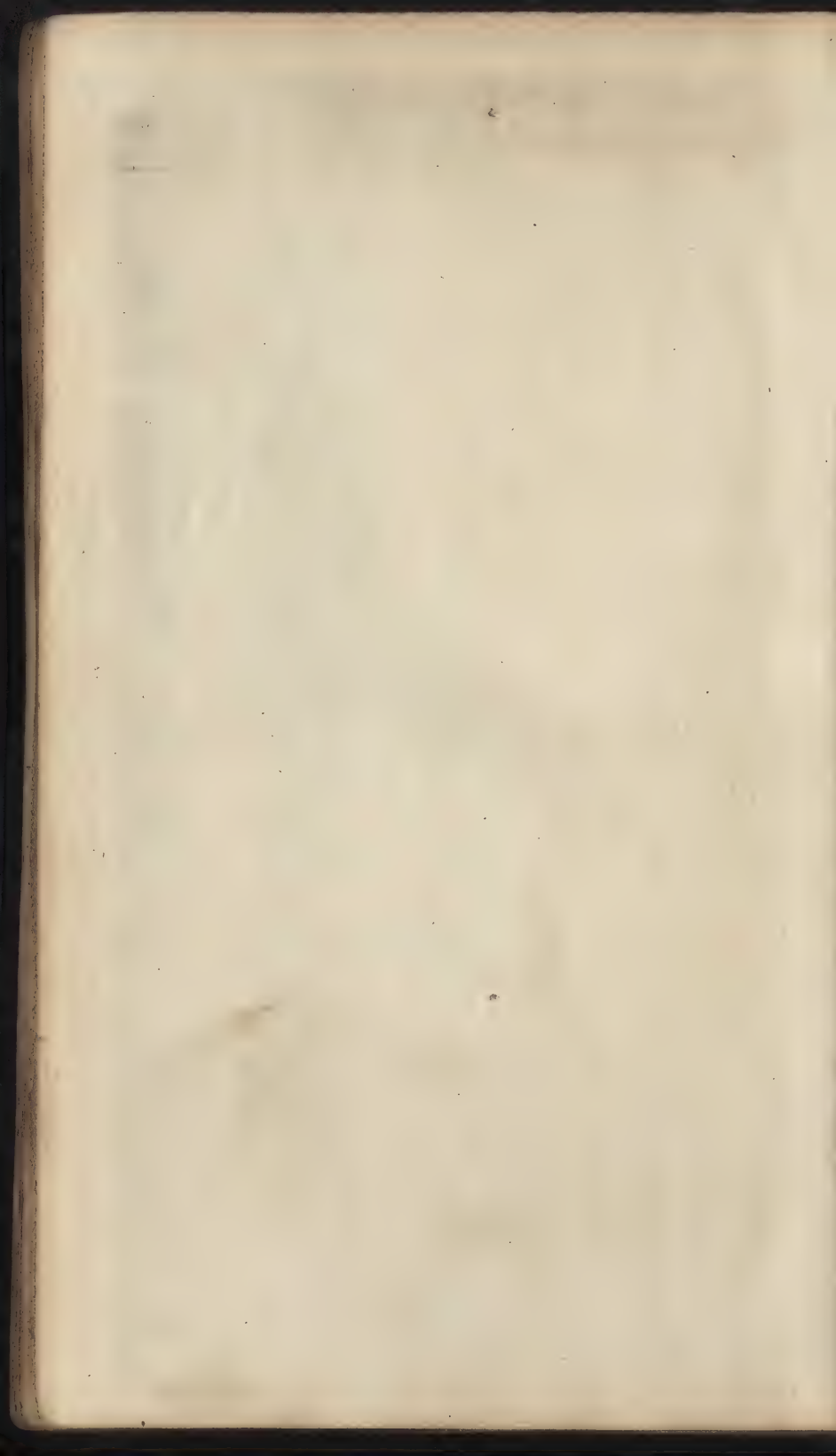
ST. MAWS is 267 miles from London, and has a Castle called St. Maws Castle; which, with Pendennis Castle, was built for the security of Falmouth haven. The castle has a governor, a deputy, and two gunners, with a platform of guns; but the town is a wretched hamlet to the parish of St. Just, without either church, chapel, or a meeting-house. It consists but of one street, which is built under a hill and fronting the sea. The inhabitants subsist entirely by fishing; yet they send two members to parliament.

ST. MICHAEL'S, 247 miles from London, is governed by a portreeve, who is annually chosen by a jury of the chief inhabitants, out of six chief tenants, who are all deputy lords of the manor, because they hold lands in the borough. It is now a mean hamlet to the parishes of Newland and St. Enidore; and though a borough, has no market. It consists of but a few houses, inhabited by poor people, who have neither trade nor privilege, but that of sending two members to parliament.

St. Michael's Mount, in the corner of Mount's Bay, is a pretty high rock, only divided by the tide from the main land, so that it is land and island twice a day. At the bottom of this mount, in digging for tin, there have been found spear-heads,
battle-



View of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall.



battle axes, and swords of brass, all wrapt up in linen. The coast is contracted here into a sort of isthmus; so that it is scarcely four miles between the channel and the Severn sea. There have been large trees driven in by the sea, between this mount and Penzance. At the foot of the mount, is a noble and capacious pier or mole, where great numbers of ships may be cleared and refitted.

PADSTOW, 243 miles from London, is a corporation, governed by a mayor and other officers, and is situated on the river Camel, in the Bristol channel: the harbour is the best in the north part of the county, and capable of receiving many ships of great burden, but it cannot be entered without danger, except by a very skilful pilot, as there are rocks on the east side, and banks of sand on the west. The principal trade of this place is in slate tiles, and in the herring fishery. From this place to St. Ives, is a very pleasant and fruitful country, with hills, producing tin, copper, and lead, which are all carried to the south seas.

PENZANCE is situated at the bottom of Mount's Bay, and is 276 miles from London. It is well built and populous, and has many ships, in which a considerable trade is carried on. This place was burnt by the Spaniards in 1595, but soon rebuilt, and made one of the coinage towns. It lies in the parish of Marden, which is noted for its restorative spring, it being said to be very effectual in curing lameness; as also in removing divers chronic diseases. This part of the shore abounds so with tin, lead, and copper ore, that the veins thereof appear on the utmost extent of land at low water mark.

KELLINGTON is 215 miles from London, and though it has no charter of incorporation, is governed by a portreeve, who is annually chosen at the court leet of the lord of the manor. It is situated on the river Lynher, and is greatly superior to the majority of Cornish boroughs. It consists of one good broad street, in which there is a chapel of ease to the parish of Southill, and a market-house. Its chief trade is the woollen manufacture.

GRAMPONT, or GRAMPOUND, 243 miles from London, is a corporation, governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and town clerk. It has a bridge over the Fal, and consists only of one street; it has a chapel of ease to the parish church, which is at Creed, about a quarter of a mile distant from this town. The corporation is endowed with several considerable privileges, particularly freedom from all towns throughout the county, which are held of the duchy, at the annual rent of 12l. 12s. The inhabitants carry on a considerable manufacture of gloves.

CAMEL-

CAMELFORD, 228 miles from London, has its name from the *ford*, over the *Camel*. It is said to have been incorporated by Charles I. and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and town-clerk. This town is small, and the inhabitants few.

COLUMB MAGNA is so called from a church which was built here, and dedicated to St. Columba. It is 249 miles from London, and is an inconsiderable place; yet the justices for the south division keep their sessions and hold a court here once in three weeks, to determine all suits where the cause of action does not exceed 40s.

BOSCASTLE, originally called BOTTEREUX-CASTLE, from a castle built here by the ancestors of the family of that name, is 230 miles from London, and was formerly a place of considerable note, but is now a mean place, though a market-town. The ruins of the castle are still to be seen.

MARKET JEW, or as it is sometimes called, MARAZION, is 286 miles from London. It is an inconsiderable place, stands upon a bay called Mount's Bay, and has a harbour which is neither commodious nor safe.

MOUSEHOLE, 290 miles from London, is situated on Mount's Bay, and is a harbour for fishing boats. It was formerly called Port-Inis, or the Port of the Island, because there is a little island before it, called St. Clement's.

NEWPORT, though it is included in Launceston, must be distinguished from it, as it still retains its privilege of sending members to parliament.

REDRUTH is 260 miles from London, and as it lies in the midst of the mines, is made populous by the resort of the miners.

STRATTON is 222 miles from London, and is only remarkable for its orchards, gardens, and garlick.

TREGONY, 256 miles from London, was incorporated by James I. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and burgessees. It stands on the river Fal, which is navigable to this place from Falmouth. The chief manufacture is serge.

WARDBRIDGE is 241 miles from London, and derives its name from a bridge over the Camel, of which an account has already been given in the description of that river.

ST. AUSTLE lies on the north of Grampound, and is 236 miles from London.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES and ANTIQUITIES.

St. Burien, or *St. Berian*, is so called from a religious lady of that name, who is said to have come over from Ireland in the sixth century, along with some of the disciples of St. Patrick, and

and who built a church here. In the reign of Athelstan, King of the West Saxons, this old church was taken down, and a collegiate church for a dean and canons erected in its stead, which remained till the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. The church is still remaining, but the convent was utterly demolished during the civil war. In the church are several antient monuments, among which, is one of curious workmanship, in the form of a coffin, to the memory of Clarice, the wife of Geoffrey de Bolleit, who enjoyed a manor in this parish in the reign of Henry III. In this parish is *Karm Boscawen*, a stone monument, consisting of one large flat stone, one end of which rests upon the natural rock, and the other end on three large stones, placed one upon another, in order to raise a proper support for the weight of the horizontal stone. Between this canopy and its supporters, there is an opening seven feet wide at the top, but closing gradually into an acute angle at the bottom. The top stone is too nicely supported to be the work of nature, and the opening underneath it is supposed to have been designed for the seat of some chief priest among the Druids, from whence he might issue his edicts and decisions, his predictions and admissions to noviciates; and indeed, the mind can hardly frame to itself a scene more awful and striking than this, which consists of vast rocks on either side, above and below, fronting an immense ocean.

In this county there have been several rocking stones, or logan stones, as they are called in Cornwall, some of which are supposed to be natural, and some artificial. Near the southermost point of the Land's end, there is a promontory, called *Castle Treryn*, which consists of three distinct piles of rock. On the western side of the middle pile, near the top, lies a very large stone, so evenly poised, that any hand may rock it; and yet the extremities of its base are at such a distance from each other, and so well secured, that it is impossible any lever, or indeed any force, however applied in a mechanical way, could remove it from its present situation.

There is a very remarkable stone of this kind on the island of *St. Agnes*, in Scilly. It is supported by a rock which is ten feet six inches high, 47 feet in circumference round the middle, and touches the ground with no more than half its base. The rocking stone rests on one point only, and is so nicely poised, that two or three men with a pole can move it. It is eight feet six inches high, and 47 in girt, and has a large basin eleven feet in diameter, and three feet deep at the top.

In the parish of *Sithny*, near Helston, stood a famous Logan stone, commonly called *Mén Amber*. It is eleven feet long, 24 in girt, and was so nicely poised, that the least force could move it; but in the time of Oliver Cromwell, it was undermined and
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thrown down by the governor of Pendennis. There are some more of these stones in this county. They are with great reason supposed to be Druid monuments; but to what peculiar use they were applied, is not so certain.

In Cornwall, on almost every plain, as well as on the tops of hills, are still to be seen great numbers of those artificial heaps of earth or stone, which are at present called *barrows*, and are monuments of the remotest antiquity, and oftentimes of the highest dignity. They were originally intended for the more secure protection of the remains of the dead; though afterwards they were raised to answer other purposes. Barrows are found in most countries; but in Britain, and the British isles, they are very numerous, occasioned by the practice of the Druids, who burnt, and then buried their dead. The materials of which barrows consist, are either a multitude of small or great stones, earth alone, or stones and earth mixed together, and forming a little hill, which was called by the Romans *Tumulus*.

An earthen barrow of a wide circumference, and about five feet high, was opened in July 1751. As the workmen had dug half way to the bottom, they found a parcel of stones set in some order, which being removed, a cavity was discovered in the middle of the barrow, about two feet in diameter, and of equal height; it was surrounded and covered with stones, and inclosed human bones of all sorts, intermixed with wood ashes; at the distance of a few feet from this central cavity, there were found two urns, one on each side, with their mouths turned downwards, and inclosing small bones and ashes; and among the earth of the barrow were found, three thin pieces of brass, supposed to have been pieces of a sword, or some other instrument, which, after having been put upon the funeral pile and broke, was thrown into the barrow, among the earth and other materials that were heaped together.

St. Just and *Morva* are two inconsiderable villages, but contain many Roman and British antiquities.

Between Falmouth and Helstone is a Druidical monument, consisting of one vast oval pebble, placed on the points of two natural rocks, so that a man may creep under the incumbent rock, and between its two supporters, through a passage about three feet wide, and as many high; the longest diameter of the incumbent stone, which points due north and south, is 33 feet, the circumference is 97 feet, and 60 feet cross the middle, and it is thought to be 750 tons weight at least. On the top, the whole surface is wrought into basons, and resembles an imperfect or mutilated honey-comb. Most of these basons discharge their contents into two principal basons, one at the south, and the other at the north end of the rock. There are two other Tol-mên of the same structure, though not quite so large, in the Scilly

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cilly Islands, one on St. Mary's Islands, at the bottom of Salakee Downs, and the other in the little island of Northwethel, and each is situated on the decline of a hill, near a large pile of rocks.

Near *Madern*, north of Penzance, there are three stones standing, erect on a triangular plan; one of them is thin and flat, and fixed on the ground on its edge; in the middle of it is a large hole about fourteen inches diameter, whence it is called *Men an Tel*, which in the Cornish language signifies the holed stone; each of the other two stones is a rude pillar about four feet high, and near one of them is a stone lying like a cushion or pillar, as if to kneel upon. To what particular rite of superstition this monument was appropriated is uncertain, but the country people in its neighbourhood, even at this day, creep through the holed stone for pains in their backs and limbs; young children are drawn through to cure them of the rickets; and it serves also as an oracular monument, to inform them of some material incident of love or fortune. Of the same kind there are many other stones, in different parts of this county, and here are many rocks of such grandeur, remarkable shape, and surprising position, as leaves no room to doubt, but that they must be deities of the Druids, a people much addicted to the superstition of worshipping rocks.

Near the village of *St. Cleere*, is a pile of rocks, placed one over another, and called *Wringcheese*, from the resemblance of some of them to large cheeses pressed by the superincumbent weight. This pile, which attracts the admiration of all travellers, is thirty-two feet high; the stones, towards the top, by being many times larger than those in the middle, or nearer the foundation, project so far over the middle part, that it has been a matter of wonder how such an ill constructed pile could subsist for many ages, the stone being of so exposed a situation. Some have judged this an artificial structure, though most writers are of opinion it is a natural one; the top stone is said to have formerly been a logan or rocking stone, which when it was entire, might be easily moved with a pole, but now great part of that weight, which kept one end of it in an equipoise with the other, is taken away, whence it becomes immoveable. On the top are two irregular basons, but part of one of them is broke off. This structure is also judged to have been one of the rock deities of the Druids.

Among the most ancient of British monuments are the circles of erect stones, of which there are many in Cornwall, and which the best antiquarians judge to have been Druid temples. That these temples were erected by the Druids, before the Romans came into this island, appears evident, from many of them being crossed and mangled by the Roman ways; for had they

been erected by the Romans themselves, that people would never have disfigured their own work. Besides, they must have been prior to the Romans, since the Druids, in the time of the Romans, would never be suffered to obstruct the highways of their lords and masters; and this must naturally lead to another conclusion equally evident, which is, that as they could not be Roman works, because prior to the Roman ways, so neither could they have been Danish or Saxon construction, and therefore can justly be ascribed to none but the Druids. At *Kerris*, in the parish of *Paul*, not far from *Penzance*, there is an oval inclosure, called *Roundago*, which is fifty-two paces from north to south, and thirty-four from east to west; at the southern extremity, stands four rude pillars, about eight feet high, at the foot of which lie some large stones, which are supposed to have formerly rested on those pillars.

On a rock adjoining to a place called the *Giant's Castle*, in the island of *St. Mary*, in *Scilly*, is an area of a circular figure, 172 feet from north to south, and 138 from east to west; on the edges of the rock are nine vast stones still remaining, planted in a circular line; several others perfected the round, but from time to time have been removed. This was a great work of its kind; the floor is of one rock, the stones round the edges are of an extraordinary size.

There is in the island of *Trefscaw*, in *Scilly*, a circle of stones, together with an altar. The altar consists of one rude stone, nineteen feet long, and shelving on the top; round the bottom there is a hollow circular trench, thirty six feet in diameter, and the brim of the trench is edged with a line of rude and unequal stones. Another of these circles is on a high hill called *Karn-Menez*, in the wilds of *Weldron*, not far from *Penryn*. The altar consists of four large thin stones, placed over one another; the upper stone is circular, and the diameter nineteen feet, it has a circular trench at the bottom, the diameter of which is thirty-five feet and a half.

But all these monuments of the circular kind, were not appropriated to the purposes of religion; some appear to have been intended for assemblies in which elections were held, others for theatres for sports, plays, and entertainments. And where these stone inclosures are semicircular, and distinguished by seats and benches of the same materials, there is no doubt but they were designed for the exhibition of plays. There are several theatres of this kind in different parts of Britain; but though this form is best adapted for the instruction and information of the audience, yet as they cannot be supposed, in those illiterate times, to have consulted the delight and instruction of the ear, so much as the pleasure and entertainment of the eye, it is so commonly met with among the remains of antiquity, as the amphitheatrical

cal form, which being more capacious, had generally the preference of the former. In these amphitheatres of stone, not broken as the circle of erect stones, the Britons usually assembled to hear plays acted, and to see sports and games. Of these circles there are a great number in Cornwall, where they are called *Plananguare*, which signifies a plain of sport and pastime. The benches round were generally of turf, but there are some in Cornwall, the benches of which are of stone. The most remarkable monument of this kind is near the church of St. Just, north west of Penzance, not far from the Land's End; by the remains it seems to have been a work of more than usual labour and correctness. It was an exact circle of 126 feet diameter, the perpendicular height of the bank from the area within, is now seven feet, but the height from the bottom of the ditch without, ten feet. The seat consists of six steps, fourteen inches wide, and a foot high, with one on the top of all, where the rampart is about seven feet wide. In these cirques were also performed all their athletic exercises, for which the Cornish Britons are still remarkable; and when any single combat was to be fought on foot, no place so proper as one of these circles. The cirques, whether open or inclosed, were also often sepulchral; for in, or adjoining to the edge of these circular monuments, are found sometimes stone chests and cromlecks, and at other times sepulchral urns or barrows, all evident signs of burial, doubtless of persons the most illustrious of their country, for knowledge, virtue, or power; for it must not be supposed that these circles were ever the ordinary common places of burial, it being very seldom that more than one stone cavity, barrow, or cromleck, was found in or near them, and scarce more than two, or very few urns.

Among the natural curiosities of this county, a cove, or cave, called *Kynan's Cove*, is not the least considerable. Kynan's Cove is situated one mile and a half north-west of the Lizard Point; the way down to it from the hill is extremely rugged and narrow, being only a single track worn by the horses that carry sand. The sand of the cove, which is entered by this path, is partly of a light colour, and partly glittering; it is dispersed in many winding passages among rocks, and vast masses of the cliff, which leads to different grotts of various size and figure; these rocks are washed too often by the tides to produce any cavernous plants; but at the foot of the rock many basins or baths of water, transparent as crystal, are formed in the eddy of the waves. The crevices in the rocks, which are seldom more than the twentieth of an inch wide, are full of a smooth unctuous substance, which greatly resembles bees-wax, both to the sight and touch; and between the rocks on the eastern side, there are a few small veins of the white and red marbled clay, which,

from its resemblance to tallow, which in Greek is called *crasp* has obtained the name of *scatites*.

There are many fortifications in this county, apparently of great antiquity, but of which it is difficult to ascertain the age. At *Castle Treryn*, near the south west part of the Land's End, there are some remains of an ancient fortification. The cape called *Tolpedn-penwith*, about a mile and a half to the west of *Castle Treryn*, is divided from the main land by a stone wall; and the castles of *Kainyek* and *Boscajell*, in the parish of *St. Just*, with many others on the sea coast, are in like manner separated from the main land.

On the top of *Bartine Hill*, in the parish of *St. Just*, is a circular mound of earth, with little or no ditch, never of great strength, and perhaps only traced out, begun, and never finished. Within this inclosure was sunk a well, now filled up with stones; and the only thing remarkable is, that near the centre of the castle are three circles, edged with stones pitched on the end, and contiguous to each other; one of them is nine yards in diameter, and the other seven. *Caerbran* in the parish of *Sancred*, is another circular fortification, on the top of a high hill, consisting of a deep ditch, fifteen feet wide, edged with stone; this is surrounded by a vallum of earth 15 feet high; within this vallum is a wide ditch, about forty-five feet wide; and the top of the hill is surrounded by a stone wall, which seems to have been of considerable strength: the diameter of the whole is ninety paces; and in the center is a small circle. There are many others of the like kind still to be seen in *Cornwall*; some of which are regularly built, and walled round. These hill castles in this county are supposed to be *Danish*.

At the east end of *Karnbré Hill* stands a ruinous building, which, from its situation, is called *Karnbré Castle*, and is built upon a very irregular ledge of vast rocks. It is supposed to have been erected by the ancient Britons; and on the west side of it is a circular fortification called the *Old Castle*, which, from some circumstances observable in the building, is supposed to have been erected by the same people, as early as the time of the *Druids*. There are the remains of another castle of the same kind in the parish of *Sancred*, called *Caerguidn*, which is also judged to have been built by the ancient Britons.

Trematon Castle, in the parish of *St. Stephens*, near *Saltaſh*, is the head of a barony of the antient dukes of *Cornwall*; and though it was built before the *Norman* invasion, is yet the most entire antient castle with a keep in this county. The wall of the bafflecourt is still standing, and is ditched without, and pierced in several places with certain loop holes. There is no tower projecting from this wall, but the gateway, which seems more modern than the rest of the building. At one end of this court is

an artificial hill, on the top of which is the keep, of an oval figure. The outer wall is still standing, and is ten feet thick. *Restormel Castle*, about a mile north of Lestwithiel, was one of the principal houses of the ancient earls of Cornwall. It stands upon a rock; the keep is very magnificent; the outer wall or rampart is an exact circle, 102 feet diameter on the inside, and ten feet wide at the top; and from the floor of the ground rooms to the top of the parapet, is 27 feet 6 inches. It appears from the ruins to have been of a great extent; and it had a park round it, well wooded, and suitable to the quality of the ancient owners.

About four miles east of Padstow, is the ancient village of *Gudelon*, where there is a fine church, which in the reign of Edward III. was collegiate. The church is a neat Gothic structure, and stands in the centre of a large burying ground.

In this county there are several springs, supposed to have medicinal virtues, that are not known to be tinged with any mineral. At a village called *Madern*, situated upon the hills a little to the north of Penzance, there is a well which is said to cure pains and stiffness in the limbs, by being used as a bath. Superstitious persons also resort to this well at certain times of the year, moon, and day, on a less justifiable errand; they drop pebbles or pins into the water, or shake the ground about, and from the turns which these small bodies make in sinking, or the bubbles that rise in the water, they determine by certain rules, what in general will be their future fortune, or what will be the issue of an amour or other undertaking in which they may happen to be engaged.

In the Island of *Sancred*, among the hills to the west of Penzance, there is another well that has been much celebrated for curing wounds and sores, and removing cutaneous eruptions. As a memorial of its virtue, a chapel was long since built near it, and dedicated to St. Erunis: the ruins of it, consisting of much carved stone, still remain, and shew that it was of considerable note. Both these waters rise in a grey moor-stone gravel, called in the Cornish grouan, and are very cold and limpid, but not mineral.

There is a third well of the same kind called *Holy Well*, about a mile and a half to the north-west of St. Cuthbert's Church. St. Cuthbert's Church is in a small sandy bay on the coast, not far from St. Columb's. In this bay there are several caves, which have been wrought into the cliff by the north sea; and in one of these caves, at the north-east point of the bay, at the foot of a high cliff, is this well. There are some rude steps cut into the rock, which lead from the entrance, that is very low, to the height of many feet perpendicular; the water is then seen
distilling

distilling from every part of the roof, and being collected in a little basin, it flows from thence in a small stream, not bigger than a reed. There are several small protuberances of the alabaster kind, hanging from the same substance; and there is no production of the alabaster kind in any part of the county. The water of this well is greatly commended in fluxes, and other disorders of the bowels; but upon trying the common experiments upon it, it does not appear to contain either steel, allum, acid, salts, sulphur, or any other mineral principles.

The sports of Cornwall are wrestling and hurling. These wrestlings and hurlings are always practised on holidays, particularly on the Monday and Tuesday after the Sunday which is kept every year in memory of the dedication of the parochial church.

The tanners have some holidays peculiar to themselves, particularly the Thursday one clear week before Christmas day, which they call Jew-Whyden, or White Thursday, in commemoration of black tin being first melted into white tin in these parts; for it was anciently the custom to export the tin ore unmelted. The tanners also keep the fifth of March, in honour of St. Prian, a saint who is said to have given their ancestors some very profitable informations relating to the tin manufacture. The tanners are indeed in many respects a community distinct from the other inhabitants of this county. They have an officer called the lord warden, who is appointed to administer justice among them, with an appeal to the duke of Cornwall, in council, or to the Crown. The lord warden appoints a vice warden to determine all stannary disputes every month, and he constitutes four stewards, each for a particular district, who hold courts every three weeks, and decide by juries of six, with an appeal to the vice warden, from him to the lord warden, and finally to the Crown. They have also a parliament, consisting of 24 gentlemen tanners, six to be chosen for each of the stannary divisions, by the mayor and council of the towns of such divisions respectively. The towns are Launceston, Lestwithiel, Truro, and Helston. The 24 persons thus chosen are called stannators, and chuse their speaker, who is approved by the lord warden. Whatever is enacted by the body of the tanners, with the subsequent assent of the Crown, is commonly understood to have all the authority, with respect to tin affairs, of an act of the whole legislature.

The most extraordinary fossils in this county are trees of various kinds and sizes, that are found at a considerable depth below the surface of the earth. In 1740, several pieces of oak, and one intire stock, about ten feet long without branches, were found about four feet below the surface of a drained marsh, on the banks of the river Heyl, in Penwith. In 1750, another
oak

oak about 20 feet long, and 12 inches diameter, was found at the depth of 30 feet, by a man who was digging for tin near the Land's End. The branches of this tree was full of leaves, the impression of which was left in the bed where it was found, which was the same shelly sand with that of the adjacent beach. Near this tree was found a skeleton of an animal, supposed to be a deer; the skeleton was intire, but the horns were imperfect. The largest piece was about two feet and a half long, and about as thick as a man's wrist. In 1753, several pieces of horns, either of the elk or deer, were found in the same place, at the depth of 20 feet. Another sort of fossil trees have been discovered in lakes, bogs and harbours, in whole groves together, standing perpendicular, as they grew. There was a tradition in Cornwall, that a large tract of ground, on the edge of Mount's Bay, was a wood, and on January 10, 1757, after the sands had been drawn off the shore by a violent sea, the remains of the wood appeared; several trees with their roots entire, were discovered, though in a horizontal posture; there were oaks, willows, and hazels. The place where these trees were found, was three hundred yards below full sea-mark, and the water was about twelve feet deep upon them when the tide was in.

The western parts of this county were on the 15th of July, 1757, shaken by an earthquake, which was violent though it did no damage to the slightest buildings, nor even to the mines.

The most extraordinary phenomenon that ever appeared in the sea on this coast, was on the first of November, 1755, about two in the afternoon, the day on which Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake: there was just then a dead calm which left the vanes pointing to the north-east; the mercury in the barometer was higher than it had been known for three years before, and the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 54. The sea at St. Michael's Mount, after it had ebbed about half an hour, suddenly rose six feet, and again retired in about ten minutes; this flux and reflux continued every ten minutes for two hours and an half. It came in with great rapidity from the south east, and ebbed away to the westward, whirling the boats that lay at the head of the pier, some one way and some another. The first and second flux and reflux were not so violent as the third and fourth; for in these, and those that immediately followed, the sea was as rapid as a mill-stone descending to an undershort wheel. After about two hours, the undulations became gradually fainter, and ceased about the time of low water.

Cornwall was anciently inhabited by those Britons, whom Solinus called Dunmonii, and Ptolemy Damonii, or Danmonii; the name Dunmonii, or Danmonii, is by some supposed to be derived from *Moina*, a name signifying a hill of mines, given
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by the Britons to the tin mines, with which this county abounds; others have supposed the Roman name to be derived from *Dan-monith*, a term by which the Britons distinguished the way of living in this county, where the houses are built under the hills.

The inhabitants of Cornwall have been distinguished from those of other counties, by some peculiarities, and they were till about two centuries ago, particularly distinguished by their language, a dialect of which, before the Saxon invasion, was common to all Britain; so different from the Welch and the Armoric, which are two other dialects of the same language, that those who speak one, cannot converse with those who speak another; the Cornish is less guttural, and therefore supposed to be more pleasing than the Welch. There was nothing printed in the Cornish language till Llhuyd, the antiquary, published his *Cornish Grammar*; but there are two manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, which contain several interludes, or as the author calls them, *ordinaie*; the subject of the first is the creation of the world; the second, the passion of our Lord Jesus; of the third, the resurrection; and of the fourth the deluge. There is also a *Cornish Vocabulary* in the Cotton Library, which is printed by Mr. Borlase, at the end of the *Antiquities of Cornwall*. This language was so generally spoken in Cornwall, till the time of Henry VIII. that Dr. John Moreman, who was vicar of Menhynnet, or Menhinuick, near Launceston, in that reign, was the first who taught his parishioners the Lord's prayer, creed, and commandments in English, which now universally prevails; so that the Cornish language is not spoken in conversation, in any part of the county.

There have been many antient coins found in Cornwall, particularly a considerable number of pure gold, were dug up in the month of June, 1749, in Karnbrê Hill, near Redruth: some were worn and very much smoothed, not by age, or lying in the earth, but by use, they having no allay to harden and secure them from wearing. There were no letters discoverable on any of them; some were plain or flat, some a little concave on one side, and convex on the other, and the largest weighed no more than four pennyweight fourteen grains. From the reverse of these coins, which was generally marked with the impresson of a horse, some imagined that they were Phenician, because a few colonies of that people were said to have chosen a horse for their symbol. The place where the coins were found seemed to confirm this opinion, because Cornwall, since the first appearance of Britain in history, was celebrated for its tin, which the Phenicians, from their superior skill in navigation, for many years engrossed to themselves; but there are coins produced by antiquaries, which have been found in Britain, which are inscribed with British names

names, and are with the greatest probability believed to have been the coins of Princes cotemporary even with Julius Cæsar, the reverse of which has a figure of a horse. It is moreover observed, that the coins found at Karnbrê are too rude, and the designs too mean, to have been Phœnician, Roman, or Grecian; that coins of all the different sorts found at Karnbrê, have been discovered in several places in Britain, and in no other country, and that those coins which are not inscribed, are most probably older than coins of the same nation which are inscribed. From all these circumstances it is therefore reasonably concluded, that the coins found at Karnbrê are originally British, and older than the Roman invasion of this island.

In the month of July, 1749, the quantity of one pint of Roman copper coins was dug up at the foot of Karnbrê-hill, and a few years before, about a quart of the same coin was found near the same place. Roman coins have been found in and near the ancient mines of this county, which must have been deposited either by the Roman miners, or by officers appointed by that nation to superintend and guard mines, which possibly the Romans might have worked by the natives.

At Treryn, near the Land's End, was found a brass pot full of Roman money; and in a tenement called Condora, on Hêlford Haven, not far from Hêlston, in 1735, twenty-four gallons of the Roman brass money were dug up, all which coins were of the age of the emperor Constantine and his family, and had either the heads of those emperors, or were of the cities of Rome or Constantinople. On the other side of Helford Haven, opposite to Condora, were found 40 Roman coins. At Mopas, near Truro, not many years ago, 20 pounds weight of Roman brass coins were dug up; and at Trewardreth, near Fowey, many Roman coins have been found. In the year 1733, upon opening an ancient barrow in the tenement of Chickarn, and the parish of St. Just, was discovered a great number of urns, surrounding a large square stone chest, in which also was an urn finely carved, and full of human bones. The number of urns surrounding the central and principal one, is said to be about 50; they all contained some bones and ashes, and were carefully placed side by side.

In 1714, a fine Roman urn, with a cover to it, was discovered in a hill near Karnbrê; it contained some ashes and a coin, the bigness of a crown piece, with an inscription, intimating it to be a medal of Augustus Cæsar. Near the mansion-house of Kerris, in the parish of St. Paul, a vault eight foot long and six feet high, was discovered in 1723; the floor was paved with stone, and the roof arched with the same materials; it contained a beautiful plain urn, of the finest red clay, full of earth, with which was intermixed a considerable number of brass coins. In

the year 1700, some tanners having opened a barrow at Golvadnek, north of Hêlston, discovered a vault with a fine chequered brick pavement, in which was contained an urn full of ashes, several Roman brass coins, and a small instrument of brass set in ivory, which is supposed to have been used by the Roman ladies in dressing their hair. About a furlong from Golvadnek, on a hill called Karn-menelez, are two barrows, in which it is said Roman coins and urns have been found; and in the year 1600, a large gilt urn, graved with letters, was found in a large stone chest near Trewardreth.

Three Roman pateræ of fine moor-stone, turned and polished, have been found not many years ago in this county. One was discovered in an old hedge, at a place called Ludgvan, and is supposed to be a sacrificial patera, for receiving the blood of the victim, and conveying it as an offering to the altar. The other two pateræ were found in the tenement of Lelwyn, in St. Just. They are supposed to be that kind of patera from which the libation of wine was poured out, either upon the altar or between the horns of the victim. About a hundred yards from these two pateræ, was also found a large urn.

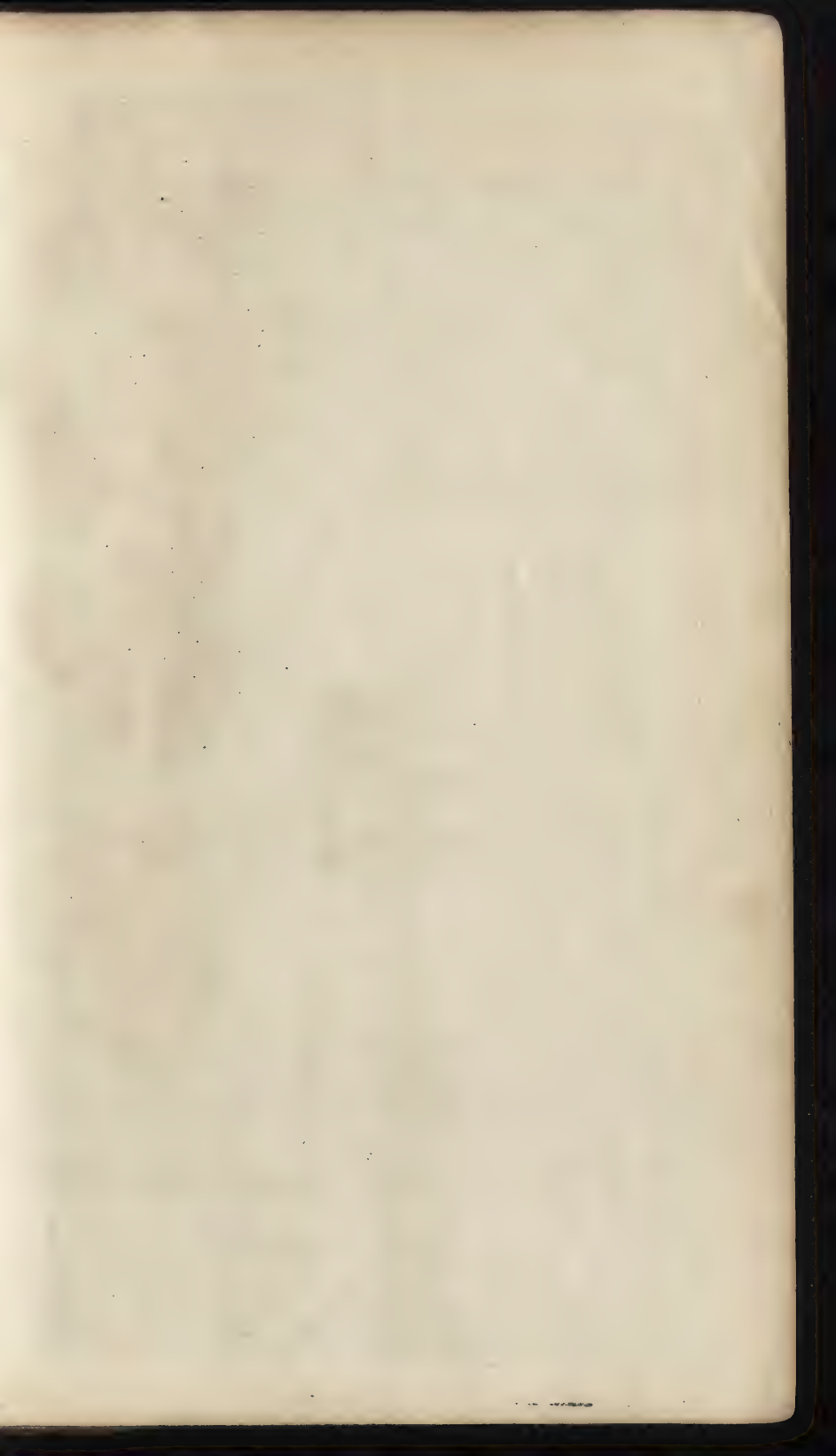
There have been several remarkable instances of longevity in this county, particularly a woman of Githian, near St. Ives Bay, who died in the year 1676, aged 164 years; and till a short time before her death, enjoyed good health and a sound memory; and the Rev. Mr. Cole, Minister of Landawidneck, near the Lizard Point, who died in the year 1683, aged more than 120 years.

Pendennis, situated at the mouth of Falmouth haven, is a peninsula of a mile and an half in compass, on which Henry the Eighth erected a castle, opposite to that of St. Maws, which he also built. It was fortified by Queen Elizabeth, and served then for the Governor's house. It is one of the largest castles in the kingdom, and is built upon a high rock. It held on for King Charles the first in the civil wars, till the garrison was almost destroyed, and then was forced to surrender to the parliament forces under Colonel Fortescue. It is stronger by land than St. Maws, being regularly fortified, and having good outworks.

This county sends no less than forty-two members to parliament, viz. two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs; Bodmyn, Boffiney, Camelford, East Loo, West Loo, Fowey, St. Germans, Gram-pont, Hêlston, St. Ives, Kellington, Launceston, Leskeard, Lestwithiel, St. Maws, St. Michael, Newport, Penryn, Saltash, Tregony, and Truro.

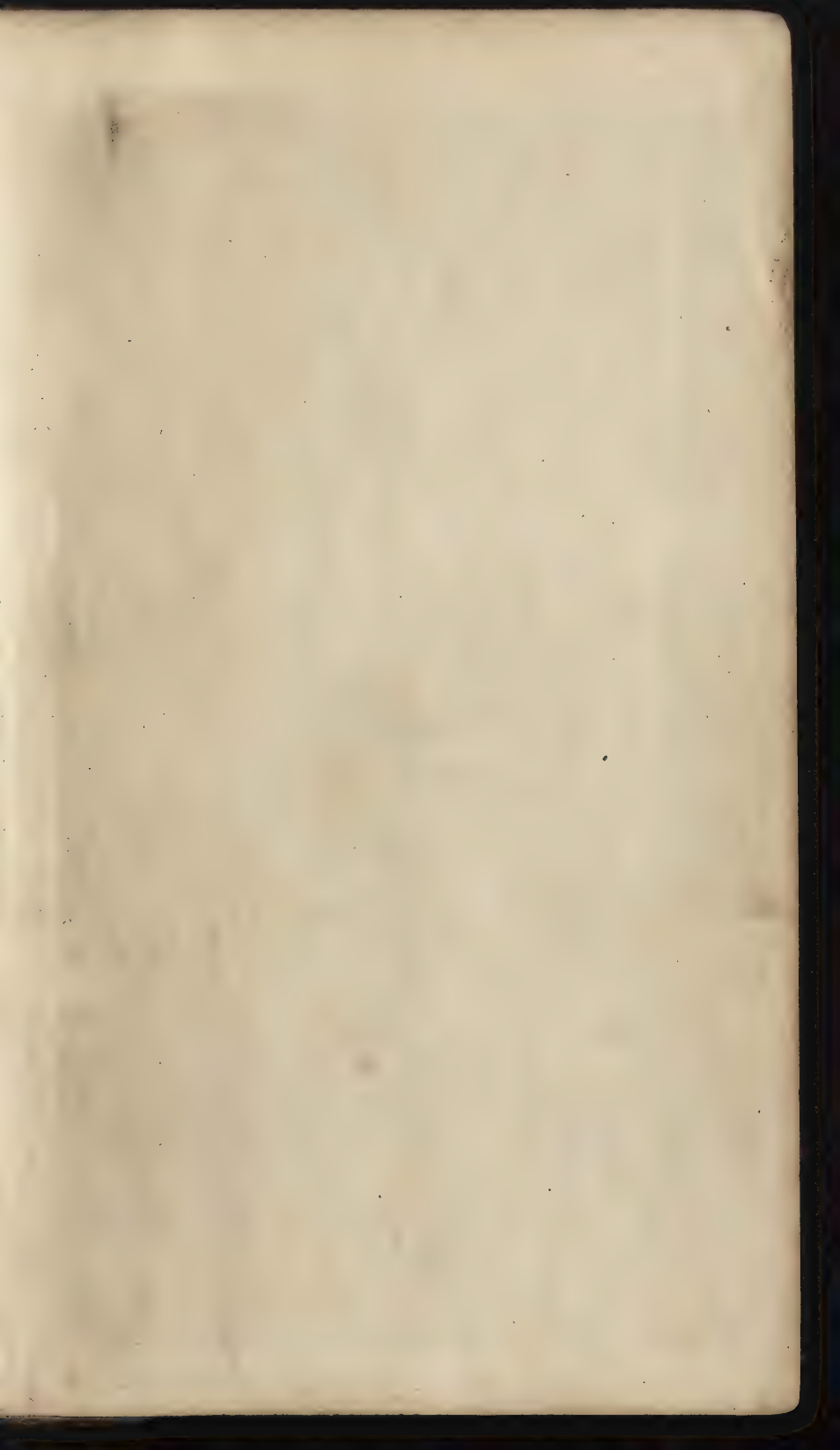


A View of Pendennis Castle in Cornwall.



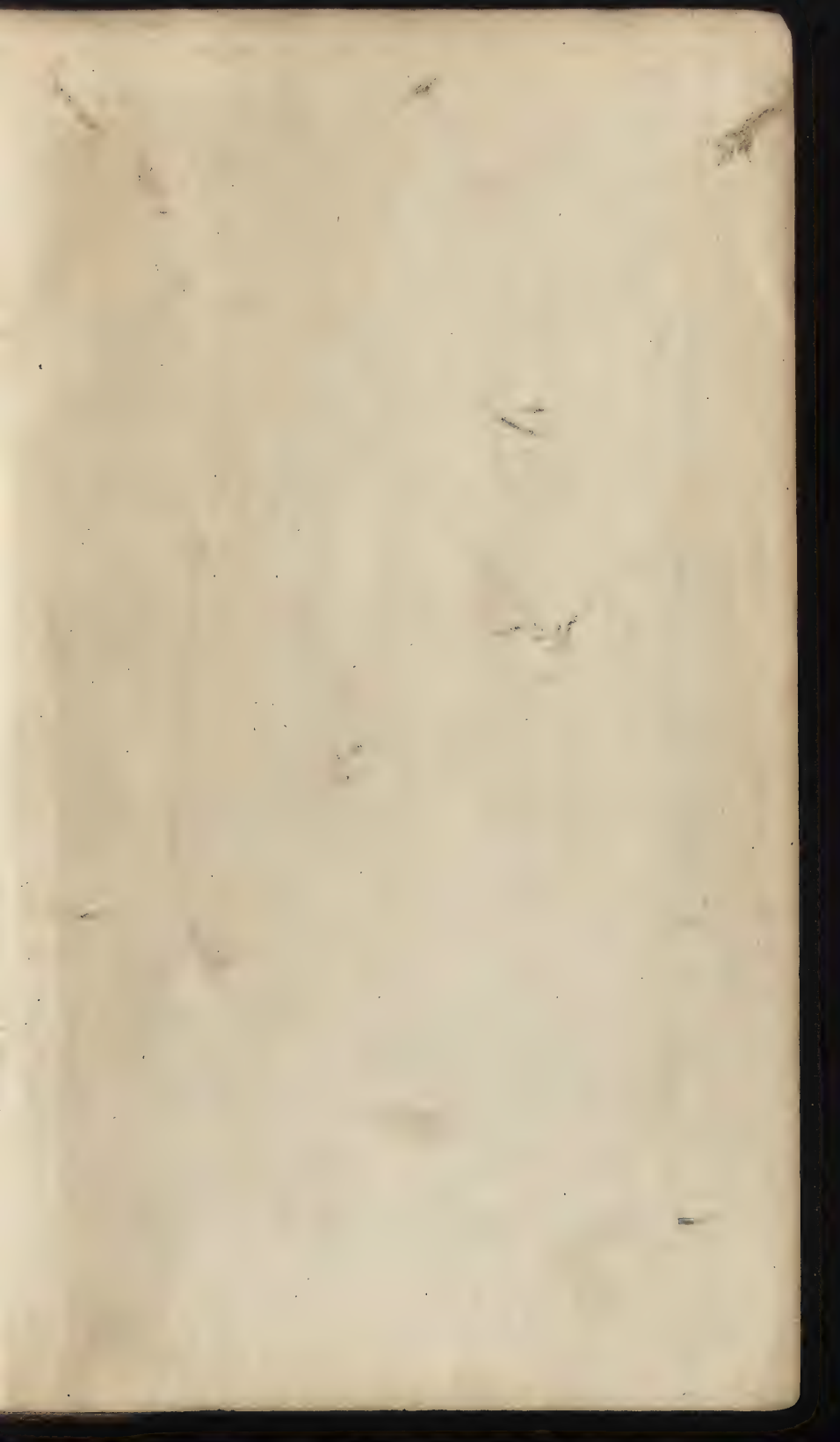


A View of Mount Edgcombe from St. Nicholas's Island.





A View of Mount Edgumbe from the Sea.





A View of Mount Edgumbe from the Block-House.

S E A T S.

MOUNT EDGCUMBE, near Plymouth, is the seat of Lord EDGCUMBE. It is built in a pleasant romantic manner, and affords an unbounded prospect over an adjacent country, as well as the sea. It is adorned with many fine paintings, and the gardens are laid out in a very elegant manner.

About five miles from Saltash, on the right side of the river Tamar, is the seat of Thomas Tillie, Esq. It is a most beautiful place, with fine gardens on the banks of the river.

Anthony, in the neighbourhood of Mount Edgcumbe, is a seat belonging to the Carew family. Here is a noble fish-pond, supplied with water from the sea.—*Arwenack*, near Penryn, is the seat of the Killigrew family.—*Godolphin* is the seat of the Earl of Godolphin; and *Baconnock*, five miles from Leskeard, was the seat of the late Lord Mohun, but now of Thomas Pitt, Esq. brother to the Earl of Chatham.

THE ISLANDS OF SCILLY have always been deemed part of Cornwall. They are about one hundred and forty small islands, that lie near sixty miles distant from the Land's End, and are supposed to have been separated from it, and from each other, by some violent eruption of the sea, which is from forty to sixty fathom deep all about them. The largest and most fruitful is nine miles in circumference; it is called St. Mary's, and has a good harbour, with a castle that was built by queen Elizabeth. Another of them is called the Island of Scilly, from which the rocks took their name; these and some others, stand high, and bear good corn, with fine pasture, abounding also with rabbits and cranes, herons, swans, and other water fowl.

As these islands lie in the middle, between the Bristol channel on the north, and the English channel on the south, they have proved fatal to innumerable ships, notwithstanding light-houses have been erected, and every other method taken to prevent it.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

In Vol. II. page 270, line 14, for *Monmouth*, read *Beaufort*.

In Vol. II. page 316, line 13, for *also belonging*, read *also a close belonging*

In Vol. II. page 367, line 42, for *where*, read *when*.

In Vol. II. page 378, line 16, for *it runs by Eglos-hel, the church*, read *it runs by Elos-hill, that is, the church*.

In Vol. II, page 387, line 24, for *whemed*, read *whelmed*.

In Vol. II. page 400, the last line, for *Briain*, read *Britain*.

the

